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# AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

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## GREAT BRITAIN.

### Irish Politics—The Nationalists in Parliament—A Troublesome Neighbor—A Legislator's Privileges—The Military Manœuvres—The Money Market.

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 23.

Another "Nationalist" or "Home Rule" man has been returned to the House of Commons by an Irish constituency. This time it is Mr. BUTT, who has been elected by Limerick—O'CONNELL'S borough in former days. This makes the third of this party now in Parliament, the other two being Mr. MARTIN and Mr. SMYTH. Mr. BUTT is called by his friends and admirers the Father of the Home Rule movement, but he is extremely careful not to say exactly what he does or does not mean by that simple sounding but essentially vague and ambiguous term. He declares that no man has a greater respect for the Crown, and that he would not for worlds disturb the prerogatives of the Sovereign or the principles of the Constitution. He proposes an Irish Parliament, distinct from the British one, but it is quite clear that if Home Rule means anything it must mean the establishment of Ireland as an independent State, with an Executive and not only a domestic policy but a foreign policy of its own. It would in many ways be a great relief to this country to be rid of the troublesome and expensive sister island. It is favored by exceptionally light taxation, and all kinds of grants of public money, which nobody would ever think of asking for England or Scotland, and which, if they were asked for, would certainly not be granted, are conceded to Ireland without fany demur. This is done, not altogether out of love for the Irish, but in a great measure because the English conscience has not been at ease about that people. No doubt they have been very ill-used in times past, but for the last half-century the course of British legislation has been, as far as they are concerned, a series of apologies and compensations of a very handsome and generous kind. It may be said that justice is distinct from generosity, and that there is nothing handsome in merely doing one's duty. But it really does require a generous spirit to confess a fault and offer practical amends in the face of such perverse and ungrateful behavior as that of the Irish toward the Imperial Government. A change is now imminent in England's relations with that country, and, though, of course, the least said is, in such a case, the soonest mended, the Irish will soon discover to their cost that England, having cleared her conscience, is not disposed to be trifled with any longer. There are some small matters of local administration, such as passing bills for railways and similar works, which there can be no objection to transfer from London to Dublin, if the Irish really desire it. But the idea of allowing the Irish in Ireland to fight out all questions among themselves, apart from the rest of the United Kingdom, is too preposterous even for discussion. And for two very obvious reasons. In the first place the people of Ireland do not all live in that country. Irishmen are citizens of the Empire, and are scattered over England and Scotland in great numbers. The circumstance that they do not actually inhabit their native country at a particular moment ought not to exclude them from all voice in the settlement of its affairs. And in the second place, it is quite certain that if Ireland were cut adrift in this manner, and left to work out its own government entirely by itself, the result would be immediate civil war of the direst and most desperate kind. For the moment it happens that the various parties in Ireland are all inspired with the idea that there is more to be got out of the British Cabinet and Parliament by bluster and braggadocio than by any other means, and for this theory there is unfortunately some warrant in England's past dealings with that country. But the spirit of active and genuine hostility to the Imperial Government is confined exclusively to the Fenians and more advanced Nationalists, who are only Fenians under a new name. The other parties are more bitterly and intensely hostile to each other than to the Government. The Orangemen would like nothing better than to be let loose upon the priests, and the priests are now pretending to sympathize with the Nationalist movement simply for the sake of cutting out the Fenians, whom they know to be no friends of theirs. Moreover, the old thorough going Fenians, such as STEPHENS and his American-Irish Colonels, are at daggers-drawn with Mr. BUTT and the Home-rule people, whom they regard as interlopers, coming in at the eleventh hour to reap in safety the advantages for which the real rebels risked their necks. So that if the moderating and controlling influence of the British Parliament, (in which, remember, Ireland is fully represented,) were suspended, there would be nothing but intestine strife and suicidal violence. Mr. BUTT, Mr. MARTIN, and Mr. SMYTH are welcome to plead their case before the House of Commons, whose authority they repudiate, but they had better be made to understand at once that there is only one way of accomplishing a repeal of the union, and that is not the way of moral suasion. Mr. BUTT is a clever lawyer, with a fine gift of rolling Irish rhetoric, and a glorious brogue. When I add that he dare not appear to canvass or address the electors for fear of being arrested by his creditors, for he is hopelessly over head and ears in debt, it will be understood that he could not fail to appeal irresistibly to the sympathies of an Irish borough. His son did the honors in his stead, and one or two wild Catholic priests did their best to outbluster the Home-rule orators. Mr. BUTT was returned without opposition, and to the evident disappointment of his supporters, who rather hoped for a fight. There were some races going on at the time, and it is said the local gentry preferred to attend them rather than run the risk of being bonnetted by the roughs of Limerick if they started an opposition candidate. Mr. BUTT can now snap his fingers in the faces of his unhappy creditors, for the person of a British legislator cannot be seized except by order of the assembly to which he belongs. Imprisonment for debt has been abolished in England but the Irish law is still as of old.

THE MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

The military manœuvres which have caused so much stir came to an end yesterday with a grand review at Aldershot, in which the whole forty thousand men were brought out together. When I wrote last week, the result of the battle of the Hog's Back was not known in town. The defending army, under Sir HOPE GRANT, made only a feint of defending the long chalk ridge called by that name, and, falling back on the other side, lured the invader on under the range of a heavy park of artillery posted on a rocky and inaccessible eminence, surrounded by narrow lanes and inclosed fields in which the enemy was hopelessly entangled, and at the same time pounded fearfully by Sir HOPE'S guns. So the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, as chief umpire, pronounced the victory to be with the defenders. They did not, however, hold their geound, for the Second Division of the foe had turned their right flank round by Farnham, while the First Division assailed them in front. Sunday was a day of rest, and early on Monday morning the British Army, which had fallen back on Chobham Ridges to draw breath, pushed forward again to attack the invaders, but had to yield ground step by step till in the afternoon it halted on Chobham Common, with the enemy within a few miles of it. There was a dashing cavalry charge at the end of the day's fighting, in which the Life Guards, those giants in steel breast-plates, were pitted against the light cavalry, lancers and dragoons, and were utterly discomfitted by the latter. Of course, I need hardly say that this was not a real encounter, and that both sides pulled up in good time without crossing sabres. The judgment of the umpires was given against the "heavies" because of their loose formation and the long gap between the charging party and its supports. In a similar way several bridges were supposed to be blown up, by simply leaving an orderly to intimate the fact. Thereupon the advancing troops had to halt for such time as our umpire decided was necessary to repair the mischief. This is a plan which some day will perhaps be adopted in enlightened warfare. Why shouldn't there be a general convention on behalf of bridges and other public works as well as on behalf of the sick and wounded? On Tuesday the Army of Defense, established in a strong position at Chobham Moor, with an entrenched camp of a very elaborate and impregnable kind to fall back upon in the last resort, stood at bay against both divisions of the enemy, and obliged them to abandon the attack as hopeless. After another day's rest the troops marched back, fighting, to Aldershot, and yesterday, as I said, there was a brilliant review. As a series of spectacles nothing could be better than these sham fights, but they were woefully hollow from a military point of view. Large bodies of troops advanced calmly under the most deadly and withering fire, and one of the necessities of the game was that positions had to be surrendered without a struggle, if the attacking party only observed certain formalities. An officer said to me: "I do not see the use of our being taught to do these things, which, if done in a real campaign, would very properly bring us before a Court-martial." There is much truth in this, but at the same time the Generals require a few grand field days like these in order to practice handling large bodies of men. One thing has been made quite clear, and that is, that the English transport and commissariat system is little if any better than in those sad Crimean days. Even with towns and railways all round about them, and London itself within two hours' reach, the troops were very irregularly and insufficiently fed. The cost of the three weeks' movements is estimated at three hundred thousand pounds at least—almost another half-penny of income tax.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The operations consequent on the large money transactions between France and Germany have compelled the Bank to raise its rate of discount to three per cent., and this has fluttered the commercial and speculating world very much, as it was not expected. There seems to have been a certain degree of artificial inflation on the Stock Exchange, and the check will probably do good. Three per cent. does not impose an oppressive strain on sound business, and it is as well that rash speculations should be nipped in the bud.

F. H. J.

## THE NEW REPUBLIC.

### A Reminiscence of University Days—Perils of Germans in Paris—Labors of the Assembly—A Retrospect—Honors for Diplomats—"Timothee Trimm"—McMahon's Opinion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1871.

A great many times during the past fifteen or twenty years I have had occasion to regard a rustication of six months, for the crime of "hazing" common to all military schools, as one of the most fortunate circumstances of a rather eventful career. It was a peremptory leave of absence of this sort which led me to spend a semestre at the University of Jena, and to learn something of German student life. I recall that brief period now for the purpose of showing a phase of the daily life of Paris, and to speak of one particular student, who was, at that time, considered the brilliant man of the University. Among more than 1,500 H——n was looked upon as a man of most remarkable promise. He was the pride of the Burgkellars, (our section of the Burschenschaft,) and the special aim of the best men among our enemies, the Titones. He was the best singer, the best piano player, the best waltzer, the best *schlaager*, the best beer drinker, and with all these accomplishments—very great ones in students' eyes—he was the quickest hand at everything in the way of work, from Greek verse to a calculation of an eclipse. He graduated with the highest honors; even the Professors had great hope in his future, and we gave him a fête at parting which is even now recounted to Freshmen among the legends of the University. Leaving his black, red and gold band, covered with the records of his duels, to the Society, to be duly preserved at Zeigenheim, H——n went away, carrying the hearts of his friends, a large stock of University love, and the most beautiful scar across his forehead that a student ever had the good fortune to receive. Everybody predicted for him a high name in literature or in the diplomatic world; but years passed, and H——n's name was not seen upon the cover of a book, nor read in the bulletins from Berlin. Two great wars came to make the name and fortune of many, but H——n was not among the number. There was but one inference, for had H——n been alive such talents as his would have made their mark in the world. Three days ago I was strolling up the boulevards, when I stumbled upon two editorial friends from New-Orleans, just in from Germany. Hardly had I left them when my attention was drawn to an enormous porcelain pipe, to which a pensive man was attached, and one glance at the scar upon his brow carried me back to the Saale, and to our student days at Jena. It was indeed H——n, but not the H——n I had expected to meet. It was not without a feeling of resentment—a feeling that he had cleverly swindled us all, that I listened to his story, and learned that H——had just returned to the French capital to resume his business of letting pianos, or of selling them by payments of so much a month. But this was not all of the adventure, and we soon learned the danger of using the German tongue in Paris. I have already remarked that a favorite amusement is to hunt down German officers, and before we were aware of the fact, a crowd had gathered behind us. Knowing the character of French crowds, when only fifty or one hundred to one, we were justified in fearing a paving-stone in the back, and it was with pleasure, therefore, that we saw two or three *gendarmes* hurrying down upon us. Fortunately my own passport sufficed to satisfy the officers, who sent the crowd away, by telling them that if they did not know the American language from the Prussian, they'd better go back to school and learn. A few suspicious men in white blouses were not quite satisfied that we were speaking the "American tongue," however, and still hung about the spot, but we chose the better part of valor by making an orderly retreat. We know that Paris is a receptacle for men of all nations and for disappointed ambitions, but who could have imagined that our brilliant H——n would one day be a piano dealer in this great French city.

LABORS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

At length the long session of the National Assembly has come to a close, and we have a breathing spell to think over other interests, and to sum up the work of this important legislative session. So long as its labors were continued new incidents came so thick and fast upon us that we had no time to understand the meaning of the many violent scenes, the days of disorder, the denounced propositions, and the agitation which so profoundly stirred the community at Versailles. Trying to evolve something like reason and a story that could be understood upon your side of the Atlantic, one soon became involved in a hopeless muddle, and gave it up in despair. More than once I have asked a Deputy to explain certain points, and his answers are as vague and mystic as the debate itself. The Paris journals discuss the work, piece by piece, without ever trying to make a connected story; and their appreciations are never clear until several days have elapsed. Looking back upon the course of the Assembly, we find that it has been a really honest and patriotic body; that it has really had the interest of the country at heart, but that it has arrived at all of its accomplished acts by the most roundabout course, and through petty scenes and quarrels, which seem like child's play when it is known beforehand just what is to be and will be done. Beginning at Bordeaux, on the 12th of February last, the Assembly continued its work to the 17th of September, spending at least two-thirds of its time in idle discussions, and in quarrels which are limited in advance. It must be remembered that all the serious work is done in committee, and everything is thus secretly arranged, even to the strength of the vote, before it is brought before the public. The Deputies then *pose* for the country, and raise these intolerable scenes solely for effect, knowing very well that the result has been agreed upon, and that it cannot be changed. The speeches of M. THIERS are not so much intended to influence the Deputies in the Chamber as to controll their actions in the committee-rooms; for these public scenes, where insults and injuries are thrown from side to side, make the members exceedingly obstinate when the real work is to be done. Thus far, M. THIERS has been able to carry all of his measures, by a clever management of the parties playing against each other, and he has received but one or two slight checks upon matters of detail. But there is one secret of the Assembly not generally known, and one which makes it almost ridiculous to discuss seriously any of its public acts before the end has been fully reached. This is the secret to which I have already referred, that everything is arranged in advance. By going to the St. Lazare station at the hour of the "Deputies' train," one can nearly always tell when there is to be a day of excitement, and it is not unfrequent for a member to give out tickets to his friends, with the remark, "Don't fail to come to-morrow; I'm going to raise a row on the other side, and M. de —— is to reply to me. LANGLOIS has a point also, and there'll be fun before the thing is over." All this refers to a perfectly arranged plan for creating a scene, and represents a case where both sides of the house are warned; but the more general plan is for one side to come to an agreement for the purpose of taking the other unawares, thus giving an opportunity for spies, traitors and counter-moves, which often make a day in the French Assembly exceedingly lively. M. THIERS is an old fox at this sort of tactics, and he bore with the Chamber until nearly broken down with overwork, when it begun to annoy him. It was then that he threatened to resign if that kind of *tracasserie* was continued, although he had never failed to manage the Chamber at its serious work in the bureaux. He saw, however, that it was weakening his influence, and detracting from his power over the country, and hence determined to put a stop to it by threats of resignation. It makes one almost angry to be continually cheated by this by-play, and to think that so long a session has passed without producing a single great speech, or a single discussion which threw light upon the great questions of the day.

IMPORTANT MEASURES.

Beyond question the great work of this session has been the "Pact of Bordeaux"—for we must consider the treaty of peace as a necessity for any Government—and this compact was very well kept up to the Rivet proposition. That measure would have opened the door to a monarchy but for the patriotic course of the Right in acknowledging the existence of the Republic, and in electing M. THIERS President. Meanwhile the country has had an opportunity of studying that form of government and of making up its mind; but I fear that the Republicans have been too hasty. Had they left matters as they were for the term of German occupation, there is little doubt that the Republic would have been founded. The other great measures are the payment of the war claims and the freeing of several departments, and the last act of the Assembly in granting a special treaty for the products of Alsace and Lorraine. The other measures, with the exception of the disarmament and disbanding of the National Guard, have been only partially accomplished. The law for the reorganization of the army, for example, is in a very crude state, and left in as bad a condition as it well could be. By declaring itself constituent this Assembly has made itself responsible for all of these acts, and they will furnish work enough for the coming Winter.

HONORS FOR DIPLOMATS.

M. THIERS has been made a Prince, and it is now the turn of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH to raise the Comte DE BEUST to an equality with Prince BISMARCK and Prince THIERS. The latter, however, is a Prince of Spain, King AMEDEE having conferred upon him the Cross of the Toison d'or, and made him a Chevalier of the Golden Fleece. This is a distinction of great value on account of its rarity, for, in addition to the high political consideration attached to it, the chevaliers of the Order are entitled to the rank of prince in foreign Courts. This Order was founded by PHILIPPE LE BON, in 1429, for the benefit of his thirty sons, and it is among the few Orders which have been kept exclusive. The Frenchmen who possess the collar, the distinctive sign of the Chevalier, are the Duc de Nemours, the Duc de Montpensier, the Duc d'Aumale, the Prince de Joinville, the Emperor Napoleon and his son, and M. Guizot, the latter receiving it for his part in the Spanish marriages. In Europe, where such decorations are highly valued, it is of no small consequence to Prince THIERS that he can wear on State occasions the collor of the Toison-d'or.

"TIMOTHEE TRIMM."

In a previous letter I spoke of a report concerning the death of "Timothée Trimm," one of the eccentric and prolific writers for the Paris Press, who turn out column after column day after day for three or four different journals. The industry of this writer is something prodigious, yet every day he finds time to walk upon the Boulevards and to make his party of dominoes at a café. At the same time he turns out a book now and then, or writes an address for the opening of some theatre. Generally these writers receive five sous a line for their copy, and this being about one cent a word, their object is to get out as many words as possible, without particular regard to the sense. "Timothée Trimm" has just read an address to open a piece at the Gymnase, and it appears that the discourse was as dry and eccentric as the famous writer himself. Before it was half over the audience was restless and gaping, and at last there were evident signs that even "Timothée Trimm" would be hissed if he continued to read any more of his manuscript at five sous a line. The *bonhomie* of the man alone prevented an outburst. "Don't get impatient," he he said holding up his notes, "I am very near the end. See here, I've only that and two notes upon the table, and you can be sure that after I've read that I shall not have another word to say." The audience laughed good naturedly, and Timothée read on. "This is the last one," he said, showing the final page with a manner that seemed to say that he was better pleased than the audience. It is very clear that "Timothée" will never make his fortune as an orator, but as a writer he is adored by the readers of the *Petit Journal*, although he is too weak for our side of the water.

MAC MAHON'S OPINIONS.

The testimony of Marshal MACMAHON has created not a little excitement in this city, and the General has frequently been interviewed upon the subject. One phrase of his has been generally quoted, although it amounts to little. "Sedan," he said, "was a great misfortune, but it was a dishonor to no one, and it will never be regarded as a dishonor." From the Marshal's testimony it seems that he was in favor of giving Gen. DUCROT command of the army, but WIMPFFEN claimed the right, on account of seniority. He expected to be able to get away from Sedan, but failing in all of his attempts he was left to sign the capitulation. The bitterness of feeling roused in him by this misfortune, led him to publish his foolish book, which, I am told, has been suppressed.

ASHBY.

### Instability of French Affairs—The Bonapartist Conspiracy—The Worth of the Paris Press—A Probable Canard—The Commercial Treaty for Alsace-Lorraine—Trial of Rochefort—The Latest Scandal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 22, 1871.

It is a common saying here that "nothing is stable in France except the provisional," and that "nothing can be counted on with certainty except the unexpected and the unforseen." Of all others, perhaps, the special correspondent has the greatest reason to appreciate the force of these remarks, for each letter-day brings something new and strange, which, but for that dreadful Atlantic cable, could be worked up in the most interesting style. But the days of "our own correspondent's" glory have long departed, and it is sad to think that instead of writing letters in very fine language which may hereafter make our reputations in a book, we have come to be mere annotators of telegraphic dispatches, and gleaners after that great lightening news-machine which lands our best topics in New-York before we even begin to write for the evening mail. It takes the starch out of one immensely to think that the very subject now on hand has been published, with editorial comments, in the journals of this morning, for not a quarter of the readers we ought to have will ever go back two weeks to pick up the thread of an old story. Yet there are some who will do it, and it is for those that we write, feeling all the while like a fossil in the hands of an antiquary. Still we are fossils kept in a giddy whirl of events, and it requires uncommon energy to pin an item here and there and to put it on paper before it gets to be old and stale. Time and time again I have made notes on Wednesday for Friday's letter, and when the day arrived the matters so carefully guarded had become of not even secondary importance. Yesterday I counted on the trial of ROCHEFORT for the most interesting item; today we have mysterious hints of a great conspiracy, which throws all other topics in the shade. The famous *Lanteriner* must give place to Gen. DOUAY, who, it now appears, has been accused of being the head of a well-planned Bonapartist conspiracy just discovered by the Government.

THE BONAPARTIST CONSPIRACY.

Up to this moment I have been unable to get the whole story, if, indeed, it is known outside of the Government Councils, but this morning brings us the first timid rumors. The facts are meagre enough. Beyond question Gen. FELIX DOUAY has recently made a secret visit to Chiselhurst, and there is no doubt that this was the cause of his being removed from his command, which has been given to MARSHAL CANROBERT. I am also informed that Gen. DOUAY was ordered to consider himself under arrest, and one of the morning journals says that he has actually been arrested. But, for the moment, let us deal with the few facts that we have, and then stick with the comments of the Parisian journalists. We find, pretty well established, a correspondence with several army officers, (by agents, not by letters,) and a secret visit to Chiselhurst on the part of Gen. DOUAY. Then we have a number of sudden changes in the army, the removal of Gen. DOUAY and the appointment of CANROBERT. To these facts we may add the presence of M. ROUHER in Auvergne, when he ought to be in Corsica; the sudden departure for the Midi of the Cassagnacs and several prefects of the former régime; the visit of the Express EUGENIE to Spain, and the presence of NAPOLEON III. at Torquay, off which place an elegant steam-yacht is said to be almost constantly hovering, and we have the skeleton of the "great Bonapartist conspiracy" just discovered by the Government of M. THIERS. Men dare speak of it only in whispers. The agents of the Police look unusually mysterious, and twist their mustaches upon the street-corners. The journals dare do no more than hint; but the well-known Imperialists are running about in a state of excitement trying to find some way of plunging headlong into conspiracy and rebellion. Nor is this all. The insurgent element is smiling at the thought of once more throwing work to the dogs and of shouldering a chassepot under no matter what banner so it be against the constituted authority. Even as I write a cavalry patrol is passing along the street, and the Police force has been increased; yet I do not believe that there is the slightest danger, or that there is anything of importance in the great conspiracy.

THE PARIS PRESS.

It is curious to note that it takes five or six journals to give the above piece of news about Gen. DOUAY. One speaks of him as an officer "whose name was prominent during the days of June." Another says, "a distinguished officer who was among the first to enter Paris." Another, "a gallant General whose brother was killed in battle at an early period of the war," and at last, in a very careful, timid way, one gives the name in connection with the appointment of CANROBERT, and hints at some slight trouble "through devotion to his former master." This is another sample of Parisian journalism. As usual, it is only by comparing a number of newspaper accounts of the same thing that one can arrive at a complete and connected story. It is so with almost everything. I have been for nearly an hour in trying to find out the judgment rendered yesterday in a celebrated suit for separation, and at last can only infer that the plaintiff won her case by the remark that thirty-six thousand francs was fixed upon as the yearly allowance of *Madame la Princesse*, which I suppose means alimony.

A PROBABLE CANARD.

To return to the great conspiracy, I must say that I believe it to be all moonshine, and that the visit to Chiselhurst is the only foundation for it. Imagination plays many a fantastic trick with the newspaper writers of Paris. One of them, by hints always, and not by direct assertion, gives us to understand that the visit of the Empress to Spain was only a blind, and that the real purpose was to cross the Pyrenees into France *à la Duchesse de Berry*, to feel the pulse of the peasants of Languedoc and La Vendée, in order to draw the attention of the Government in that direction while DOUAY was working his plan. The speedy removal of the latter has caused "the attempt to be given up for the moment." The improbability of this will be apparent, and we may also remark upon the singularity of removing DOUAY for his sympathies for the Emperor, and of appointing CANROBERT to his command. But although the whole thing may be absurd, and gotten up to influence the elections for the Councils-General, it cannot be thrown aside as of no importance. It has shown us that there is a very large party here ready for the opening of such a conspiracy, and it has given the *ouvriers* the hope that they may soon have an opportunity of going into another insurrection. Nine out of every ten of this class are ready and willing to say "that it is not yet finished," that "their time will come yet;" and many are bold enough to say that they prefer an Empire to a Government like this—facts which show a spirit of opposition to constituted authority merely, and argue nothing against the Republic. Several more "incidents" in favor of the Emperor have been recorded, and he is no longer called "Badinquet." For the first time since the war, his portraits are exposed in the shop-windows; yet I begin to think that this comes from no particular love or regard for the Empire or NAPOLEON, but from that inherent spirit of opposition which seems to be born in these French masses, and that restless longing for emancipation from something they know not what. Who can define the question? One instinctively feels that there is something lacking, and at times I am almost ready to believe that it is the reaction against the oppressive control of the priesthood which, *en attendant mieux*, finds its expression in revolt against all civil authority.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY FOR ALSACE-LORRAINE.

You have already heard about the difficulties which arose from the last act of the Assembly concerning the commercial treaty for Alsace-Lorraine, but I doubt if you were able to understand why such troubles were permitted. It seems so simple a matter to arrange a treaty when both parties are, at the bottom, perfectly agreed, that one wonders at this singular act. Prince BISMARCK asks certain privileges for the new German province, and as this would entail a loss of about fifty millions of customs duties, he offers to save the French Government twice the sum for maintaining the German troops, and to give up six departments besides. The offer was very liberal when we reflect that M. THIERS could not refuse without treating the Alsatians badly, and without running the risk of losing the strong argument that they are kept from *la patrie* by force when the day for the hoped for revenge shall come. Besides this, M. CHEVALIER proves that the treaty itself will be a great blessing to France. The bargain was so entirely in favor of this country that it could not be refused. Count ARNIM came with the treaty. It was then suggested that the Assembly would not pass it, through *amour-propre*, unless there was some kind of reciprocity. Prince BISMARCK agreed to that. It was then settled that the treaty was to be granted on account of reciprocity, which permitted the entry into Alsace-Lorraine of the "articles necessary to the local industry." At midnight the proposition was voted by the Chamber, and the wording of it was "the products of French manufactures destined for the consumption of Alsace-Lorraine." The difference will be perceived at a glance, and it looks like an attempt at sharp practice. Instead of signing the treaty on the day appointed, Count ARNIM referred it to his Government. Not to make difficulties, Prince BISMARCK replied that, as both parties were agreed, the matter might be arranged; but it is not yet arranged, I am told, and a great deal of correspondence is going on about it.

TRIAL OF ROCHEFORT.

The trial of ROCHEFORT drew a larger crowd into the stranger's gallery than any of those which preceded it. Since completing the report this morning, I have tried in vain to find one redeeming point, one small count in the prisoner's favor. There is not one. ROCHEFORT showed his true character as he stood there before his judges, and betrayed the cowardice which has always marked his acts in moments of responsibility. His attitude was pitiful. His pallor was horrid. He trembled from head to foot; his voice, inaudible where I was sitting, was only heard in spasmodic sobs, and his whole appearance was so humble that it roused indignation instead of pity. Every heart throbbed with sympathy for ROSSEL, for he showed himself a man, but for ROCHEFORT, humble even to lying, and to the most repugnant pleading for a recognition of one point in his favor, there was only contempt. I have never had any respect for ROCHEFORT, but I did think him more of a man. In the face of his own articles, he claimed that his only aim was "conciliation"—he wished to reconcile the Commune and Versailles. As the worthy Col. MERLIN remarked, his articles were of the "extremest violence." To this ROCHEFORT replied, with a grotesque shrug of the shoulders, "I don't say that those articles are not violent and vulgar, but you must look at something else besides the mere form, for, at the bottom, there was always a conciliatory idea." That reply, in the face of the articles themselves, was simply disgusting. And as Col. MERLIN read these violent articles one by one, and asked ROCHEFORT what he had to say to them, he replied, "It was not I who wrote them." "But you are responsible for them." "Oh, I did not even read them—I didn't have time to read them." The letter of Gen. TROCHU was crushing. He tells how ROCHEFORT made public capital by giving up his salary to aid the Republic, then demanded every sou of it in secret, and he denies that ROCHEFORT helped to make him President; for, says TROCHU, with charming simplicity when we remember his defense against the charge of having betrayed the Empress, "that was my own work." TROCHU admits that he made himself President, turning out JULES FAVRE as the price of his adhesion to the new movement. He had the army in his hands. In ROCHEFORT'S letter to the General, he demands "a character," and ends by saying, "The devil take me if I have a single thing with which to reproach myself." There we have the truth. There is no basis to that pitiful individuality but vanity, envy and ignorance. As for moral responsibility, he has none. With his horrible articles before him—and they are horrible—he has not a reproach for his conscience. One can scarcely understand such a mind. One can scarcely believe that he spoke the truth when he said that his conscience was without reproach. But in his exile-prison he will have time for reflection, although we may not hope that he will ever come to regard himself as other than an innocent martyr. More than once ROCHEFORT tried to dwell upon the fact that on the 4th of September he held Paris in his own hands, and he was greatly irritated to find that no one believed him. Perhaps he might have had if he had been an able man, but to play the rôle of *Masaniello*, certain grand qualities are necessary, and these are entirely wanting in the miserable person of HENRI ROCHEFORT.

THE LATEST SCANDAL.

I made allusion above to a suit for separation. This is the case of Mme. the Princess DE BEAUFFREMENT, born VALENTINE DE CHIMAY, which was begun before the war. The Prince is a Colonel of Hussars. Mme. DE BEAUFFREMENT gained her case on the first trial, but lost it on the appeal. This was due to circumstances. The case came on the 19th of July, the morning after the declaration of war. The Prince was to leave for the field of battle, and for a campaign which every one believed would be glorious, and, at any rate, full of perils. This had its effect upon the minds of the Magistrates, who hoped that the husband, coming back in the uniform of a General, the halo of victory, and with the reputation of a hero, would be elevated to the old height in the mind of the wife. They thought, at least, that the dangers of war would tend toward a reconciliation of these two high personages, and a separation was refused. During the campaign the Prince did not write to his wife, and openly boasted that, while he intended to prevent the separation in order to control her handsome *dot*, he should never live with the Princess maritally. No pleadings could move him. His letters to the family were of the shortest, and like those of the Queen's husband in "Ruy Blas," who wrote to the beautiful and tender *Ines*:

> "The wind blows strong, Madame, and I have killed six wolves."

The Prince returned to his palace, but refused to be reconciled, and Madame's advocate presented a picture of the scene, giving its companion in the Prince's return from Mexico, when his first message to his wife was to complain because he could "find no shirts" in the house. There were abundant proofs of the Prince's repugnance to his wife, and as many that he desired to enjoy her money, for he is poor. This he can do by the laws of France, and Madame the Princess was allowed 36,000 francs a year of her own money to live on in a separate palace.

ASHBY.

## THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

### Prussia and the Elections for the Diet—German Influence Over the Slavonians—German Desire for a Federal Government—Results of the Elections—Proceedings in the Diets.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Saturday, Sept. 16, 1871.

Never have foreign elections been watched with such keen interest by the Germans as the Austrian, just concluded. Two important principles were involved. In the first place, this was the first occasion when the power of German influence, strengthened by the results of the late war, was to be tested. In the second there was the struggle between the Teutonic and Slavonian races, which is now fast becoming the prominent feature of European international relations. That struggle is slowly but surely coming to an issue. The Slavonian race, only just emerging from the depth of uncivilization, still a half Asiatic element, is eager to make good its claim to a place in the European sisterhood of nations, and to cast off the reproach of inferiority which has hitherto attached to it. Austria is the fittest field for this battle, for there the two struggling elements are best mixed and most powerfully pitted against one another. The struggle between two neighboring races would have been probably inevitable under any circumstances; it has been accelerated and had force added to it by the intimacy with which the two here concerned have mixed. The Germans, pushing their way like air or water into every vacuum into which by chance or search they obtained access, have rapidly become a formidable and, to do them justice, civilizing and elevating power among the Slavonians, among whom other nationalities did not apparently dare or care to intrude. Thus in Russia almost all national progress is due to the Germans, who have strongly tinctured the commercial and scientific classes, and became a necessary element of the whole. In Austria the races are intermingled, as probably nowhere else two similarly antagonistic races are. But the Slavonians are a rising people, and one that will not bear subjection long, gifted as they are with tender susceptibilities and a strong love of national independence. The Germans feel the attack coming and prepare to resist it. The first skirmish is being fought in Austria; hence the interest and importance attaching to the issue. There is a third ground on which the elections claim the watchful attention of the Germans. Additional point is given to them, as far as the Imperial Government is concerned, and the future policy involved, by the Salzburg alliance, the particulars of which still remain a secret to the world, though we have new promises that they will not do so long. The *New Free Press* affirms itself authorized to announce a circular addressed to all foreign Cabinets from the pen of the Chancellor, Count BEUST, which is shortly to appear in print. Viewed as a sequel to the conferences, the Austrian elections constitute a terrible damper on the newly-aroused feeling in favor of the alliance, which might by a stretch of official imagination be described as something remotely akin to enthusiasm.

GERMAN DESIRE FOR A FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

Turning first to the elections themselves, and the interest they furnish to Austrian observers, I must call the attention of your readers to the growing desire for a Federal Government among the new German population. If the eight million Germans dispersed among the thirty odd millions of Austrians, have in point of civilization exerted a most beneficial influence in the incongruous mass which they leaven, and proved in this respect useful rulers, they have not borne their power and authority very graciously, but let the ruled nationalities feel their inferiority keenly, and the northern forty millions have served as a loud and ever approving echo to their outposts in the south. If the Germans had not regarded their claim to rule as a natural right, attending their descent, it is questionable if the national feeling of the others would ever have become so powerful as it now is. This annoyance—for so I must call it—has, you may observe, gained the Germans a great many enemies in other European countries, who would otherwise gladly have paid the merited tribute to German culture, energy and perseverance, and threatens in time to become a serious danger to the Empire. Applied to Austria, it has not failed repeatedly to attract the censure of such Germans as could rise above the pettiness of party war, and acknowledge the duty of fair justice to opponents. The war of 1866 gave a fresh impetus to the nationalist movement, and the Slavonic and Magyar population ought not, perhaps, to be severely blamed for carrying the sentiment so far, in the face of the incessant and bitter attacks made on them by the northern Press and people. The division in two halves necessarily marked out Federalism as the future policy of the Empire. It may be questioned if, in the abstract, Federalism is an advantageous institution for a temporarily weak Empire like Austria. But in the first place it is necessary to be borne in mind that the provinces do not claim great privileges in the way of government. They hold no democratic or republican views, they will submit to almost any demand of personal government, but it must emanate from their own ruler and have a flavor of their own nationality about it. A Czech will do anything for a king of Bohemia, but he hates the title Emperor of Austria. Another consideration presents itself in the fact that apparently it is not a question which mode of government is advantageous or not, but which is possible. When twenty-two million people set their heart on a Federal Constitution, it is not only unwise, it is downright impossible for a Government to rule against this wish with the minority of eight millions. Events have proved this. Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH has appointed several Ministries since 1866, Feudalists, Liberals, so-called "citizens"—nothing would answer. The present Ministry composed, it must be allowed, partly of inefficient men, and having begun its time of office under the most inauspicious circumstances, promises to keep itself in power still merely by force of its Federalist, or hitherto only supposed Federalist, programme. Hungary has proved the correctness of the same theory. Up to 1867 it was the hot-bed of revolutions, intrigues and opposition. Since FRANCIS JOSEPH placed the Hungarian crown of WENZEL on his head; since it is not the Austrian Emperor, but the King of Hungary that addresses the Magyars, no people could be more loyal or tractable. The present Ministry's object, therefore—as far as can now be judged—in the late elections and the coming Parliament, was to obtain a sanction for such changes in the Constitution as should admit of the extension of partial autonomy to the provinces, and give the Government the support of all its various classes of subjects. This "leveling upward" process is not necessarily an Anti-German one, providing, as it does, for the impartial representation of all interests. Observe, also, that the majority of the German landed interest gives its adherence to the Ministerial measure. It is Anti-German only in comparison, destroying, as it does, an artificial ascendency. If the Germans lose in several provinces, it is because there they are in a minority, and have pushed themselves in between the superior ranks of an opposing nationality. So far, it will be admitted, the Austrian Government is not wrong. There is, however, a leaven of feudalism in its composition that may bode ill for its future policy. Whether this feudalism will have an opportunity for showing itself is still very doubtful, for the Cabinet has a great task before it, the work of reconstruction, which promises to engross its whole labor throughout the duration of its natural life, which, considering the contradictory elements comprised, does not threaten to be very long. On the other hand, it must be admitted that a strong government is needed for Austria under all circumstances, but never more than after the introduction of feudalism and in its present state of general debility. How useful a strong government is when a whole empire has to be reconstructed, the Germans have recently learned to appreciate. But nobody will attempt to justify the unscrupulous means of influencing the elections employed by Government, which are the more blameable, as the true programme was persistently concealed, and hints were all the guidance afforded to electors. So ambiguous were all these hints, that even the professedly oppressed class, the Germans, admit that they had not a word from Ministers to point to as directly justifying their apprehensions. The project was, however, generally understood, and though the defeated party sulks at the defeat, it does not complain of having been kept in the dark.

PETTED NATIONALITIES.

Perhaps Government overdoes its coquetting with the Slavonian nationalities. The Czechs are being petted like spoilt children, and the Poles, for whom Count HOHENWART appears to have discovered an especially liberal portion of love in his large heart, are being smothered under kind professions and promises. A speech of the lately-appointed Governor of Galicia, Count GOLUCHOWSKI, has created especial sensation in this respect, and is likely to be strongly misinterpreted. While at Cracow, the ancient Polish capital, (Lemberg is now the capital of Galicia,) the Governor received the noted Polish leader, Prince CZARTORYSKI, who is confessedly "a Pole first and Austrian afterward," and a deputation, and in replying to their address, dwelt at length on the love he bore to Cracow and to his Polish race. "Here every one feels that he is still a Pole. Let us hope that soon the condition, not only of this city, but of our whole people, will recover; that we, now dispersed, shall be reunited. Yes, we have a bright future before us; to us the mission is reserved of henceforth watching, not only over our own interests, but equally over those of the entire Slavonian race." No Polish revolutionist could have uttered greater treason from an Austrian point of view. Further sayings of the Governor's may serve to make his government particularly acceptable to Russia. There is a dispute, still, about some old church lands pending between Russia and Austria. A canon of the Cracow Cathedral interpellated the Count on this subject, and received the reply: "Government does all in its power, but Russia lays constantly fresh difficulties in the way of a settlement. If we had several hundred thousands of soldiers now at our disposal the dispute would soon be settled."

RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS.

In the elections Government has had its way, though at one time the favorable result appeared doubtful. I must explain that the provinces elect Diets, which in turn select delegates for the General Reichsrath for Parliament. The Imperial Parliament is, therefore, a reflection of the provincial Diets; measures of consequence are first discussed in the Diets, whose session precedes that of Parliament. The provincial Diets were opened on the 14th inst. The Germans were warned in good time, and made energetic preparations for the struggle. Government discountenanced their endeavors, but not so determinedly as to prevent agitation. The sense of common and imminent danger roused the whole race into action, and cemented the great bulk to fervent union. Still, they were signally defeated. The Imperial family commands a number of votes in every province, whose right is exercised by proxy, and these were given uniformly in opposition to the Germans. The latter made this a cause of reproach, but as the other was the interest of the Crown, the result is not surprising. Only about seven millions of inhabitants of the twenty-one millions west of the Leitha had new representatives to elect. They were the provinces in which, the German and Slavonian elements being mixed, the former has hitherto maintained its political preponderance. The other Diets were Slavonian before. Lower Austria, Salzburg, Kärnten and Silesia have returned only so-called Constitutionalists, *i. e.*, opposition members, the corresponding numbers being 18, 3, 5 and 6. Upper Austria returned 2 Constitutionalists and 8 Clericals, Styria 11 Constitutionalists and 22 Clericals, the Tyrol 9 Clericals, the Clericals siding with the Government. Moravia returns 3 Constitutionalists and 19 Ministerialists, Bohemia 13 Germans and 41 Czechs. Government will thus have 146 members out of 203 on its side, the majority of two-thirds requisite for certain measures being thus secured.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE DIETS.

The Diets were opened at all places with Government proposals to alter the Election laws. The new bill is based on the principle of the representation of interests, *i. e.*, of class representation. The representation of landed interest, as such, is limited to the great owners, and even, with this limitation, it is only allowed in the provinces of Bohemia, Moravia and Lower Austria. Here the great landed proprietors are to combine in one great electoral class. The Representatives of Chambers of Commerce, hitherto entitled to vote, are replaced by representatives of the large industrial interest. Where this class and that of the landed proprietors are not sufficient to form each a separate class, the distinction by interests is to be dropped, and the persons assessed in the highest class of taxes vote together. The latter arrangement is under all circumstances to be valid in Salzburg, Gorz, Verarlberg, Istria and Dalmatia. To the electoral classes of urban and rural communes considerable additions are made. The districts are, on the whole, left geographically as they were, but though race is not to be accepted as a legal ground for separating voters, provincial Governors are instructed as much as possible to separate. The head masters of universities lose their casting votes. Elections are henceforth to be "direct," *i. e.*, voters give their votes for the members, not as hitherto for an intermediate class of electors. The voting census is fixed for provincial capitals at twenty, for ordinary towns at ten, and for country districts at five florins, and is to include all taxes, not only property tax. A majority of two-thirds is still to be requisite for changes even in the provincial Constitution. This is a very brief summary of the Election bill, but contains all the leading points. Besides this, Government has brought in some other measures of minor importance.

THE GERMAN ATTITUDE.

Of course the great point was, How will the Germans bear their defeat? Government has, on the whole, not been fortunate in this respect, opposition of the gravest kind having been offered by various Diets. The Germans make a great show of resistance, but their own organs hardly appear to credit them with carrying out their threats. As long as Government had not spoken, they still expressed hope that it might be giving itself out far worse than it was, and might not contemplate hostile measures after all. Even after this hope proved vain, the Cabinet is not credited with sufficient temerity to go great lengths in the face of decided opposition, even from a small minority. German papers openly admit this, and recommend their party to put a determined face upon it, as a piece of tactics. The Czechs in Moravia and Bohemia having carried their way by total abstention from attending in Parliament, the *New Free Press* for some days urgently advised the Germans to take a leaf out of their adversaries' book; but the old *Presse* strongly disadvises this mode of meeting the attack, as dangerous and likely to miscarry. Upon this the *New Free Press* has retracted its rash advice; but Deputies have in several Diets already begun carrying it out. The *Presse* places her last hope in the constitutional loyalty of the Upper House.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION.

In Lower Austria the Diet met, but pronounced the new Election bill illegal; in Upper Austria sixteen members gave their opinion that the Assembly was illegal and left the room. In Moravia, the liberal members never appeared, but sent a declaration instead. In Styria, things went off smoothly, only the Bishops did not make their appearance. In Krain, fourteen members remained absent, protesting by a written declaration. In Galicia, the Governor was well received. The Silesian Diet, representing an insignificant province with a very mixed population, as its first answer to Ministerial proposals, defeated a motion to make Slavonian the ruling language of the province, and declared in favor of German. The most interesting opening took place at Prague. Reconciled by the advances of Government, the Bohemian and Moravian Czechs appear to have abandoned their theoretical scruples for practical advantages. Indeed, the Bohemians are in high feather and exuberant good spirits. The session was opened with the reading of an Imperial rescript, which the Czech journals, above all the factious *Pokrok*, interpret as a concession made in consideration of the attitude lately preserved by the refractory, or, as the *Pokrok* regards it, the justly-aggrieved Czech members. The rescript is couched in very friendly language, expresses the hope that a thoroughly good understanding may be established between the Crown and the province, and invites the Diet to deal with the measures submitted to it for this purpose in a friendly spirit. Finally, it grants the Bohemians what they have long pined for. The Emperor will henceforth no more be their Emperor but their King. He is ready to undergo a new coronation at Prague, with the historical crown of King **Wenzel**, and to pledge his faith, by coronation oaths identical with those used at Pesth. At this concession the Czechs are exultant, and naturally enough, in the first ebullition of their joy indulge in language sometimes considerably exceeding the bounds of reason. Loud shouts of "Slava" accompanied the welcome announcement read in both languages in the Assembly.

## UP VESUVIUS.

### A Tourist's Experience—A Cherished Illusion, its Cost and its Destruction.

*Naples (Sept. 17) Correspondence London Daily News.*

"It is erupting, Sir," said an American to me, as we stood before the door of a hotel; and so it was. During the whole day a thin column of smoke issued from the summit, and at night a red-hot river seemed to be pouring down its side. "My dear," I said to my wife, "we must do Vesuvius." So yesterday we started by the train for Pompeii. The modern town of that name consists of half a dozen houses, three of which are inns. The guides to the mountain are found near the gate leading into the ancient Pompeii. They are twelve in number, and are under the supervision of a Government official. At 3 P. M., each mounted upon a horse, with a guide on a third, and a youth following us to make himself generally useful, **Louisa** and I started from the Hotel Diomede. For the first hour the path led through vineyards, for the second hour it went over the lava almost straight up the mountains. It seems to be the mission of Neapolitans to teach the world what can be got out of a horse. Along all the roads in the vicinity of Naples the most wretched-looking screws toil merrily along, up hill and down hill, dragging behind them heavily-laden market-carts, with often as many as twenty men and women perched indiscriminately upon them. An English horse would have declined at once to have faced the path of the mountain. Our horses reached the base of the cone without turning a hair, and seemed to like it. Here we dismounted, and were immediately assailed by a half-naked crew of porters and speculators. One held a bottle to my lips, and urged me to drink a little wine in order to gain strength enough to reach the summit. A chair was produced, in which **Louisa** was invited to seat herself, in order to be carried by four bearers. A strap was put round my waist by two worthies, who began to haul me forward. In vain I appealed to the guide to free us from these nuisances. He played into their hands, and insisted that no one ever had, could, or would get up the mountain unassisted. Finding that I was inexorable, an appeal was then made to my affections. Would I, I was asked, for a paltry twenty-five francs, the price of the chair, risk the health of my wife? Money can always be got, observed a moralist, health once lost can never be restored. **Louisa**, however, who rather prides herself on her pedestrianism, and who thinks more of twenty-five francs than I do, scorned the idea of the chair; so on foot we started, the guide sulkily making reflections upon the stinginess of Englishmen, and our tormentors following us. The cone of Vesuvius is certainly not easy walking. It is almost perpendicular, and as it is mainly made up of ashes, one slips back two steps for every three that one takes. Each time **Louisa** stopped for a moment to rest, the chair was invitingly thrust before her, while at every false step which I made a strap was dangled before me, and I was invited to lay hold of it. Women have more pluck than men, and I confess that several times I should have grasped the strap had I not had before me the example of **Louisa**, every few minutes sternly declining the chair. One by one our friends tailed off, and after climbing, scrambling and slipping for an hour we triumphantly stood upon the summit. My notion of a volcano—a most unscientific one, no doubt—has always been of a vast lake of molten lava perpetually seething and boiling. I was awakened from this delusion by the guide pointing to a small hole, about six feet in diameter, and saying, "That is the small crater." A few steps further on we came upon the edge of a basin of ashes, with a hole about thirty feet in diameter at the bottom, "that," he said, "is the large crater." I sat down disgusted. It was now getting dark. "Come this way," said the guide, "and you will see the flames." I did see through the mist and smoke a lurid light, which I was told was the hole from which the lava is now flowing. By this time it was quite dark, and we were almost choked with the fumes of sulphur. The guide began explaining that he had seven children, all of whom, he observed, were twins. **Louisa** became interested in these domestic details, and would have sat listening to them for an hour, but it seemed to me about time to think of getting down. The guide took **Louisa** by the arm and said, "Take long steps and stick your heels well into the cinders." He then disappeared from my view into the darkness with the wife of my bosom. I followed as I could. Never, no never, did I experience a more disagreeable sensation than going down that mountain of cinders. Every step I took, although I dug my heels into the cinders, I thought that I was going head over heels down some fearful abyss. Every few minutes the mountain was lit up by a flash of lightning, which enabled me vaguely to distinguish the guide and **Louisa** far below me sticking their heels, too, into the cinders. At last we reached the bottom. The boy who had been left with the horses had lit a small lantern, otherwise we never should have found them. "We had better," said the guide, "take a short cut, as it will rain soon." The short cut seemed to me a perpendicular cut. Why the horses did not roll over I cannot imagine. It was too dark to see what they were doing, but as far as I could distinguish, my feet were almost on a level with my horse's ears. Just before we got to the bottom of the mountain it came on to rain in torrents, and, wet to the skin, we took refuge in a small pot-house, where we ordered wine, which the father of the twins drank. Torches were then lit, and in another hour we reached the Hotel Diomede, tired, stiff and drenched, and turned into bed, but not to sleep. I soon heard the horrid buzz which heralds the approach of a mosquito, and whilst my upper man was attacked by these vile insects, I felt that my lower man was becoming the pasture of fleas. These creatures, as soon as it was light, were succeeded by a legion of flies, who prevented me even then from sleeping by settling upon my nose. The blue sky, the azure sea, the warm sun, the balmy breezes of Naples, its orange groves and its mountains, are all very well in their way; but, as a matter of choice, I would far rather live in more northern latitudes, where the climate is perhaps a shade worse, where the beauties of nature are not so striking, but where one is not bitten by fleas and gnats all night, and tickled by flies all day. As for these latter insects, I do wish that one of those persons who believe that everything having life is created for a purpose, would tell me of what use they are. I can forgive a gnat or a flea, or even a bug, for they torment one in order to feed, but flies are the natural enemies of mankind—their whole object in life seems to be to annoy the human race. One is taught at school that **Nero** when a boy used to kill them, and that, as a necessary consequence, later in life he killed his mother. For my part, I forgive him many of his crimes, for having passed his childhood in destroying these noxious vermin. On the whole, if I might venture a suggestion to those who are thinking of ascending Vesuvius, it would be "Don't." It does not repay the trouble. From a distance the mountain is a fine object, particularly when there is an eruption, but to go up it is much like going behind the scenes of a theatre. The illusion is destroyed; and after several hours' toil, all one sees are two or three holes emitting smoke in a heap of cinders—a sight about as interesting as the chimney of a manufactory.

## VIRGINIA.

### Virginia Conservatives Alarmed—The Richmond Enquirer on the Situation—The Cry of "Repudiation" Raised by Conservative Candidates—The Prospect in Richmond—Public Political Discussion Between Two Negroes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 4, 1871.

The Conservatives of Virginia are becoming alarmed. The Richmond *Enquirer* of today says: "We do not like the political out-look in this State. There is a cloud in the sky, which may bring foul weather if the wind does not change. With a fair majority of twenty thousand in the State, with a fair claim to two-thirds of the Legislature, the Conservatives are conducting themselves in a manner so suicidal and so reckless that we have grave apprehensions with regard to the result of the election which is now rapidly approaching. We fear we have been spoiled by too much good fortune. There is a fault-finding temper abroad, a disposition to cavil and complain and make difficulties, that is seriously distracting and disorganizing the party. There are rivalries and contests in the counties for place and office, a spirit of demagogism that seeks to make capital out of the embarrassments of the people, an absence of lofty and self-denying patriotism in the presence of a great public peril, that looks like the harbinger of disaster. United, compact, with an eye single to the discomfiture of the Radical Party, the campaign in Virginia would be a holiday affair. But that grand Conservative organization which in 1869, as if by a common impulse, rose up and wrested the State from H. H. **Wells** and his sable army of leaguers and freedmen, looks now more like a rabble than a disciplined host. * * * We want you to understand distinctly that there is great danger of defeat."

The Richmond *Whig*, of this date, also says: "We have no time to lose. There is but a month for work, and upon the efforts made during that period our very salvation depends."

These extracts testify fully to the alarm that is general among the Conservatives, and which seems to promise a Republican victory in the coming election. This election will take place on Tuesday, the 7th of November, and is for the whole House of Delegates and half the Senate, or twenty Senators. The reapportionment of representation in both branches, made by the last General Assembly, was denounced by Republicans as most unfair and iniquitous; but notwithstanding the advantages thus acquired, the Conservatives are quaking with apprehension. All the questions which they thought to cleverly evade by adopting no platform, and drown under the war-cry of "Opposition to Radicalism," have arisen to confront and appal them in the platform adopted by the late Republican State Convention. Already, in various parts of the Commonwealth, these questions (which will not down at the bidding of any man or party) are working divisions in the Conservative ranks. Chief among them all looms the public debt question, upon which Conservative candidates (regular or independent) are forced to take stands, either in support of the pending bill or in opposition to it—some of them even going so far as to favor the repudiation of the debt altogether. It is a remarkable circumstance, and one most full of hopeful prospect to the Republicans, that this rising and threatening discord among the Conservatives occurs and grows mostly where the Conservatives are strongest, and where the Republicans have nothing to lose and everything to gain—in the northern and western counties, where the colored population is very small, and where white Conservatives have heretofore borne undisturbed rule. Take, for instance, Rockingham County, in the Valley of Virginia, lying between Staunton and Winchester. The *Old Commonwealth*, published at Harrisonburg, in that county, comes to us with a report of the speeches recently made in Rockingham by three Conservative candidates for the Legislature. Mr. **Deneale**, who was formerly a member of the State Senate for over twenty years, is reported to have spoken in the following strain:

"He argued that when the old State of Virginia was destroyed by the Federal Government, her sovereignty blotted out, her territory forcibly dismembered, and her conquered people placed under martial law, and she declared to be no longer a State in the Union, according to the established principles of international law, acknowledged by all the great Powers of the Old World, her public debt was wiped out with her sovereignty, and became null and void to all intents and purposes, and that the new State of Virginia is not bound, either in honor, equity or law, to pay it. He said the agent who represented the English holders of a portion of the Virginia bonds had admitted the correctness of the proposition stated, both as to the law and the justice in the case. But, in addition to this view of the case, he contended that, by the forcible erection of a new State within her domain and the destruction of her property by military occupation, and the abolishment of slavery by the Federal Government, Virginia was left in a condition in which she could not pay this debt, even if it were legal and just that she should do so. He contended that the obligation to pay this debt was with the Federal Government, if it rested anywhere."

Col. **O'Farrell** said that he believed that the people of what is left of old Virginia are not bound, either in law, equity, or honor, to pay the ante-war debt, and said that if it could not be thrown off in any other way, it was the duty of the Legislature to repudiate it. He was not willing to make any compromise with the bondholders so far as the ante-war debt is concerned, but would repudiate every dollar of it. Through the agency of the Federal army and the acts of Congress, our territory had been severed in twain, millions of our property destroyed or confiscated, and therefore there was neither moral nor legal obligation to pay.

Mr. **Patterson** said that he was no less in favor of measures of relief for the people than those who had preceded him. Under the operation of injudicious and improper legislation, and the burdens imposed by the requirements of the Constitution, the people were groaning under an intolerable load of taxation, and it was the duty of the Legislature to remove this burden to the extent of its power. He was not willing to pay the ante-war debt, if it could be honorably avoided. He concurred in the views of the gentlemen who had preceded him relative to the principle in international law that the destruction of the sovereignty of a State or nation necessarily wipes out its public debt. He was opposed to the Funding bill, and if elected would vote for the repeal of the twelve per cent. clause of the Constitution and the law enacted in pursuance thereof."

All this is positive and utter repudiation, and is going much further than the Republican platform, which looks only to a postponement of the debt.

Here in this city and county the out-look for the Conservatives is not particularly brilliant. Two of the three candidates nominated for the Senate are complained of as not having fairly received the nominations, one having received only 56 votes and the other 54, there being ninety delegates in Convention, and every delegate voting for two men. It is insisted that 61 is the least number of votes that should have nominated under the circumstances, and one of the nominees (Col. J. K. **Connolly**, who received fifty-six votes) has expressed his willingness to withdraw and have the nominations made over again, if the other nominees will do likewise. From the Conservative ticket for the House of Delegates, Judge **John A. Meredith** has already withdrawn, because, as he alleges, if elected he would have to resign his office of City Attorney before he could take his seat. The Judge's withdrawal sickens everybody with the ticket as it stands, as he was specially chosen to lead the ticket on account of his ability, experience and worth. The City Convention convenes again to-morrow morning to fill this vacancy, and if it be not wisely filled there will be so much dissatisfaction that Richmond will be likely to go Republican. On the other hand, the Republicans have put up tickets here for the Senate and House, which the Conservatives own to be the best ever offered by the party here. The candidates are mostly native Virginians; men of character and substance; and who retain the respect of their fellow citizens generally despite their politics. It is true that the colored people are somewhat dissatisfied with the fact that they have only one person of their race on either ticket; but they are becoming convinced of the prudence of this, and will acquiesce in it, no doubt, without the least abatement of their enthusiasm for the success of the Republican Party.

To-night the novel spectacle will be presented at City Hall, of a political discussion between two negro speakers. R. E. **Hobson**, a colored barber of this city, will represent the Conservative side in the debate, and a colored man named **Arnold**, from North Carolina, being the Republican champion. This is the first discussion of the kind ever held in this city by colored speakers, and will attract a large crowd of both colors. It is noteworthy, too, that though **Arnold** is the challenger in this case, the Conservative authorities have allowed the debate to take place in the City Hall.

Ex-Gov. **Henry A. Wise**, after a labor of several years, has just completed "Seven Decades of the Union, including a Narrative of the Life of Tyler." If this be not a valuable work, it will, at any rate, be a curious and interesting one, as embodying the views of a prominent and eccentric man upon events and persons during the "decades" commented on. The work will be published by **Leippincott** & Co., Philadeladelphia, in December.

Some time ago a negro named **Turner**, then in the City of New-York, sent a package of raisins to his wife **Isabella**, in this city, which sickened her and all who partook of the fruit. It was afterward found that arsenic had been plentifully powdered over and among the raisins. **Turner** was arrested in New-York, and brought here on due requisition to answer a charge of attempting to poison his wife, and he is now lying in jail awaiting trial by our Hustings Court. He was said to be cohabiting with (if not married to) another woman in your City, and this woman, claiming the name of **Sarah Turner**, recently came here to watch over **Turner's** fate. She was arrested on suspicion of being an accomplice (if not the principal) in the attempt to poison, and her case is awaiting investigation.

E.

## PHILADELPHIA.

### The Approaching Municipal Election—The Lesson Taught by New-York.

From a Correspondent.

Philadelphia, Monday, Oct. 2, 1871.

The *exposé* of the gigantic frauds perpetrated by the Democratic rulers of New-York has been by no means local in its effect upon the public mind. Popular indignation is not confined to the tax-payers of the State of New-York. The political earthquake which has engulfed Messrs. **Hall, Tweed, Connolly** and **Sweeny** has extended its shock to every city in the Union, and even the little town of Wilmington, Del., sends the glad tidings that she has wrested herself from the Tammany party.

In November next, it is to be hoped, our State will place herself in the ranks with Maine and California; but this consummation, so devoutly to be wished, will, in a great measure, perhaps entirely, depend upon the result of the coming municipal election in the neighboring City of Philadelphia, until recently the great stronghold of Republicanism. If Philadelphia sends us a majority of from six thousand to ten thousand it will give as great an impetus to the party of reform here as did the triumph of **Hartranft** and **Campbell** in October, 1868.

The Democratic Party of Philadelphia is controlled by precisely the same element as that which has plunged New-York City into almost irretrievable debt. Its Democratic Police force is notoriously the most incompetent in the Union, and during the present Democratic administration, the fair fame of the Quaker City has fallen to the level of that of Baltimore during the reign of the "Plug Uglies."

The Mayor, Mr. **Daniel M. Fox**, in whom is vested the appointing power of the Police force, we understand is a most upright and conscientious gentleman, but, owing to the fact that no Democratic nomination can be procured unless at the hands of Aldermen **Wm. McMullen, Robert Lester Smith, John Tobin** and others of the dangerous classes, a Democratic Mayor is confessedly under the absolute control of the greatest law-breakers in the community.

The same statement applies to the Prosecuting Attorney of the County of Philadelphia, who does not dare indict **John Ahern** and the other Democratic roughs, who in October, 1869, murderously assaulted the return judges while engaged in counting the votes of the election then just held.

The citizens of Philadelphia, who have been aroused to an investigation of their own affairs by the developments in New-York, begin to realize the importance of keeping their municipal Government in the hands of the Republican Party, and we shall be much disappointed if the whole Republican city ticket is not overwhelmingly elected. It will be well, however, for our Philadelphia friends to remember that Tammany has a desperate game to play just now, and a Democratic success in Pennsylvania would not only be followed by a similar success in New-York, but would strengthen the hands of Tammany and embolden their chiefs to perpetuate their rule. Therefore, Philadelphians, on the morning of the second Tuesday of October next, you may expect to see many strange faces at your polling-places sent by **Tweed** and his friends to elect Messrs. **Biddle, Sheppard, Fry**, and the whole Tammany ticket.

### The Election Laws.

Important changes have been made in the Election laws by the Legislature, at its last session, which passed an act, chapter 712, amending the statutes relating to the election of Senators and members of Assembly, and Representatives in Congress. Except in this City, Senators and Representatives in Congress have heretofore been voted for upon the ballot indorsed "State." By the act of last Winter, Senators and Representatives in Congress, in all the counties of the State, will hereafter be voted for upon separate ballots. In counties electing only one member of Assembly, the nominee has heretofore been voted for upon the ballot indorsed "State." By the act of 1871, members of Assembly in all the counties and Assembly districts will now be be voted for upon a separate ballot. At the ensuing general election at least four ballots will be voted in all the counties, and Inspectors of Election are required to furnish a corresponding number of ballot-boxes. The ballot indorsed "State," will contain the nominees for State officers, and the county officers to be chosen this Fall. Senators will be voted for upon the ballot indorsed "Senate." Members of Assembly will be voted for upon the ballot indorsed "Assembly." Justices of the Supreme Court, County Judges, Surrogates and Special County Judges or Surrogates, will be voted for upon a ballot indorsed "Judiciary." The ballots will be deposited in ballot-boxes correspondingly labeled, and canvassed in the order above named. In several counties or Commissioner districts, where vacancies exist, School Commissioners will be elected upon an additional ballot, indorsed "School Commissioner." A special election law remains in force as to New-York City. In the City of Brooklyn, an election for city officers will be held on the day of the ensuing general election. In the City of Utica, a Recorder will also be chosen, and in the City of Buffalo a Judge of the Superior Court. By an amendment of the charter of the City of Buffalo, passed in 1871, the time for holding the city election was changed from November until the first Tuesday in March.

The Secretary of State is preparing a compilation of the Election laws, with forms and instructions adapted to the change in ballots and ballot boxes, and order of canvassing votes—the repeal of the Registry law, and the extension of the right of suffrage to colored men, by the Legislature of 1870, &c., which will be distributed to election officers during the coming month.

## EX-SECRETARY SEWARD

### Another Interesting Letter from One of His Lady Traveling Companions.

### Their Visit to Ancient Goa, in India—Singular Mishaps of the Voyage, and Its Happy Ending—Extraordinary Honors Paid the Visitors—Graphic Account of the Locality and the People.

From the Fredonia *Censor* we quote in full the following graphic letter from the pen of Miss **Olive Risley Seward**, to her father, Mr. H. A. **Risley**, of that village, describing an excursion of the Seward party to ancient and modern Goa, in India:

Off the Coast of Malabar, April 19, 1871.

We were in a strait Friday last. An excursion down this coast to ancient Goa, the first effective European settlement in India, and always the capital of the Portuguese Indian Empire, promised a pleasure not to be lost, and seemed a duty not to be omitted. But Mr. **Seward** had engaged to dine with the Byculla Club, of Bombay, to-morrow, and the semi-weekly packet to Goa could not be relied upon. On twenty-four hours' notice of this dilemma, the Government fitted out a revenue-cutter lying in commission. The Captain was unacquainted with the route, and an extra one was appointed; crew, furniture, and provisions were extemporized, and to make assurance of an exact return doubly sure we sailed on Saturday at sunset.

The *Camel*, besides her proper British colors, was courteously invested with the Stars and Stripes, and we were accompanied by Mr. **Farnham**, the United States Consul. Proceeding merrily, with a speed of eight knots, we began to inquire about dinner and sleeping arrangements. *Mal de mer* came earlier than dinner. The cabins were spacious enough, but unavailable. The vessel sat low in the water, and the ports were necessarily closed, the thermometer standing at 90°. Cabins were improvised on deck by use of flapping sails. These privations gave the voyage something of the zest of a picnic, and we endured them with the resolution to enjoy discomforts, usually practised on such occasions.

Our double captaincy unanimously decided, the night being dark, that we should push directly out to sea. We pushed so far that it was not until noon on Sunday that we came back in sight of land. We proceeded until night-fall along the coast of the once famous but now obsolete kingdom of Golconda. Notwithstanding the loss of time during the previous night, we found ourselves on Sunday noon so far advanced that our Siamese captain determined to "slow down," that is to say, "slacken up," so as to avoid reaching Goa before daylight the next morning. With the pleasing intimation that we should leave the ship at sunrise, we retired to our mattresses at 9 o'clock, the crumbling Portuguese forts on the Goa shore being in full view, and the disdained Bombay packet just before us, leading the way. Our sleep was "murdered" by a mutiny among the crew, which was only quelled when the leader was tied up at the forecastle. Monday's dawn, instead of the summons to go ashore, brought blank consternation! We were not at anchor in the harbor, but once more afloat on the sea, no land in sight, neither of our navigators knew where, and stranger still, neither knew how we came there. Sunrise gave not only light, but an unmistakable object to steer by. Joy radiated from the faces of the Captains, and for ourselves, nothing but our early training in the first one of the ten stone commandments which came down from Sinai, prevented us from becoming Parsees and worshiping the fiery orb on the spot. We steered due east, and the first landmark showed that we had left Goa twenty miles behind. We made it, however, though not without peril from hidden rocks, at 11 o'clock in the morning.

If the gallant officers who had been waiting for us twelve long hours, in their tight, uncomfortable uniforms, were surprised to see us coming through a dangerous southern channel, as if from Mauritius, instead of the safe northern one from Bombay, their astonishment did not exceed that of our two commanders, who until this very time are unable to account for their error of navigation. The native pilot, they say, disobeyed their directions; "there was suddenly a strong outward current unknown in this sea before," moreover, "there is indicated in the chart just there an iron mountain, which deflected the needle;" moreover and furthermore, "the ship's compass, useless in harbor movements, had not been adjusted for this outside navigation."

Two rivers, the Narwar and the Murmurgoa, form a deep estuary, and the Island of Goa, upon which the town is built, rises out of this estuary very much like Manhattan Island at the confluence of the Hudson and East Rivers in the Bay of New-York. The green banks of both rivers are crowned with fortifications, which are well preserved, and with churches and convents, none of which are dilapidated, while others have been converted to secular uses. On reaching the bar we were boarded by the officer of the port, and delayed until the fort on shore delivered a salute in honor of Mr. **Seward**. Our flags were dipped in acknowledgement, and an hour later we came to anchor before a quaint and picturesque little city. An extensive fortification standing immediately on the wharf is now the place of the Governor-General. The buildings, unique though plain, seem to speak from their open windows and graceful balconies a hospitable welcome. An infantry battalion was drawn up on the esplanade, and the river shores were crowded with a swarthy but well-dressed and genteel-looking people. Mr. **Seward** was conveyed by the Governor-General's staff in a well-manned barge, where he was welcomed by the Secretary of State, and received with military honors. The band employed on this occasion, although it consisted exclusively of natives, excels any we have heard in India. Western arts and customs seem capricious in taking root in these strange countries. On our journey to Pekin, we noticed that the band of Admiral **Rodgers'** flagship was composed chiefly of dark natives of Goa. They executed better than any other performers the "Charta," as they called the beautiful national air of Portugal. Associated as it was in our recollections of those cold and tedious travels, it was peculiarly pleasing when that noble hymn burst upon us from the instruments of a full band of the same sympathetic race, in their own tropical home.

Capt. **Major's** family, the only American one residing here, divided the care of our entertainment with the Governor-General, the Viscount **de Januaris**.

The Goa where we were received so kindly is only by derivation the Goa of history. Ancient Goa stood eight miles higher on the same left bank of the Narwar. Founded by **Albuquerque**, the most renowned of all the Portuguese admirals, after **de Gama**, it was laid out on an imperial scale, and surrounded by a wall and fortifictions, which rendered it for more than a century impregnable. An immense population gathered there. It contained the magnificent palace of the Viceroy, the college, the hospital, the Arch-episcopal palace and the halls of the Inquisition, while on every attractive height was built a church, monastery, convent or chateau. Armies two hundred thousand strong were repelled from its walls, and imposing embassies from the barbaric kings and princes of the east trod its spacious streets. One hundred and fifty years ago it was found to be unhealthful and was abandoned. Although life has since disappeared from that once busy stage some remnants of its activity and glory remain. We proceeded in carriages over a firm and well-preserved causeway, which once resounded with the tramp of pageants and of armies, to the ruined city. By the roadside and in the neighboring jungle, moss-covered, monumental crosses, decorated daily by pious hands with fresh flowers, indicate scenes of violence and suffering, perhaps of miracles or martyrdom, enacted here. Cocoanut groves and mango orchards now shade grounds once covered by bazaars and hostelries. Here and there a deserted palace, closed but not yet in ruins, testifies of wealth and luxury passed away, and the curious tourist is warned not to penetrate its mouldering courts and tangled gardens, lest he come unawares upon the most venomous serpents of India. Of an hundred religious houses, only one convent remains, and that has a lone sisterhood of three nuns. A high arched gate, overgrown with creepers, is all that exists of the vice-regal palace. While the college and hospital have been renewed in the new town, happily no trace of the Inquisition remains in either city. The Government has kept the cathedral and churches in repair. They are built in the style of the sixteenth century. Mr. **Seward** says they are less imposing and costly than the churches built by the Spaniards in the same period in Mexico and South America. (They are nevertheless far superior to religious edifices in the United States.)

The church of Bon Jesus contains the tomb of **St. Francis Xavier**. You will remember that he was associated with **Ignatius Loyola** in establishing the Society of Jesus, and that he came out on his apostolate to India, even before the Papal allowance of the new order was granted. Perhaps this church was the first of the many thousands which have arisen in all parts of the world under the labors of that mysterious community which has been so indomitable and indefatigable while encountering so many vicissitudes. The mausoleum is an oblong pedestal of Carrara marble, ten feet high, paneled with bronze bas reliefs, representing the miracles of the Saint. Upon this pedestal is a sarcophagus of gilded copper, which contains the embalmed remains, and is inclosed in an elaborately wrought case of silver. The Grand Duke of Tuscany only expressed the reverence of Catholic Europe for **Xavier** in presenting this exquisite monument to the Church of the Jesuits, which is so closely identified with his labors. The tomb stands in a vaulted chamber, the walls of which are graced with admirable devotional paintings, but unfortunately it is so small and dark that not only the pictures but the monument itself is deprived of its just effect. The sarcophagus is opened at long intervals by permission of the King of Portugal, and on these occasions deserted Goa is reanimated by hundreds of thousands of natives, assembled from all parts of Asia. It may well be believed, as we are told, that not only the faithful Catholics, but even the unconverted Hindoos, confidently expect supernatural effects to follow from the contact then allowed with the sacred remains. India is filled with traditions of the Saint, and the Jesuit writers have carefully collected, collaborated and published them. According to these traditions, Saint **Francis Xavier** not only relieved the poor with money brought out from the depths of the sea, healed the sick, made the dumb to speak, cured the lame and blind, cast out devils and raised the dead by simple invocation of the mercy of God; but he performed more of those miracles than the Gospels record of the Saviour of man and his chosen twelve apostles. A resident of Goa, reliable for intelligence and candor, told us that when the sarcophagus was last opened, a lady well known to him became the subject of a supposed miracle. Having been hopelessly lame from birth, she solicited parental leave to attend the ceremony and touch the venerated dead. Her skeptical parents refused; she persisted, and in the moment of contact she became whole, and so remains. Our informant of course ascribes this extraordinary cure to the influence of her over-excited imagination.

But the homage paid to the memory of **Xavier** may well be regarded without cavil or regret even by those whose education obliges them to reject his alleged miracles. He surpassed his spiritual contemporaries in faith, hope, charity, patience, courage, zeal and perseverance. He committed no crime, indulged no vices, and if he tolerated African slavery and the Inquisition in the East, they were the errors of his age, and he was less severe against the recusants of the Church than in self-condemnation. It was his noble maxim that the Church is advanced more by the blood of martyrs than by the sweat of minions. He found India wholly a Pagan and Mahomedan land, and, by his teaching and example, using neither force nor fraud, he made more Christian converts than can be found on Indian soil at the present day. It was not, however, for St. **Francis Xavier**, nor the Jesuits, nor the Catholic Church of the sixteenth century, to bring India and the East into Christian civilization. It must be sadly admitted that this remains yet to be done. It is to be hoped, however, that the great work has begun in the humble schools for native men and women which have been opened under missionary auspices in various parts of the country.

A dinner at the palace closed the day. Although it was attended by the Provincial Court, and supported by a military band, it was animated and cordial. The Governor was eloquent in his admiration of the United States, and Mr. **Seward** evinced a large familiarity with the history of the Portuguese in India. A throne which stands in the grand salon of the palace, although it has no occupant, the Viceregal dignity having been abolished, is still respected on state occasions. What interested us more were the queer old portraits of Viceroys, Governors, Generals, Admirals and missionaries. Need I say that we carefully studied the lineaments of Vasco de Gama, Dias, Cabral, Alureyda, Albuquerque, of Xavier and Loyola? An artistic performance of Chopin by a young secretary enchained us until a late hour.

On the 18th we visited the public institutions. The military force consists of two battalions of artillery and two of infantry, maintained at the cost of $200,000. All being natives, always loyal, they are quite enough for a territory only forty-eight miles square, with a population of 400,000. The military academy trains 150 cadets, through a seven years' course. The garrison barracks and hospital are excellent. We looked into the Finance Department. The revenue is $600,000. The salaries are low, and there is no complaint of taxes. The College of Science and Medicine is conducted by eleven professors, several of whom are natives of Goa, and is well attended. There are four newspapers, three of which are conducted by natives, and all in the Portuguese language. One-third of the population is Roman Catholic, the rest are Hindoo, Mahrattas and Mahometans. The good order and perfect cleanliness which pervade the little city explain the curious fact that it supplies the foreign residents of all India with their best household servants.

We drove with the Governor to his suburban villa on the summit of the cape which divides the two rivers. The palace was formerly a monastery. Its chapels are now reception rooms and banqueting halls. Its cloisters are card and billiard rooms. The garden supplying vegetables, fruits and flowers is still retained. The site was chosen with the customary sagacity of religious communities, who seldom fail to find material comforts while they secure the solitude needful for meditation, and natural associations which sustain enthusiasm. The place is not less adapted to its present use. There could be no more refreshing retreat from the stagnant air and burning heat of the city than this breezy, rocky cliff, which breaks the ocean tides, while it looks down upon the old town and the new, half buried in palms, mangoes and cypresses, and far up the primeval river channels to their sources in the mountains, which are lost in the horizon. Our minds were crowded in the hours we passed on the turreted veranda with thoughts of the events which had transpired beneath it; of **Camoens** and his romantic career; how, crossed in love at home, he came to this far-off and misty East to make by adventure a name with which to return and wed the maiden with the "sweetest eyes ever were seen;" how, after shipwreck and amid privations and persecutions, he wrote here his *Lusiad*, and then turned to his native land, only to find his mistress dead, and to die himself of a broken heart in an alms-house. We thought of the arrival of armed fleets from Lisbon in the now quiet bay; of the building and fortification of a great city; of native armies gathered in siege around it, of the brave and chivalrous defenders who defeated and dispersed them; of the expedition of squadrons for the conquest of Aden and Ormus in the Arabian Sea; of Malacca, the key of the Sea of China, and of the Moluccas in the Archipelago, and of their triumphant return laden with spoils, of the homeward dispatch of argosies loaded with spices, pearls and diamonds; of the coming in of the humble Jesuit missionaries, their fortunes and their fate, sometimes received with affection and gratitude, and often meeting the martyr's crown; of the baptism of whole tribes, provinces and nations; of their subsequent relapse into their primitive idol worship; of the enterprise of the colonists on land and sea, extending the fame and sway of Portugal, always brilliant, but ending in defeat and overthrow at last when they came into collision with European rivals equally ambitious and stronger than themselves. This, which is the story of Goa, is also the history of Portuguese colonization. Of the vast empire which Portugal established in both hemispheres on the track of the great discoverer, there remains now only this little province of Goa in India, the already decaying city of Macoa in China, and the yet barbarien colonies of St. Paul de Loando and Mozambique in Africa. She won that empire bravely, she improved it as she could with the light she enjoyed, and she lost it chivalrously. The nations which profited by her discoveries and conquests will not deny her honor and sympathy.

An early dinner at the Captain-Major's was attended by the General and other officers of the State, including M. **Riberio**, a poet of whom, as I am told, you are likely to hear through some translations by **Longfellow**.

The hour of 5, the first in which tide would serve, had been appointed for our departure. Mr. **Seward**, as usual, was proceeding promptly to the wharf, but was detained for a parting demonstration. The Governor addressed him with emotion; Mr. **Seward** replied with equal feeling. The military saluted him, and then the barge conveyed us to our familiar deck. Even when the last of the forts had dipped its flag and fired its farewell guns, and the setting sun had left us only the hazy twilight of the tropics, signals were still seen waving adieux from the palace balconies and from the wharf. Whatever else of the ancient Portuguan character may have passed away with the decline of Imperial power, the element of chivalrous courtesy certainly remains.

The crew of the *Camel* is now obedient. The Hindoo helmsman steers faithfully, the ocean currents flow smoothly, the iron mountain no longer diverts the needle, while the compass has been satisfactorily adjusted. Our captaincy is pleased with itself and with us. We are equally satisfied, and go to our rest with the Bombay light shining brightly before us. Goa has been gained, and the Byculla Club is not "going to be disappointed."

O. R. S.

### Acquittal of a Woman Accused of Murdering Her Husband.

Mrs. **Rachel M. Teale**, after nearly two weeks' trial before the Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas, in Cincinnati, for the murder of her husband, **Henry Teale**, on the 21st of last April, was acquitted by the jury last Saturday. The Cincinnati *Gazette* has the following comments upon the case:

"If Mrs. **Teale** were the guilty one, she was also the only mortal witness of the deed. There were thus difficulties at the outset of the trial in the lack of direct evidence, and these were complicated by the perplexing circumstances of conjugal infelicity, and the unmistakable indications that Mr. **Teale's** own pistol, which was hidden in the privy, was the one used in taking him off. Another embarrassment of a sentimental nature came into the category—the false but popular feeling that, were Mrs. **Teale** guilty, as charged, she was justifiable under the circumstances; that provocations which would authorize a man to shoot a faithless wife hold good as authority for the woman, on the other hand, to act likewise. The difficulties that beset this case manifested themselves in the trouble to obtain a jury. Mrs. **Teale** was born in Scotland. Eleven years his senior, she married Mr. **Teale**, and resided with him on a farm in Kentucky. Afterward, they removed to this city and opened a small store, Mr. **Teale** at the same time following the business of a newspaper carrier, in which vocation he continued until his tragic death, though the store-keeping had been abandoned. The trial was before Judge **Force**. On Friday night the case went to the jury. After the Court had been in session about an hour, on Saturday morning, the jury sent a messenger to the Court-room with the announcement that they had agreed upon a verdict. The big crowd in the Court-room waited with suppressed impatience the arrival of the woman in black, upon whose guilt or innocence of an awful crime twelve men were about to pronounce. With bated breath the bystanders listened, and when the words 'not guilty' were pronounced they broke out into demonstrations of satisfaction, which impropriety the Court checked with a rebuke. Mrs. **Teale** was deeply moved. Her counsel, **Moses F. Wilson** and C. H. **Blackburn**, were the first objects of her demonstrations of joy. She then turned to her devoted friend, Mrs. **Lawton**, and embraced her. After receiving the congratulations of friends, she left the room, leaning on the arm of her pastor, Dr. **Jeffery**, of the Ninth-street Baptist Church, and accompanied by Mrs. **Lawton**, her faithful friend. The ground of acquittal was insufficient proof of the guilt of the prisoner. The jury, on first ballot, stood all for acquittal—ten on the above ground, and two on the ground of temporary insanity. The remark of Mrs. **Teale** to Deputy-Sheriff **Hornberger**, as she went from the jail to the Court-room to hear the verdict, that she did not expect fairness at the hands of this jury, would seem to indicate that their decision was unexpected to her."

## ILLINOIS.

### Municipal Elections in Chicago This Fall—The Contemplated Session of the Legislature in Chicago—Another Elopement with a Coachman—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chicago, Monday, Oct. 2, 1871.

Our local politics are beginning to move quite lively. There are about seventy-five municipal officers to be elected this Fall—several of them having money in them legitimately, and others according to the measure of honesty in the incumbents. So far the "bummers" are ahead in the Republican ward meetings and nominations. The Aldermen, against whom so many and serious charges of corruption and robbery have been made, principally by the Press of their own party, are in the ascendant in the saloon caucuses.

The Democratic County Convention, to select delegates to the State Convention, was held on Saturday afternoon. The platform adopted indorsed the Democratic Party as it was in the past generation, and squarely accepted the constitutional amendments—thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth—as finalities, not to be disturbed. It is understood that Hon. **Thomas Hoyne** is the choice of Cook County for Congressman at large, and there is a probability that he will receive the nomination, unless the southern part of the State shall claim it. Hon. **Thomas J. Turner**, of Stevenson County, is also mentioned as an aspirant.

The Democrats have not commenced the city campaign yet. The independent movement has been foreshadowed by the publication of a possible ticket, composed of the best men in the city. This ticket will be forthcoming, with a strong backing, if the party nominations are of the usual character.

The question of holding the November session of the Legislature in this City is not yet fully decided. With some it is a settled point, and subscriptions to the extent of eight or ten thousand dollars have been taken to furnish quarters and accommodations. The people of Springfield will prevent it if possible, as the Legislative sessions are their great harvest. What with fleecing the members and plundering the State, they manage to make a good thing of it. And, then, it is a piece of nonsense to hold a session here, as all the Executive officers are compelled by law to remain in Springfield. And then our citizens don't want it here. They, through the Council, extended an invitation, but it was upon suggestion that the Legislature desired to hold a session in this city, and no pressure has been used or inducements offered, and the general hope is that Gov. **Palmer** will have his wish and retain our Solons in the capital of the State.

Our State Fair was held at Duquoin, Perry County, last week. Although in the southern part of the State it was a grand success, both in its extent and financially. The county and district Fairs have been unusually successful this Fall, owing to the great abundance and perfection of all kinds of agricultural products; and, on the whole, there has been less horse-racing than in former years. The better class of farmers are setting their faces against the practice of making these shows the resort of the horse-racing and gambling fraternities of our cities and large towns, who take these occasions to carry their demoralizing manners and customs into the rural districts.

The drouth still continues in this State—broken into by local rain-storms, but still prevailing extensively. But little rain, comparatively, has fallen in this section during the past three months, and every indication now is, that the "dry spell" will continue. In other sections of the State the commencement of the drouth extends back as far as May, with only a rain or two to break up the monotony. In Indiana the same condition of things is experienced. I heard of a man who went the other day seven miles to the county town to procure a barrel of drinking water for his family.

Our "upper circles" have been somewhat scandalized by an elopement which occurred from the family of one of our leading banks. A niece residing in the family ran away with the coachman, and going east, they were married in due time to repent at leisure, as such people generally do. Is it not somewhat singular that these misalliances and elopements so generally occur with coachmen? It is, I suppose because they have opportunities and facilities of intercourse with the "ladies of the house," which other menial employes do not enjoy.

Our educational institutions have opened encouragingly this Fall. The State Industrial University, at Champaign, has 320 students—about 150 of them being new comers. The Chicago University has a larger number than ever before, and still they come. Under the able Presidency of Dr. **Burroughs** it has secured a strong hold upon the confidence of the people of the West.

The novel land speculation, to which I referred some time ago, is likely to prove a splendid success. The Michigan-avenue Baptist Church, following the example of the First Church, purchased 120 acres south of the city, near Eighty-fifth-street. This has been nearly all sold out in small quantities, at a net profit of sixty thousand dollars—thus meeting the indebtedness of the Church. The University—or, the President, for its benefit—purchased one hundred and sixty acres near the stock-yards. This is now being sold out in parcels at $2,000 per acre, which, if nothing happens to Chicago, gives a large margin to purchasers, who, it is estimated, will double their money in two years. Senator **Logan** lately purchased a tract of sixty acres considerably south, for which he paid $2,000 per acre. It is expected that the price of the University lands will be raised to $2,500, after the first eighty acres are sold, which will be very soon.

General business is good. Shipments of grain are heavy in view of the approach of the close of navigation. There is an immense quantity, however, to go forward, and the prospect is that the railroads will have all they can do during the Winter, unless they adopt the suicidal policy of charging excessive freights. The heavy business men of this city are entering into a combination to prevent this, if possible, both East and West. Our State law attempting to remedy the evil of exorbitant charges, so far, at least, as this State is concerned, has not yet gone into force, for the reason that the railroad management continue to ignore it, and will until the question of its constitutionality is settled by the Courts.

### The Schwabe Gallery of Fallen Heroes.

The Schwabe Gallery of Fallen Heroes, so called, in Boston, is to be sold by auction. The *Transcript* says: "At the close of the war **Schwabe** conceived the idea of starting a national gallery of fallen heroes, and after traveling all over the country in search of subjects for the canvas, he secured portraits of over 100 men who gave their lives in defense of the Stars and Stripes. Failing to induce either the State or the city to furnish a suitable place for their reception, he hired a house and opened this gallery to the public. About two years ago his means failed and he was obliged to mortgage the pictures, paying a most exorbitant rate of interest. A short time since, while he was absent from the city, the house he occupied was sold, and the pictures were hustled into a cellar, from which they are to be taken for the sale next week."

## THE MORMONS IN UTAH.

### An Impending Crisis in the Affairs of the Saints.

### The Brigham Young Despotism Tottering—Flatterers and Sycophants the "Prophet's" Only Friends—The Conflict with Laws of the Land.

There is, in the progress of nations, communities, and individuals, an every-day experience that wrong has its limitation. It is proverbial that the steps of Justice are slow, but it is almost equally certain that they are worthy to be relied upon. Individual cases there may be in which the wrong may prevail for a season, and seemingly may be successful forever, but it is only in its seeming, for all the relations of life have their true value and their true measure, and ultimately, slow though it may, their true level. With this philosophical and historical fact before them, the people of the United States have regarded the eccentricities and follies of the Mormon population in the Rocky Mountains with a great deal of leniency, believing that the evils and monstrosities of that singular society would in course of time bring around its own cure and settlement. And very prudently has this been the accepted solution, as no action of the Government would ever have convinced the fanatical of the right of interference before that they themselves had felt the oppression and groaned beneath its bondage. That time seems to have fully come, and the end of the superlative folly of reversing the tide of civilization and progress is as certain as any advance that has ever marked the march of "manifest destiny." At various times during the Mormon occupancy of the Territory of Utah, United States officials and discontented Mormons have sought the overthrow of what they have termed "the one-man power," or the autocratic rule of **Brigham Young**, but every effort has been a failure, and the failure was inevitable. Fruit never falls from the tree until it is thoroughly ripe. A violent shaking may prematurely disengage it, but the right time is only when, by the nature of its own force, it is unable to longer cling to the stem, that was once strong enough to impart it nourishment. The same logic is applicable in the progress and development of persons. In the beginning of Mormonism it promised much to its disciples; it pleased some and soon disappointed others; but in its march its course was clearly travelling back to Mount Sinai. To realize this time was required, and the application of its principles to individual experience.

For a season, there is a charm in the religious life of an ignorant class of persons in being exceedingly fruitful in faith—"believing all things" is a great "gift" and one in which its possessor is certain to be proud. Through all that the superstitious mind must travel before it can reach the full appreciation of reliable facts; but once that the enthusiastic mind becomes disenthralled, there is little fear of it returning to its former status. Little by little, the Mormons have traveled in this path, till they have now reached the divergence that carries them away into the full light of the world's day. Will they persevere is the question of the hour. The probabilities are that they will, for everything about them induces to that conclusion.

Consistent with the usual course of usurpation and despotism, **Brigham** has gone too far for his own interests. His personal character is naturally despotic and vindictive. He has trampled upon every man who would not bend to him. He has never been satisfied with reasonable adhesion; he has demanded "perfect submission," and where that has been slow to show itself he has crushed the recusant out of power or out of life. Today, in Salt Lake City, **Brigham Young** has not a faithful and valuable friend to rely upon. He is surrounded with flatterers who would die for him—if sudden execution was their fate, men who echo all his sentiments; but he has none of that class of men around him who act from perfect conviction and the light of reason. There is not in all Utah Territory, in this assumed power, but a mere shell—an appearance without a substance. The most guilty in sin against **Brigham** and the people are the Apostles, who are flattered with an empty elevation, and who for a name, and the local temporary advantages it gives them with the mass, are ready to do anything required. But this is all parade, and nothing substantial. The men who could have benefited **Brigham** in his hour of trial have all abandoned him or rather he has driven them from him. He has demanded more than that which manhood could concede, and the result has been a separation. He has now around him not the men who could have brought resources to him, but the men who relied alone upon his resources. He is in his second dotage, weak in body and irritable in temper—a second edition of **Louis XI.**, and rushing onward to the same catastrophe.

There is in this Mormom question a useful experience to the rest of the world—we are on the earth, not in heaven, nor in any other suppositional locality, and while here the duties of today are our obligation. We have reason to congratulate the people of the United States that this fanfaronade is so near its end, and that before many "moons" the folly and superstition that has caused so much annoyance to the world will come to its proper end. The Federal Chief-Justice there has brought the subject of polygamy to a practical issue. He claims that when men put themselves out of the pale of law, they thereby rob themselves of all its privileges. In the most direct manner he reaches this point at the organization of his present Court. When three leading Mormons were presented before the United States District-Attorney as Grand Jurors, the Chief-Justice was very emphatic, and rendered what, in our opinion, is an unanswerable decision against the possibility of their acting in this capacity. The following is the official opinion of Chief-Justice **McKean**:

"Twenty-two men, summoned as Grand Jurors, answered to the call of the Clerk and were sworn on their *voir dire*. **George Q. Cannon**, one of the jurors, in reply to questions addressed to him by Mr. **Baskin**, United States Attorney, testified that polygamy is one of the fundamental doctrines of the Church of which he is a member; that he believes that polygamy is a revelation from God to that Church; and that he does not believe that a man living in polygamy is guilty of adultery. **Hiram B. Clawson** and **James Townsend** testified that they agreed with **Cannon** in all that he had said. Mr. **Baskin** here stated to the Court that he intended to present to the Grand Jury, under the Utah statute, the case of The People *vs.* **Hawkins**, on a charge of adultery growing out of polygamy; and also several cases of bigamy growing out of polygamy. He therefore challenged **Cannon, Clawson**, and **Townsend** as being, by their own confessions, incompetent to sit on the jury.

**McKean**, C. J.—The sophism by which polygamy is sought to be justified as being in harmony with American civilization is that polygamy is a religious practice; that religious toleration is one of the fundamental principles of American institutions and of the Federal Constitution; that, therefore, polygamy is protected by the Constitution, and all laws enacted against it are unconstitutional. If the mass of the American people were barbarians, or if the patriarchal or tribal systems of government prevailed among them, it is needless to say that our Constitution and institutions could not exist. It is not a little humiliating that it should seem to be necessary to add that our Constitution and institutions do not require, nay, do not permit, the toleration of any practice which wages war against the existence of civilization. There have been religions which have required the offering up of human sacrifices to the sun, and the casting of infant children to the crocodiles of the Ganges; but if such deeds were done in this country, is there in all the land one man so dishonest that he would attempt to justify them by the plea of religious toleration? But why waste time in discussing such a proposition as that involved in this case? When the burglar is a fit juror to inquire into the crime of burglary; when the robber is a fit juror to inquire into the crime of larceny; when the assassin is a fit juror to inquire into the crime of murder, then the bigamist, who swears in substance that crimes are his religion, may be a fit juror to inquire into the crimes of bigamy and adultery. But, thanks to centuries of Christian civilization, that time is not now; and, judging from the steady progress of the human race, that time will never come. The challenge is sustained, and the three jurors named are rejected."

The telegrams from Salt Lake City, since that opinion was delivered, exhibit a determination to close this question of obedience to the law.

# THE LATEST NEWS.

## A Compromise Offered to the British Nine-Hour League.

## Professors in Rome Refuse to Take the Oath of Allegiance.

## Burning of the Fitchburg Freight Depot at Charlestown, Mass.

## A Young Lady Employed in the Office Burned to Death.

## The Mormon Elders on Obedience to the Laws.

### EUROPE.

**The Strike of the British Workmen—French Complaints of the Army of Occupation—Roman Professors and the Oath of Allegiance—Spanish Affairs.**

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG has made a proposition to the men on strike in Newcastle to resume work for the present at the rate of fifty-seven hours per week if the masters will agree to reduce the hours to fifty-four per week at the beginning of next year. A mass meeting of workmen is discussing the proposal to-night. The cotton manufacturers of Burnley, North Lancashire, have decided to reduce the wages of their operatives on account of the depressed condition of business.

LATER.—The strike of the engineers at Newcastle may be considered at an end.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—President THIERS today received a deputation of citizens from Dijon, who came to complain of the tyrannical conduct of the Prussian troops in occupation of that city, and urge the Government to hasten their withdrawal from the city and department. The Prussians are charged, among other things, with wantonly imprisoning 125 citizens who forgot to deliver up their arms in accordance with the orders of the military commandant. The deputation was informed that the complaint would be brought to the attention of Gen. MANTEUFFEL. The statement that France had consented to the striking out of article 3 in the Customs treaty with Germany, is confirmed.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—The report that Minister POUYER-QUERTIER had left for Berlin was premature. His journey has been postponed, as Gen. MANTEUFFEL is expected at Versailles to settle the questions in dispute.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—It is said that the gambling-rooms at the German watering-places are not to be closed.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—The Reichstag is convoked for the 16th inst. The Budget to be submitted proposes an increase of 5,000,000 thalers in the appropriations for the navy and coast defenses.

ROME, Oct. 6.—Twenty Professors in the University of Rome have refused to take the oath required by the Italian Government.

MADRID, Oct. 6.—The Malcampo Ministry was definitively constituted yesterday. OLOZAGA and ALVAREZ having declined to serve, the Foreign and Interior portfolios have been tendered to Señors CANTALAS and PEDRAS respectively. Meantime, pending their acceptance, Admiral MALCAMPO himself will administer the affairs of the Foreign and Interior Department. A semi-official statement of the policy of the new Ministry asserts that the measures of economy inaugurated under Señor ZORILLA will be persevered in, the salaries of the civil list will be reduced, and other proper measures adopted in furtherance of the ideas of the Progressist Party for the welfare of Spain. The Democrats everywhere are making demonstrations in favor of ZORILLA. Twenty-two Governors of Provinces have tendered their resignations.

### DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

**Burning of the Fitchburg Railroad Freight Depot, Charlestown, Mass.—A Young Lady Burned to Death—A Mill and Brewery in Burlington, Iowa, Burned.**

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—The freight depot of the Fitchburg Railroad, located in Charlestown, was burned at noon today. The Waverley House, in close proximity, suffered slight damage. Miss ADA B. ANDROSS, principal copyist in the freight department of the depot, was surrounded by a sudden bursting of flames from kerosene, and other inflammable freight, and burned to death. Her parents reside in Oswego, N. Y. Other persons in the same building narrowly escaped. The fire caught from sparks from an engine, and spread with fearful rapidity, the flames being fed by exploding oil-casks. There were three buildings burned in all. They were occupied respectively by the Cheshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, and the Fitchburg Railroads. Within an hour after the alarm, the high walls of the main building fell, and the entire easterly half of the immense line of freight-houses, extending about 2,000 feet, were level with the ground. The buildings were old, and probably not worth over $30,000, for which they were insured in Boston offices. The total loss, it is believed, will exceed $100,000; but it is impossible to give a correct estimate, as the contents of the cars in the buildings are unknown. All the books and papers in the offices were destroyed. The following insurance is given: GEO. W. WALKER & Co., on $17,000 worth of stoves on storage, insured for $5,000 each in the Shoe and Leather and Firemen's Offices; J. T. EDMUNDS & Co., flour, insured for $5,000 in the Phœnix, of New-York; on freight, $5,000 in the People's, of Worcester; E. M. MURDOCK, wood carving, &c., stored in the lofts; insured for $10,000 in New-England offices. The Fitchburg Corporation have large and commodious freight houses on Front-street, which remain untouched, and their business will be continued without serious interruption.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Oct. 6.—A conflagration occurred in this city last night. The fire broke out in WILLARD, TOMLINSON & Co.'s plaining-mill, consuming the mill, the lumber in the yards, a brewery and several residences. The loss is estimated at $80,000.

### UTAH.

**Conference of the Mormon Church—Declarations of the Elders on Obedience to the Laws.**

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 6.—The semi-annual Conference of the "Church of Jesus Christ" commenced this morning. The attendance was not as large as usual. The different elders have spoken, all to the glorification of the Mormon Church, but generally the language and the sentiments were quite moderate. One of the Apostles remarked significantly that he was willing and so were the great bulk of the Latter Day Saints to obey every good and constitutional law enacted by the Government of our country. With the laws, however, which were designed to infringe upon his or their rights as freemen, he could not say quite so much. It is expected that BRIGHAM YOUNG, if able, will speak on Sunday. It is rumored that GEO. Q. CANNON, editor of the *News*, and one of the "Apostles," will be arrested to-morrow on the same charge as that against BRIGHAM YOUNG. Business is improving, and mining transactions are unusually heavy. The Silver Cloud Mine, in Camp Floyd, was sold today for $350,000.

**A Panic in a Concert-Room—Thievish Miscreants Set Fire to a Curtain.**

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 6.—At a concert last evening in Institute Hall, by the Sunday-school of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, a large muslin curtain stretched around the hall, took fire. The audience, which was largely composed of women and children, became panic-stricken, and rushed to the doors, which were soon jammed so that the passage-way was blocked up, and the weaker persons were trampled upon and badly crushed in the efforts of the crowd to escape. The utmost excitement prevailed. Many ladies swooned, and some were badly but not dangerously hurt. The fire was promptly extinguished. It is believed that the gaslight was purposely turned against the curtain by some evil-disposed person to create a panic for the purpose of plunder.

### WASHINGTON NEWS.

**Return of the President to the Capital—The Boston Post-Office Corner-Stone—Miscellaneous.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The President is again in Washington, having returned at 5 o'clock this evening. Mrs. GRANT, with Miss NELLIE and Master JESSE, preceded him, returning this morning from Pittsburg by the early train. They are all in the best of health, though somewhat travel-worn. Gen. PORTER will return on Monday, and the first regular Cabinet meeting will be held on Tuesday next.

Gen. BURT, Postmaster at Boston, arrived here today, and is engaged in completing the arrangements for the corner-stone ceremonies of the new Post-office. The official party will leave here on Friday or Saturday of next week, and probably arrive in Boston on Sunday morning following. Gen. BURT will call upon the President to-morrow.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

Since the Southern Claims Commission resumed the taking of testimony on Tuesday, they have among other cases examined witnesses in that of JAMES MILLINGER, of Pittsburg, Penn., for lumber, bacon and hams, taken by Gen. BUEL'S army, on the occupation of Nashville, in 1862, amounting to $9,000, and in the case of Mrs. LOUISA KEARNEY, for property taken near Alexandria, amounting to nearly $7,000. The Commission will not consent at this time to allow their Special Commissioners in the South to receive testimony in support of any claim exceeding $3,000 in amount, but claimants who have already filed claims exceeding that sum may by reducing the amount bring their cases within the jurisdiction of their resident Commissioners. No further applications for the hearing of testimony can be entertained by the Commission until after the 1st of January next.

FEE FOR REGISTERING VESSELS.

The Treasury Department has decided that the fee to be charged for a copy of a register, under the second section of the Act of 1799, is twenty cents, and not $1, as charged at some of the ports. The law does not in express terms except copies of registers.

DERELICT.

Information has reached the Treasury Department to the effect that the British schooner *Mary Emeline*, bound from Canada to the United States with a valuable cargo, was recently found by an American steam-tug abandoned on the Lakes. She was brought into the port of Erie, Penn., in a sinking condition, and is awaiting judicial action.

THE STEAM-BOAT INSPECTORS.

The Board of Steam-boat Inspectors were engaged today principally in regulating the rules of the Board. The communication from the British Board of Trade with regard to the conflict of signal lights, &c., was referred to a Sub-committee.

THE CHEROKEES.

A letter was received at the Indian Department, today, from Col. COX, of the Commission appointed to remove the North Carolina Cherokees to the Indian Territory. He states that Friend LANG and himself, with about 300 Cherokees, expected to leave London, Tenn., this afternoon, and would probably arrive at Port Gibson, Indian Territory, on Monday evening last.

THE INSURANCE CONVENTION.

Mr. ALEXANDER R. SHEPHERD, of this city, has been designated by Gov. COOKE as delegate from the District of Columbia to the National Insurance Convention, which meets in the City of New-York, the 18th of October next. The appointment is made in accordance with the request of GEO. W. MILLER, President of the Convention, that a representative of the District might be designated to participate in their deliberations.

GERMANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The total number of Germans residing in the United States is 1,690,533, distributed as follows; Alabama, 2,482; Arkansas, 1,563; California, 29,701; Connecticut, 12,443; Delaware, 1,142; Florida, 597; Georgia, 2,761; Illinois, 203,758; Indiana, 78,060; Iowa, 66,162; Kansas, 12,775; Kentucky, 30,318; Louisiana, 18,933; Maine, 508; Maryland, 47,045; Massachusetts, 13,072; Michigan, 64,443; Minnesota, 41,364; Mississippi, 2,960; Missouri, 113,618; Nebraska, 10,954; Nevada, 2,181; New-Hampshire, 436; New-Jersey, 54,000; New-York, 316,902; North Carolina, 904; Ohio, 182,897; Oregon, 1,875; Pennsylvania, 160,146; Rhode Island, 1,201; South Carolina, 2,751; Tennessee, 4,539; Texas, 23,985; Vermont, 370; Virginia, 4,050; West Virginia, 6,232; Wisconsin, 162,314; Arizona, 379; Colorado, 1,456; Dakota, 563; District of Columbia, 4,920; Idaho, 388; Montana, 1,233; New Mexico, 582; Utah, 358; Washington, 645, and Wyoming Territory, 652.

### THE KUKLUX.

**The Organization in North Carolina "Smoked Out"—Correspondence with Judge Bond.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.—Gen. A. E. KING and Special Mail Agent PETHERBRIDGE, who have been in North Carolina on a special mission, returned here today. They represent that the fright among the Kuklux and their friends in the State is becoming terrible, and that as an organization the Kuklux is rapidly collapsing. When the trials began, a large number of prominent citizens came to Raleigh, among them several of the leading lawyers of the State to defend the prisoners, affecting to believe that the existence of an organization would be disproved. But the result of the trials astonished them, and a few days ago ten of the principal men addressed Judge BOND the following important letter:

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 30, 1871.

*Hon. H. L. Bond, Judge United States Circuit Court:*

SIR: We have the honor in the interest of the peace of the people of North Carolina to address you this note. The fact that a secret unlawful organization, called the Kuklux or Invisible Empire exists in certain parts of the State, has been manifested in the recent trials before the Court over which you preside. We condemn without reservation all such organizations. We denounce them as dangerous to good government, and we regard it the eminent duty of all good citizens to suppress them. No right-minded men in North Carolina can palliate or deny the crimes committed by these organizations, but we think if the further prosecution of the persons charged with these offenses was continued until the November Term, it would enable us to enlist all law-loving citizens of the State to make an energetic and effectual effort for the restoration of good order. We assure you that before the November Term of the Circuit Court we believe that this unlawful organization will be effectually suppressed. In presenting these considerations to your Honor, we declare that it is our duty and purpose to exert all the influence we possess, and use all the means in our power to absolutely suppress this organization, and to secure a lasting, permanent peace to the State. The laws of the country must and shall be vindicated. We are satisfied and give the assurance that the people of North Carolina will unite in arresting, and forever obliterating an evil which brings nothing but calamity to the State. In the name of a just and honorable people, and by all the considerations which appeal to good men, we solemnly protest that these violations of law and public justice must and shall cease.

We have the honor to be, &c.,

Thos. Bragg, Wm. H. Shipp, George V. Strong, M. W. Ransom, Daniel G. Fowle, William H. Battle, Jas. B. Batchelor, R. H. Battle, Jr., B. F. Moore, D. M. Barringer.

To this letter Judge BOND sent the following reply declining the request for a postponement:

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 2, 1871.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge at the hands of His Excellency Gov. CALDWELL the receipt of your letter asking me to postpone the trials of the cases now pending in the Circuit Court under the Enforcement act. I have given your letter the long and careful consideration to which your eminent position in North Carolina and the importance of the subject to which it relates entitled it, but I am unable to comply with your request. These cases are very numerous, and if not tried now will at our next term so encumber the docket as to obstruct all civil business. The city is full of witnesses summoned from long distances, who have remained here for several weeks at a large cost, and it would be a great hardship to make them return here again, and it would be unjust for me to send them home unless I knew they could return with the same feeling of personal security that I myself should have on my return home. This I do not know, and though you give me assurances that before the next term of the Circuit Court the "Invisible Empire" shall be effectually suppressed, it is not suppressed now, and I feel that the enforcement of the law should continue. I have come to this conclusion with less reluctance, because I am sure gentlemen who are so sincere in their desire to relieve North Carolina of this disgraceful and infamous association will not remit their labors to suppress it, as they assure me they have the power to do, because the Court sits a week or two longer to assist them in their undertaking. I am glad to hear from you that the recent trials have manifested that this secret and unlawful organization exists in some parts of North Carolina. It cannot but aid you in your efforts to suppress it to point out by these trials to you who are the guilty persons who compose it. I hope, gentlemen, that you will agree with me that it is best to do so. With great respect, I beg to remain, Yours, very respectfully,

HUGH L. BOND,
Judge United States Circuit Court.

To THOS. BRAGG, Esq., GEO. V. STRONG, Esq., and others.

### MEXICO.

**Revolution Against Juarez—Threatened Attacks on Matamoras and Other Frontier Cities.**

MATAMORAS, Oct. 2.—There is another great revolution in Mexico, and the State of Nueva Leon takes the lead. The famous Gen. PEDRO MARTINEZ pronounced, in Gallana, against the Juarez Government, and was immediately seconded by Gens. JEROMINO and TREVINO, Governor of Nueva Leon, together with all the State authorities and several other chieftains. Their combined forces are said to be marching on Camargo and Matamoras, with the view of occupying the Custom-house on the frontier. The first step taken by the authorities of Nueva Leon was to throw into prison all the employes of the Federal Government. It is expected that this movement will be seconded by the neighboring States, and that the revolution will become general. Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ is reported to have said that he would march against those who should pronounce against the Juarez Government, but his loyalty is much doubted. Matamoras and the frontier are yet quiet, nevertheless the merchants feel very anxious about coming events. Gens. PALAIRO and CORTINA have issued a proclamation to the soldiers under their respective commands, and to the citizens on the frontier in general to stand and fight for the Juarez Government. Great preparations are being made in Matamoras for the defense of the city, if it be attacked, and all the cavalry has left for the front. The telegraph is only working as far as Mere, and no further news is reported at this hour. Great excitement is reported from all parts of Mexico on account of such stirring news.

### THE WEATHER.

**Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—1 A. M.—The area of lowest pressure has advanced since Thursday afternoon from the lower lakes to the East Atlantic, and that which was central in Northern Florida is probably now off Cape Hatteras. The pressure has risen from the Ohio Valley north-westward. Rain has fallen very generally along the Atlantic coast; smoky and clear weather from Tennessee to Lake Ontario, and extending south-westward. South-easterly winds are now reported from Missouri to Minnesota. An area of remarkably dense smoke exists at Washington, with fresh north-west winds.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably fall, with southerly winds north of Kansas and Illinois. Clear and smoky weather will probably prevail on Saturday from New-York south and west, and clearing weather in New-England.

Extensive fires still continue.

**Progress of the Texas Elections.**

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 6.—Advices from Jefferson, Texas, state that the elections passed off quietly. The vote of Marion County is 1,858, and BRYANT'S majority is 100. Nothing has been heard from the interior.

GALVESTON, Oct. 6.—The elections passed off quietly throughout the State as far as heard from, except at Grosbeck, where five negroes of the State Police murdered an old man named D. C. APPLICOHITE. Nothing reliable as to the result of the election can be had to-night. The vote polled here was small. The Democratic majority is about 1,000.

**The Storm on the Gulf Coast—Disasters to Shipping.**

GALVESTON, Oct. 6.—A severe storm commenced here on the evening of the 2nd. The city as far back as Church-street, was submerged for several hours. The damage is small considering the violence of the storm. Three miles of the Houston and Galveston Railroad near here are badly damaged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 6.—Five pilot-boats were driven ashore at South-west Pass in the gale of the 3d inst., including the *Robert Bruce*, which was totally wrecked and her crew of four were drowned.

The steamer *Twelfth Era*, anchored in the bay, is a total wreck. The passengers and crew were saved after clinging to the wreck all night. One negro was drowned. Other vessels were slightly damaged.

The shipping off Galveston are safe.

The town of Indianola was flooded deeper by the storm of the 3d inst. and the tide than has been known in twenty-five years.

**The Memphis Races.**

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 6.—The first race today was the Desoto stake for three-year olds, two-mile heats, sweepstakes $100 each, only $25 if declared; $1,000 added. There were twenty-seven subscribers and five declared.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hollywood | 1 | 1 |
| Mills' b. f., by Lexington | 2 | 2 |
| Orisina | 3 | dis. |

Time—3:46¼, 3:45.

MILLS' entry was the favorite with *Hollywood* second. The betting was heavy, and the knowing ones badly worsted.

SECOND RACE.—Club purse $400, mile and repeat, for all ages:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Foster | 1 | 1 |
| Commerce | 2 | 2 |
| Donovan | 3 | 3 |
| Tom Corbett | 5 | 4 |
| Belle Aiken | 4 | dis |

Time—1:48¾, 1:48½.

*Foster* was the favorite two to one. The attendance at the races was large, and the track dusty.

**Local Political Brevities.**

Hon. GEORGE BOWEN has been nominated for re-election to the Senate in the Twenty-ninth District.

A Republican mass-meeting will be held at Irvington, on Tuesday evening next. Mr. CORNELIUS WALSH, Hon. JOHN HILL and others will speak.

The Richard B. Connolly Association of the Twentieth Ward last evening indorsed the nomination of Ex-Sheriff O'BRIEN for Senator for the Seventh Senatorial District.

The Eighteenth Ward James O'Brien Association met last evening at No. 297 Avenue C. Mr. FEELY spoke in favor of the nomination of Mr. O'BRIEN as Senator.

The German-American Association of the Twenty-second Ward met last night and nominated CHARLES A. FLAMMAR for Assembly. Tammany Hall was denounced.

The Democrats of the town of East Chester held a meeting in Schuerman's Hall, Mount Vernon, on Thursday evening. Resolutions were adopted recommending the renomination of WM. CAULDWELL for State Senator.

The James Winterbottom Association of the Fifth Assembly District suspended a handsome banner across Spring-street, between Sullivan and Thompson streets, last night. The banner bears the names of all the Republican candidates nominated at Syracuse.

The Fifteenth Ward Council of Political Reform will hold an adjourned meeting to-night in the small chapel of the New-York University. A large attendance of the friends of the present reform movement is expected. The meeting will open at 7½ P. M.

At the Suffolk County Republican Convention, held at Riverhead, on Thursday night, JOHN S. MARCY, of Riverhead, was nominated for Assembly, EDWARD S. GERARD was nominated Superintendent of the Poor, HENRY S. GEERY for Justice of the Sessions, and GEO. L. HUNTINGTON for Coroner.

# THE REFORMATION.

## Progress of the Good Work Against Corrupt City Rule.

## Keyser Places His Property in the Hands of One of the Committee of Seventy—Deputy Controller Green's Efforts in Behalf of the Laborers.

Investigations are in progress in the various departments of the Reform Committee, in order to obtain evidence to strengthen the prosecutions which have been commenced, and others which are about being initiated against the plunderers of the City Treasury. Master workmen have been employed for several days in making rigid examinations of the work done in the new Court-house by the Ring contractors. The result of the investigation of Messrs. BAXTER, LEEMAN and TYRELL have already been published in the TIMES. Below is given the affidavit of Mr. MASTERTON, the contractor who built Tammany Hall. The testimony he gives is as conclusive against the Ring as anything yet given. Mr. MASTERTON, it will be seen, positively swears that he would be willing to do the work performed by GARVEY for $50,000, and that the repairs could not possibly have amounted to the original cost of the work. Mr. GARVEY received from the County $500,000 for the plastering of the Court-house, and $1,000,000 for repairing the work he had charged $500,000 for. These affidavits are to be used, it is understood, not only against the persons who received the money, but also against the officials who approved the bills and sanctioned their payment. Ex-Judge BARRETT, who is pushing the matter with great zeal, says that, by virtue of these proceedings, not only can a portion of the stolen money be recovered, but the guilty receivers be properly punished. Expert accountants are employed on the City and County accounts, making complete and thorough transcripts of them.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK ss.: JOHN H. MASTERTON, of said City, being duly sworn, says that he is a mason, and is accustomed to contract for buildings, including the plastering thereof. That he has been in business in New-York for the past fifteen years, and has built many large buildings. That among other large buildings deponent has built Tammany Hall. That deponent knows the new County Court-house building in New-York City. That the plaster-work in said new County Court-house could have been done for fifty thousand dollars, and that said sum is a very ample one with which to do said plastering. That deponent would most gladly contract to do the same for fifty thousand dollars, and give ample security for fully performing the same. That the repairs on same since it was done could not possibly have equalled the original cost.

J. H. MASTERTON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the 6th day of October, 1871.

WM. H. MCDOUGALL,
Notary Public, New-York County.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' and Tax-payers' Association held a very enthusiastic meeting last night at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway. Mr. HENRY G. STEBBINS presided, and there was a full attendance. Soon after 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order. Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ arose and announced the following gratifying intelligence: He said that JOHN H. KEYSER, to whom, with others, such enormous amounts have been paid from the City and County, had made an assignment to him (JACKSON S. SCHULTZ) of property estimated at $600,000, in trust, to repay out of the proceeds of the same all sums of money which he may have improperly received from the City or County of New-York, and has given full information touching his pecuniary transactions, which he wishes to be made public.

The Committees on Frauds and Accounts, and on elections rendered their reports. The Committee will meet again on Tuesday, when it is probable active measures will be inaugurated to compel the City officials to disgorge some of their plunder. It is stated that Mr. KEYSER'S transactions extend as far back as 1864, the first item being one of $50,000.

JOHN J. BRADLEY says there is no doubt that GARVEY has fled.

**Deputy Controller Green and the Department of Parks.**

Deputy Controller GREEN has sent the following communication to the Department of Parks:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1871.

*To the Department of Parks:*

Since my communications of 26th and 29th ult. the injunction order of the Supreme Court has been so far modified as to admit of this Department raising money on assignment bonds to meet certain classes of expenditures under your Department.

The Board of Apportionment has also since those dates taken the necessary action to admit of the issue of certain assessment bonds, and I have this day deposited to the credit of the Department of Parks in the Tenth National Bank, on account (balance) of your requisition of date, 15th of June last, for Road or Public Drive (Boulevard) Fund, the sum of $100,000 toward payment of the laboring men.

With respect to the class of bonds and stock known as Park Improvement Stock, as doubt has been expressed relative to the sufficiency of the law for its issue, it seems to me best that the necessary proceedings be at once taken by some person having a claim on your Department to submit the question, by mandamus or otherwise, to the Supreme Court. I shall do all in my power to expedite the proceedings, so that no delay may take place in obtaining a judicial ruling on the subject. I am without a reply to my communication of the 28th ult., relative to the amount of expenditures by your Department under various heads of account.

Very respectfully,
ANDREW H. GREEN, Deputy Controller.

**Payment of Laborers and Policemen.**

Yesterday arrangements were made to pay the small-pipe men employed on the Croton Works the arrears of wages due to them since the 31st of August. The amount is about $15,000, which will be disbursed by Mr. CADY today. In addition to the $100,000 appropriated on Thursday, by the Deputy Controller, for the payment of Park laborers, another $100,000 was added yesterday, which will settle all claims on this account up to the present date.

Deputy Controller GREEN having furnished the necessary funds, all the employes of the Police Department received their salaries for the month of September, yesterday, except in some few cases which were not reached.

**Receipt of Taxes.**

Yesterday, the sum of $237,695 72 was received for personal taxes and taxes on banking institutions. This makes a total received since the books were opened on Wednesday last of $914,229 04. It is thought that the books for taxes on real estate cannot be opened for four or five days to come, as the arrears of taxes and assessments have to be added in the books to the taxes for the present year, so that such arrears may appear on each tax-payer's bill.

**About the Grand Jury.**

The more the Grand Jury is scrutinized the more disgraceful are the developments. Every day brings fresh facts to light with reference to its members. Dr. THOMAS COTTMAN, who has been held up as a most respectable individual, turns out to be an ex-rebel of the most virulent type—something on the Fellows order. He was one of the original signers of the ordinance of secession in his State of Louisiana. It is not known whether he practices his profession, but he has been taken good care of by sympathizing friends in the City Government here, and enjoys a particularly fat thing in the Street Department. He is, of course, a man who would be perfectly unbiased in his judgment on the Hall question. We do not wish to be understood as stigmatizing every member, however.

A correspondent has called our attention to the fact that Mr. JAMES E. HEDGES, one of the Grand Jury, is by no means a Democrat nor a corrupt man. We never expressed anything to the contrary, and are well aware that there are other members of the Grand Jury who are equally honorable, but they are unfortunately in a decided minority.

Another correspondent writes us with reference to Mr. ROBERT HALL as follows:

The good cause you are battling for is too strong to need assistance by disseminating error. In yesterday's issue you referred to a rumor connecting ROBERT HALL (one of the sitting Grand Jurors) to Mayor HALL by the cousinly link. Today's journal makes a positive statement "that one of his cousins," &c. I have known the ROBERT HALL referred to a long time—stabling in the establishment wherein he is foreman. He is not a cousin of Mayor HALL, nor is he in any way related to the Mayor's family. Furthermore, he states that to the best of his belief he has never, up to this present writing, personally met Mayor HALL. The insertion of this correction, which Mr. HALL will at any time verify, is due alike to truth as to all parties concerned.

JOHN H. BIRD, No. 137 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 6, 1871.

**Tammany's Roughs—They Insult and Rob Passengers on the Erie Railroad Cars.**

It is stated the train on the Erie Railroad from Rochester on Thursday evening, bringing the New-York delegates home, was thrown into confusion soon after leaving Rochester by the riotous conduct of a number of the "roughs" who went to Rochester with Mr. WILLIAM M. TWEED. A number of passengers were robbed, and the most cruel outrages were perpetrated upon others. The insults and abuse offered to the peaceable passengers were intolerable, so that many of them left the train at Corning and other stations, compelled to pass the night on the way rather than expose themselves to these reckless men, over whom neither the officers of the railway nor the laws of the State had any restraining influence whatever.

**Letters from Correspondents on the Iniquities of the Ring.**

A correspondent writes as follows concerning JOHN D. NEWMAN, whose name appeared in our list of sinecures:

You are at a loss to find out what NEWMAN does. It is this: Every year Tammany appoints an Assessment Committee, of which DOUGLAS TAYLOR, CASPER CHILDS, or some other Tammany light, is Chairman. This Committee assess two per cent. at least on the salaries of all employes of the City and County, (no matter what their politics may be.) NEWMAN makes his list from such assessment, and collects it, for which the Committee allow him ten per cent. From this source, and his dead-head salary as an officer of the Court of Sessions, NEWMAN has acquired wealth, some of which is invested in real estate, and to which he is adding largely every year. He is generally Canvasser or Inspector of Elections for Tammany in the neighborhood of Thirty-ninth-street and Second-avenue.

This is his circular and authority for making collections:

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE, TAMMANY HALL.

DEAR SIR: The Democratic General Committee of New-York are much in want of funds to pay the current and legitimate expenses of the coming State and County elections, to be held in November and December ensuing; and solicit from you, for that purpose, a contribution of $30, which amount you are requested to pay to the collector, Mr. JOHN D. NEWMAN.

As the Committee intend making but one assessment for the two elections, and as it is necessary that money should be immediately collected in order to successfully carry on this important campaign, your prompt response will greatly oblige.

Yours truly and respectfully,

Here follow the names of the Finance Committee and the Chairman of the Democratic General Committee.

Another writes: Among the names on the pay-roll I don't see MATTHEW MOORE alias Rockey, and ALLEN WOODFORD, who devotes his time and attention to the safe business. He is a clerk in the office of JAMES MCBRIDE DAVIDSON, who supplied the Court-house with safes for $400,000.

Another correspondent, who appears to be well acquainted with the County Clerk's office, writes:

With regard to FREDERICK SWARTZ, temporary Clerk, who gets $2,000 a *year*; CHAS. SCHAFFER, who gets $1,200, and LEWIS A. LOEW, who gets $3,000, I can give you a few facts. CHAS. SCHAFFER is the uncle of CHAS. A. LOEW, the County Clerk, and LEWIS A. LOEW is his brother. SWARTZ is associated with the two in a real estate and law office at No. 890 Third-avenue. The firm is LOEW & SCHAFFER, and SWARTZ is special counsel. They do a very heavy business in the Nineteenth Ward, and besides are counsel for the Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank and the Manufacturers' and Builders' Fire Insurance Company. They are always busy and never have been known to go near the County Clerk's office, though they have never failed to draw their pay.

A disgusted Democrat writes:

EDWARD H. KENT, who is down on the list as Equity Clerk of the Supreme Court, and is paid $291 66 per month, has been traveling in Europe for over four months. He has not been seen in the City since November, 1870, and has never for an hour been in the Supreme Court.

Another correspondent says:

In relation to holding sinecure positions under Tammany Hall, you mentioned this week THOMAS LENNON, of the Water Police. Please inform your numerous readers that he is the proprietor of a negro faro game at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street and Third-avenue, Harlem.

A friend from Brooklyn states:

Senator GENET'S father-in-law, GEORGE H. E. LYNCH, is on the pay-roll of the Brooklyn Water Department. Commissioner BLISS has quite a number of New-York politicians on the pay-roll. Our Ring delegates boasted, before they left for Rochester, they would save Tammany, and so secure their sinecures.

A New-Yorker writes:

In looking over the list of sinecures in the Board of Public Works, I noticed the name of JOHN VAN HORN as Water Police. There is a JOHN VAN HORN in second-avenue, a maker of base-ball materials. He is a brother-in-law of Senator WM. C. CAULDWELL, and resides in Morrisania.

A correspondent states:

In May last, the several Marshals held a meeting and resolved not to serve a dispossess warrant under $4. This is an illegal fee, without any authority of law. Mayor HALL, who appointed these Marshals, is well aware of this fact. This is a hardship on a poor man who may happen to fall into a little arrears with his landlord, who finds, if he wants to remain in his little dwelling, that he cannot do so without paying all rent due, and in addition the Marshall's illegal fee of $4.

"TIM" DONOVAN says:

In your paper of yesterday you charge me with holding a sinecure position under the City Government, a prize-fighter, having bitten off a man's nose and various other disreputable acts. I do hold the position of Deputy Clerk of Fulton Market and perform the duties thereof faithfully and efficiently. I never was in a prize-fight or never bit off any man's nose.

An earnest citizen writes:

If a man wants to get bail who is in prison the Marshals charge the unfortunate individual from $5 to $10 for taking him to the District-Attorney's office or to either of the Judges' offices.

Another correspondent calls for information as follows:

Please inform a tax-payer what business relation exists between NOAH A. CHILDS, Water Purveyor and General Inspector of Pavements, and LEONARD W. JOHNSTON, contractor, or why Mr. CHILDS pays the Cape Ann Granite Company for the stone used by Mr. JOHNSTON, and if Mr. JOHNSTON does not assign his contracts to CHILDS, and do his work without the presence of any inspector, when there are two men appointed on each contract and paid by us, or if we are liable for the assessment under the above mode of doing work? By giving us information on this point you will oblige many tax-payers in the City.

### THE GERMANS AND THE RING.

**The Germans of the Sixteenth Ward—Co-Operation with the Committee of Seventy—Preparing for Action.**

A large meeting of the Independent German Association of the Sixteenth Ward was held last night in the hall at No. 111 Seventh-avenue to perfect the organization of a newly-formed association, in opposition to Tammany Hall. The following, which explains the object of the association, is printed at the head of the membership roll, which was circulated last evening for signers:

We can only be emancipated from the shameful state of affairs now brought upon us by a number of the most unconscientious demagogues ever known to history, encouraged as they were by our own blindness and carelessness, by united co-operation of all honest citizens without distinction of party.

And we can only guard against the recurrence of similiar events in future by fulfilling our duties in a conscientious and well informed manner in opposing the corrupt influences of party spirit on all such questions as are not subordinate to party divisions, in which we include the administration of our Municipality and our Schools.

And in exercising individual care and attention in the selection of our candidates for public office, who must be possessed of ability to discharge their duties, and endowed with independence of character and unquestioned integrity.

All German adopted and American citizens of the Sixteenth Ward are therefore called to join with us and all other organizations of a similar nature to reach the desired end.

O. Zollikoffer, President; V. Fink, J. Röder, Vice-Presidents; H. Lorenz, C. Richter, Secretaries; Th. Kohn, Treasurer; A. Briede, Cl. Diecks, J. Dreslor, J. Finzel, H. Gercke, J. Kresse, V. Kurz, Fr. Keller, J. Links, T. Loos, M. Münch, Ch. Rader, G. Sommer, J. Sauer, G. Wolf, members of Executive Committee.

Mr. ZOLLIKOFFER, who presided, expressed his gratification at seeing so many present, notwithstanding the storm prevailing outside.

Dr. GERCKE addressed the meeting and said that there was but little time to do anything before the approaching election, independent of the existing political parties, from some of which late events had shown that no good could be expected. He therefore moved that a committee be appointed to act jointly with other independent organizations of the Fifth Senatorial District, composed of the Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, to unite upon a candidate in opposition to the candidates of corrupt Tammany. A resolution to that effect was then passed, and a committee was appointed to act in the manner proposed, consisting of Dr. GERCKE, and Messrs. FINZEL, FINK and DRAPER. Arrangements were also made for a Convention on Sunday next, at the head-quarters of the Eighth Ward Association. A delegation from the Fifteenth Ward Association, headed by Dr. HOFFMAN, was in attendance, and the views of the Association were set forth with much eloquence by Dr. HOFFMAN, who spoke of the necessity of reform, the duties of Germans in the present emergency and what the Germans of the Fifteenth Ward proposed "to do about it." A series of resolutions adopted at one of their meetings in the Ward was read, which embodied the ideas and proposed plan of action of the organization which he addressed. A committee of three was then appointed, composed of Messrs. BRIEDE, MUNCH and FINK, to confer with the Committee of Seventy upon the subject of a united and effective plan of action in the present campaign against corruption. The meeting soon after adjourned.

**The Twentieth Ward Germans.**

A large and enthusiastic meeting of German Republicans of the Twentieth Ward was held last evening at the Park House, No. 227 West Fifty-third-street, Mr. GROH, President. Mr. S. SCHWAB addressed the meeting at length, denouncing the frauds of Tammany Hall, and exposing the corruption of our Municipal authorities. Mr. SPAULDING followed, and he called on all citizens who had the real interests of the City and State at heart, to rescue this City from the hands of the corrupt men who had so long held it in their grasp, draining its Treasury, piling up its debt and increasing the burden of taxation to an intolerable degree.

### TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Ex-Empress EUGENIE is expected at Torquay.

Mrs. GRANT and her children returned to Washington yesterday morning.

The Occidental Skating Rink in San Francisco has been burned down. Loss $10,000.

President GRANT visited the Maryland Agricultural Fair, at Baltimore, yesterday.

The steamer *Wangawonga*, from Sydney, New-South Wales, is signalled at San Francisco.

The laying of the track on the Maine Central extension is completed to the Grand Trunk Railway.

A match for $20,000 between two unnamed California horses is to come off over the Sacramento course within ninety days.

A match has been made in San Francisco for a San Francisco truck-horse to trot twenty miles in one hour.

CHARLES MONTGOMERY, one of the Girard College orphans, was killed on Thursday, at Fairmount Park, by falling from a tree.

The freight depot of the Fitchburg Railroad, located in Charlestown, Mass., was burned down yesterday. Loss, $70,000; insured.

Numerous brilliant meteors passing from south-east to north-west have been observed in all parts of California within the past week.

Mrs. WM. HOTALING, of Albany, died yesterday from the effects of burns received by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

Owing to the rain the attendance yesterday at the State Fair was small. The receipts were $30,242.

Mr. SOTHERN leaves Liverpool today on the *Scotia*, erroneously reported to have sailed on Tuesday.

The sentence of M. ROCHEFORT has been commuted from imprisonment for life to banishment from French territory.

A manifesto from the Ex-Emperor NAPOLEON, on the subject of the French political situation, is about to be issued.

Mr. LEPOLITS, of Bayou de Glaise, La., committed suicide yesterday by jumping overboard from the steamer *Ruth*.

BARTON EDSALL, a merchant of Chicago, was shot and killed early yesterday morning, it is supposed, by burglars.

Six deaths from yellow fever were reported during the twenty-four hours, ending last night in Charleston, S. C.

A schooner was wrecked on Lake Pontchartrain on Tuesday. Three lives were reported lost.

The lower coast packet *Beaufort* was wrecked in the storm of Tuesday. All hands were saved, but the boat is a total loss.

The Paterson Cricket Club beat the Newarkers at Roseville, on Thursday, 48 to 44, with two wickets to spare.

Mrs. F. FELTON, of Rochester, N. Y., while passing from one car to another, carrying a child, on a train near Chicago, fell beneath the wheels, and both were killed.

A terrible conflagration occurred in Burlington, Iowa, Thursday night. MILLARD TOMLINSON & Co.'s planing mill, a brewery and several residences were destroyed. Loss, $80,000.

Major-Gen. BARNUM will deliver the annual address at the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, at Detroit, on the 15th and 16th of November.

Mrs. HART, the mother of seven children, was burned to death in San Francisco on Thursday night, her clothes taking fire from a kerosene lamp.

The Cable Companies' repairing steamer, *Robert Lowe*, has arrived at Plymouth, where thirty-three of her crew have abandoned her on account of the wretched provisions furnished.

The Governor of Nevada has pardoned DEADMAN, the convict, who risked his life to defend the Lieut.-Governor when the convicts broke out at Carson.

BURT RILEY, the desperado who was shot, as was supposed, through the heart, by JORDAN, in San Francisco, two weeks ago, scaled the hospital walls there and escaped on Thursday night.

T. J. HAMPHILL, Treasurer of the Walnut-street Theatre, was robbed on Thursday night, in a Philadelphia street car, of a valise containing $2,000.

SIMPSON & BABCOCK'S varnish factory at Bingham, Mass., was burned yesterday, and Mr. BABCOCK burned, probably fatally, by boiling varnish.

The Lyons *Journal*, a violent Anti-Prussian newspaper, rails at the Versailles Government and against REMUSAT, the Foreign Minister, on account of his promise to protect German residents from outrage.

The drouth now prevailing in the West has not been equaled within the past twenty-five years. All through central and Southern Illinois the wells and small streams are completely dried up.

Mrs. AMANDA SPENCE, colored, of Westchester, Penn., was shot and instantly killed, on Thursday night, while in the act of closing a window in her house. JAMES BURRELL, colored, has been arrested, as he had threatened her life.

The internal revenue office has been notified of the death of Mr. CARR B. WHITE, Assessor in the Sixth District of Ohio. Assistant Assessor WILLIAM WATERMAN will perform the duties until a new appointment is made.

The reports as to the failure of the Syndicate to meet its engagements have no foundation whatever in truth, and are supposed to have been circulated for speculative purposes and to influence the gold market.

The 8:20 train from New-York, on the New-Jersey Railroad, narrowly escaped collision with a wagon on Railroad-place on Thursday night. The wagon was grazed by the locomotive in passing, but fortunately no damage was done.

Commodore S. W. TRENCHARD, who was recently ordered to special duty in New-York, reported yesterday at the Navy Department for duty as member of the Board for the Examination of Officers for Promotion and the Retired List.

Fires in the woods and on the prairies are prevailing in every direction in the North-west, including Michigan Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa. It is believed the flames can only be arrested by heavy rains. The country is as dry as tinder.

A private letter received in Washington yesterday from Tampa, Fla., states that the yellow fever is prevalent there in an epidemic form. At the date of the letter referred to, there were forty cases in the town, and there had been ten deaths within a brief period previously.

**The Coopers' Convention—Street Parade and Mass-meeting.**

A few minutes after 8 o'clock, last evening, the members of the International Coopers' Convention, with delegations from the different trading organizations in this City and vicinity, formed on the Tweed Plaza, and headed by bands and carried banners, bearing mottoes of their different trades, marched down Chatham-street, past the City Hall, up Broadway to and through Grand-street to the Bowery, and thence to the Cooper Institute, where they held a mass-meeting. A great many of the men were unable to obtain admittance to the hall. On the platform were 154 delegates to the Convention from the different States in the Union. Mr. FITZGERALD called the meeting to order, and introduced Mr. KEEFE, from Pennsylvania, who in a long speech thoroughly discussed the labor question. He was followed by Mr. M. A. FORAN, President of the International Coopers' Union; Mr. WM. J. JESSUP, Mr. HUGHES, of Canada; Mr. SCHELLING, of Missouri, who addressed the audience in German, and many others. Before the meeting adjourned a vote of thanks was passed to PETER COOPER for the use of the hall.

# ANOTHER SWINDLE EXPOSED.

## Government and Indians Defrauded by a Set of Sharpers.

## A Rotten Streak in Our Late Indian Management.

## Sixty Thousand Acres of Land Involved.

## An Ex-Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Other Officials Implicated.

## Report of a Special Commission of the Interior Department.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 5, 1871.

Secretary DELANO has just unearthed another astonishing and unblushing Indian fraud, involving over sixty thousand acres of land, valued at upward of $180,000, having extensive ramifications, and implicating several well-known Indian officials of the last Administration, among whom is one Ex-Commissioner of Indian Affairs. When the control of the Interior Department passed into its present hands, the attention of the Secretary was called to a large number of pending applications for the issue of land scrip under the treaties of 1854, 1855, 1863 and 1864 to the "mixed bloods" of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, the Mississippi and the Pembina and Red Lake bands. These applications bore strong *prima facie* evidence of fraud and irregularity, and a preliminary investigation satisfied both Secretary DELANO and Commissioner PARKER that in past years a mine of corruption of great depth had been most successfully worked. Mr. DELANO therefore resolved to probe the thing to the bottom, and some time previous to the retirement of Gen. PARKER a commission was appointed to investigate the matter, consisting of HENRY S. NEAL, Esq., of Ironton, Ohio, selected by the Secretary for his special fitness for the work; R. F. CROWELL, of St. Paul, Minn.; and Indian Agents, S. N. CLARK and E. P. SMITH, of the Bayfield, (Wis.,) and St. Cloud, (Minn.,) agencies. These gentlemen went to work last Spring, and their report has just been submitted. The investigation has apparently been conducted with the utmost thoroughness, and the facts and results are stated with fearless precision of language, and are sustained by an abundance of overwhelming sworn testimony.

The Commissioners were instructed to investigate not only the manner in which the scrip was issued under the treaty of 1854, but also to ascertain who are still "beneficiaries" under that and the subsequent treaties. The object of these treaties was to provide for the "mixed-bloods" or "half-breeds" of the several bands of Chippewas. The seventh article of the treaty of 1854 provided that each head of a family or single person, over the age of twenty-one years at that time, of the mixed-bloods belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, should be entitled to eighty acres of land, to be selected by them under the direction of the President, and which should be secured to them by patent in the usual form. These provisions were, subsequently, by the treaties of 1863-64, extended to the "mixed bloods" of the Chippewas of the Miss'ssippi, and the Pembina, Red Lake, and Pillager bands. The provisions of the treaty of 1854 were faithfully carried out by Indian-Agent GILBERT at the time. This agent carefully prepared, in 1855, a list of 282 names, as entitled to make application under the treaty, and scrip was issued in 1856 on this list and delivered to GILBERT. This list was at the time held to be complete, and was acquiesced in for over eight years, until certain interested parties came upon the ground and found that the scrip could not only be made an article of merchantable value,—notwithstanding the express prohibition of transfer on its face,—but that by giving a new and forced construction to the treaty, a large list of applications could be gotten up and scrip obtained. That construction consisted in applying the terms of the treaty of 1854, which was expressly confined to the "Chippewas of Lake Superior," (other bands having been expressly provided for by subsequent treaties,) to almost any and every male member of the "Chippewas of the Mississippi," the Pembina and the Pillager bands, none of whom ever had any tribal relations with the "Chippewas of Lake Superior," and most of whom are separated from the latter by the breadth of the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota. The Commissioners state that in consequence of this forced construction, not less than seven hundred persons, whose parents and ancestors for generations have been separated by hundreds of miles from the Chippewas of Lake Superior, without having any tribal relations with the Indians there, have made application, many of them successfully, for the land donated under this treaty. Some features of this fraud have been even as transparent as holding that the language of the treaty, viz.: "head of the family," included both husband and wife.

The first person to discover the commercial value of Chippewa scrip, and to devise means for an almost unlimited issue was "General" L. E. WEBB, of Wisconsin, Indian Agent at Bayfield, in 1864, and for several years afterward. At the same time, notwithstanding the terms of its face, which expressly forbade its transfer, it was kept on sale by the brokers and bankers of St. Paul. WEBB construed the term "Chippewas of Lake Superior" to include all Chippewas wherever found, on the ground that they were all related to each other; the words "each head of a family" were made to include both husband and wife, a construction which, strangely enough, was evidently known to and acquiesced in by the Interior Department at the time. The perpetration of this fraud seems to have been simultaneously undertaken at Lake Superior and St. Paul. Indian Agent WEBB had a set of men who "manufactured" the necessary proof to order. These were JAMES CHAPMAN Clerk, and JOSEPH GURNOE, interpeter, half-breeds, with one T. J. L. TYLER, nominally employed on the reservation as a farmer, but a reckless and dissipated man, whose election as Justice of the Peace for the town of Bayfield qualified him to act his part in furnishing to order, the jurats for the affidavits and proof furnished to order by the others. CHAPMAN and GURNOE visited the different bands of Chippewas of Lake Superior, and also the Chippewas of Michigan at Sault Ste. Marie and Macinac, and calling upon the mixed bloods resident or sojourning at these various places, obtained for a small consideration their consent to the use of their names in application for scrip. The names of parties whom they failed to see were taken without permission, and the names of some full-blood Indians are entered upon the list. The fact that a person had been dead for years made no difference—his name was equally valuable. In proof of this, several instances are given. WEBB furnished CHAPMAN and GURNOE with the money they expended in these operations, and GURNOE swears that all the remuneration he ever received from WEBB was the removal by WEBB of an incumbrance of $250 on his house and lot. In this manner over two hundred applications were prepared under WEBB'S directions, upon blanks furnished by him. CHAPMAN and GURNOE signed the blanks as identifying witnesses, swearing that the applicants were beneficiaries under the treaty of 1854. TYLER signed the jurats as Justice of the Peace, while WEBB certifies to the character of the witnesses as worthy of credit and belief! It that is not a "Ring" in the completest sense of the word, it would be hard to find one. In many of these applications there was not a pretense of complying with the provisions of the treaty, there being no averment concerning the status of the applicant, a defect which, the Commissioners say, the most cursory examination by the officials at Washington could not have failed to discover. Gurnoe testifies that he cannot remember that any oath was administered by Justice Tyler on any of the applications certified by that person, and he swears positively that no oath was administered to him by Webb, on the applications which were taken by Webb to Washington, and signed there. In February, 1865, Webb and Gurnoe were together in this city, and Webb had with him a large number of applications for scrip, which needed other signatures to make them complete. Gurnoe could sign these applications and witness them, while Webb could, *ex officio*, if within the bounds of his agency, verify them, but two identifying witnesses were required. At this point, John W. Bell, a respectable citizen of La Point, Wis., was in Washington, and was offered an interest in the scrip if he would become the second identifying witness. He declined, but on examination, believing himself to be acquainted with some of the parties, he witnessed for them, to the number of 199 applications. Peter Roy, a half-breed, from Lake Superior, and well acquainted in that region, was also approached for the same purpose. He consented to look over the roll and vouch for those he might know. After examination he informed Webb that none of the parties were entitled to scrip under that treaty. Webb requested silence, and took the roll away. Two of the applications witnessed bear evidence of the forgery of Chapman's name. Five applications for scrip were also issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, without any application having been made, upon the personal request of Webb, and the parties in whose names they were issued are full-blooded Indians! This is sustained by the affidavits of the parties. In the manner thus set forth Webb secured scrip covering 15,920 acres of land, which he disposed of to the parties, receiving from them $2 50 per acre, and one-half of whatever might be realized from the same over and above that sum. In any event, he realized not less than two hundred dollars from each piece, while all expenses in procuring it did not probably average $25 on each certificate.

Coincident with the renewal of this business at Lake Superior a similar movement began at St. Paul, and this forced construction of the treaty was again put to its utmost stretch. Applications of any mixed bloods of the Chippewas, without reference to their bands or residence, husband and wife, each being regarded the head of a family; some persons who are said to have received Sioux scrip, and in two instances white married women were all induced to make application. In this way about 750 applications were taken. In this list are four instances in which duplicate applications were filed for each individual and the scrip issued thereon. The parties concerned were examined under oath, and swear that they were wholly ignorant of this transaction, and never derived any profit therefrom. The Commissioners state that they have been able to trace but one of these pieces of scrip, and that was in the hands of the late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Wm. P. Dole. Most of these applications were by mixed bloods of the Chippewas of the Mississippi and Pillager bands, and by such members of the Pembina and Red Lake bands as were residing in the vicinity of St. Paul. The Commissioners say they have the evidence of the persons who signed certain applications as witnesses that they have no knowledge of or acquaintance with J. B. Bassett, late United States Indian Agent; and yet the applications have the certificate of Bassett that he is personally acquainted with the parties, and that their statements are entitled to full credit and belief. Isaac Van Etten, of St. Paul, was the attorney who did the principal part of this business in that vicinity. With a large number of the applicants he made an agreement to procure their scrip and charge them twenty dollars for his services, or retain it, paying them fifty dollars for the same, while at the same time he knew that the scrip was selling in St. Paul at not less than three dollars per acre. The Commissioners proceed to give a schedule of forty-nine applications, showing how much was realized by the mixed bloods in each case—generally from twenty to forty dollars—and in some cases nothing. They add that in some cases as high as a hundred dollars was realized, but that these were the cases of the more intelligent, who knew the nature of the proceedings.

In the Spring of 1865 certain parties, residents of St. Paul and vicinity, determined to visit the Red River country, largely inhabited by the mixed bloods of the Pembina bands of the Chippewas, and take their applications for scrip under this treaty. As yet no operator had been bold enough to claim that this band, separated from the Lake Superior Chippewas by the entire breadth of the State of Minnesota, never within the memory of man having had any tribal relations with them, could be embraced within the provisions for the mixed-bloods of Lake Superior. Accordingly, a notary public, H. S. Donaldson, and an interpreter visited that region, and made diligent search for the half-breeds of either sex, without regard to marital relations, and often with a disregard to ages. After exhausting Minnesota, Donaldson went down Red River to Fort Garry, Winnepeg, and other places in the British possessions, taking applications without scruple, and administering the oaths himself, although only a notary public for the State of Minnesota. He procured about 415 applications, which were turned over to his employer, N. W. Kittson, of St. Paul, who forwarded them in whole or in part, to Washington, and on them Commissioner Dole issued 105 pieces of scrip, covering 8,400 acres of lands. At the time said applications were taken, an agreement was made with the applicants by which they were to pay fifty dollars for procuring their scrip, or were to permit Mr. Kittson to retain the same by paying fifty dollars therefor. Had this arrangement been observed, the Commissioners say it would have been the most favorable of any made for the half-breeds, beside being very profitable for the operators. "But," they add, "we regret to say, that he (Kittson) has not fulfilled this agreement, and that we failed to find more than two of these mixed bloods who have received one dollar upon said agreement, although we have some reason to believe that there are some others who have been paid, in whole or in part, what he promised them." As another means of facilitating the fraud, the parties making the applications were at the same time required to execute two powers of attorney in blank, one authorizing the receiving of the scrip from the Indian Bureau, and the other the selling, locating, and the conveying of the lands located. The evidence shows that in scarcely any case did the parties executing these papers have any idea of the nature of the proceeding. No explanation was made to them, and the Commissioners say such papers cannot by any process of reasoning be held to be of any binding force, it always having been held that such powers were without validity. They, therefore, say that the inquiry will naturally suggest itself, how did these various parties succeed in inducing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to issue scrip in such quantities upon papers which, if not on their face fraudulent or defective, would have been so found upon a slight inquiry? The Commissioners then proceed to answer their own inquiry, and as the charge is very grave and very explicit, it is best to give it in their own language:

"We regret to say that we have discovered clear proofs of the complicity of William P. Dole, then Commissioner, in this matter. A considerable portion of the scrip was given to him as a consideration for issuing it, and where an attorney or agent declined to share it with him, he refused to issue scrip upon the applications filed. This can be substantiated, if need be, by the oaths of Isaac Van Etten, N. W. Kittson, Franklin Steel and others."

In further proof of these charges, the Commissioners set forth the pleadings in a suit brought by Wm. P. Dole, as plaintiff, against one J. P. Wilson, defendant, in the District Court of Ramsey County, Minnesota. It appears that in April, 1867, Dole sold to Wilson twenty-eight pieces of this scrip, covering 2,240 acres of land, for the sum of $6,720, or $3 per acre. Wilson was to pay for this scrip out of the proceeds of a claim of $10,000 which he held against the Government; failing in the collection of which he was to pay the said sum absolutely. He never paid for the scrip, whereupon, in March, 1870, Dole brought suit to recover. Wilson sets up in his answer, among other things, the fraudulent issue and valueless character of the scrip, and that he "is informed and believes that the plaintiff never paid or gave any consideration for the said certificates or scrip, except his services in issuing or delivering to other parties who were not entitled thereto, a quantity of like certificates," &c., &c. The Commissioners add: "We are well advised that the averments of Mr. Wilson's answer are correct and true." Oscar Taylor, of St. Cloud, sent to the Indian Bureau the applications of five persons, names given. After some time, he received a reply from a clerk in the Bureau that if he would permit the retention of two of the five pieces they would issue on the whole. Taylor refused and the scrip was not issued.

From 1865 to 1868 no scrip was issued. In 1868 the 310 applications remaining in the hands of N. W. Kittson and his associates were placed in the hands of Franklin Steel, a resident of Georgetown, D. C., to lay before Commissioner A. G. Taylor, of the Indian Bureau. The Commissioner issued scrip on all the applications, notwithstanding the fact that many of them were defective in form, and the more important fact that probably not one of the 310 applicants had any claims under the treaty. This negligence of duty has cost the Government in this instance 24,000 acres of the most valuable lands in the North-west. Commissioner Taylor also assumed the power to extend the provisions of the treaty by indorsing across the face of each piece that this scrip could be laid upon any unsurveyed land in the United States.

The Commissioners then review at length their efforts to carry out the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior, to ascertain who were still beneficiaries under the several treaties. They made personal examinations of the parties in every instance where it was possible, and they submit a list of the applications in each case, with the evidence taken in regard to each. This labor led to the discovery of the extraordinary loose manner in which applications had previously been received. It was evident in many instances that the parties applying did not originally comprehend the averments they made in the application, neither as to age, citizenship or tribal relation. They received, under the treaty of 1854, 495 applications, and under the treaty of 1863 there were received 723 applications, all of which have been adjudged by the strict construction of the respective treaties. They also submit a schedule of the names of parties who, according to instructions of Hon. J. D. Cox, former Secretary of Interior, made personal application to locate their claims under the treaty of 1854, for Lake Superior scrip, at the Land-office in St. Cloud. Nearly all these persons came into St. Cloud with one of the "Red River trains," a long procession of carts that come annually laden with furs from the North-west and from the British Possessions. These were taken in charge by their "friends," brought to the Land-office, where they subscribed and swore to applications, were identified in due form, located their eighty acres, and immediately conveyed it to the "friends," who had so kindly informed them of the bounty of a generous government, and receiving in turn from fifteen to forty dollars each, they went their way to their carts and their homes in British America! The Commissioners say that in these 116 successful applications, they find, after the most diligent search, the name of only one man who belonged to the Chippewas of Lake Superior in 1854, and he had already received his scrip under this treaty. One person in this list, Pascal Belgard, is a member of the Manitoban government, and never pretended to have any rights under this treaty. He was approached and offered fifteen dollars for his name; he distinctly declared he was not a proper claimant, but was told it did not matter, and so he took the fifteen dollars, and somebody else took the eighty acres of land.

The Commissioners conclude their able and searching report with a number of recommendations, among which are these: That Congress should prohibit the receiving of any applications for scrip under the Treaty of 1854, at La Point, Wis., with the Chippewas of Lake Superior, at any land office, until the merits of such application shall have been decided and the bounty granted by special act of Congress in each case; that immediate action be taken upon the entries at the Land offices at St. Cloud and Duluth, as specified, and that said entries be cancelled, not one of the applicants having been found entitled; that in future treaties with the Indians, no promise of scrip shall be made a part of the consideration by the Government, the provisions of the Homestead law being sufficient for all purposes; and that immediate steps be taken to secure the Government against loss by canceling all entries made at the different land offices on applications for scrip found illegal, for which the patent has not yet been issued. In conclusion the Commissioners say:

As to what course should be pursued, if any, to secure the punishment of parties to the frauds which your Commission has disclosed, we do not feel called to express an opinion, further than to suggest that the interests of all true government, both of its honor and justice in coming time, seems to require that such flagrant wrongs as perjury, subornation of perjury, and forgery and embezzlement, should not be permitted to escape the mark of condemnation and punishment; and especially do we hold it important that an officer of the Government, made a guardian of the nation's wards, should not be permitted to enjoy with impunity the fruits gained by such crimes at the expense of his wards.

The report is signed by Henry S. Neal, Commissioner, S. N. Clark and Edward P. Smith, Special Commissioners and Indian Agents. Rarely has there been a corrupt phase of Indian affairs more thoroughly ventilated, and this is simply an instance of what prevailed under the former system of management in Indian affairs. The results of the investigation are also a further evidence of the determination of this Administration to expose fraud and corruption wherever it is found.

CYMON.

## THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

### A New Bishop Consecrated—Foundation of a New Diocese in Pennsylvania—General Business.

Baltimore, Oct. 6.—In the Episcopal Convention, this morning, service was read by Rev. Doctors Payne, of Albany, and Craik, of Kentucky. After reading and correcting the journal, Dr. Schenck, of Brooklyn, from the Committee on Consecration of Bishops, submitted a report and resolutions approving testimonials and consenting to the consecration of Rev. William Bell White Howe, D. D., as assistant Bishop of the diocese of North Carolina, which were accepted and adopted. Dr. Haight, of New-York, from the Committee on Canons, submitted a report on a proposed amendment to section one, canon ten, title, relative to ministers ordained in foreign countries. The intention of the amendment which was offered by Dr. Franklin, of Indiana, was to give the clergy of the Mother Church of England the same rights in every parish of the Church in the United States that our own clergy enjoy. The Committee reported the proposed amendment inexpedient. Discussion ensued, Dr. Franklin urging the adoption of the proposed amendment, Drs. Haight, Paddock and others sustaining the report. A motion by Dr. Franklin, that the House adopt the amendment, notwithstanding the report of the Committee, was lost by a large vote. Dr. Hankel, of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee on New Dioceses, submitted a report, with a resolution that this House concur in the action of the House of Bishops communicated yesterday, consenting to and ratifying the formation of the proposed new Diocese within the Diocese of Pennsylvania, to take effect on the 1st day of November next, the name of said new Diocese to be determined by primary Convention thereof with the consent of the Bishop of Pennsylvania. Rev. Dr. Spaulding, of Pittsburg, moved to strike out that portion of the report requiring the consent of the Bishop to the name of the new Diocese. A general and protracted debate ensued, involving the right of a Bishop, or the primary Convention of a new diocese, or a general Convention, to name a new diocese, or prescribe the time of its coming into existence; and motions were made to amend and recommit the report. The whole subject was finally disposed of by striking out the report of the Committee, as submitted, and adopting, as a substitute, that the House concur in Message No. 2, of the House of Bishops, as to this House. The Message received yesterday commends and ratifies the formation of a new diocese within the limits of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, to be composed of all that part of said Diocese outside the counties of Philadelphia, Delaware, Chester and Bucks. A resolution was adopted that, the House of Bishops concurring, this Convention accepts the invitation of the Board of Missions to unite with the Board in celebrating, on Thursday next, the fiftieth anniversary of the missionary organization of the Church, as a missionary jubilee. The celebration will be by religious services. The Secretary then read the testimonials of Dr. Howe, Assistant Bishop elect of South Carolina. The roll of delegates was called and each proceeded to sign the testimonials, at the conclusion of which the Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

## PRAIRIES IN FLAMES.

### One Hundred and Fifty Miles Swept by Fire—Men, Women and Children Fleeing for Their Lives—Immense Loss of Property of all Kinds.

*From the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer, Oct. 3.*

On Thursday afternoon or Friday morning last, the prairie to the south of Breckinridge, the terminus of the main line of the St. Paul and Pacific Road, on the Red River, took fire, and fanned by a high wind which prevailed at the time, spread with a frightful rapidity. No person except those who have lived upon the immense prairies of the West can form any idea what a fearful, awe-inspiring, terrific sight it is to see the fire run riot over hundreds of miles of territory, covered only with fuel to feed the insatiate monster, which travels with the speed of the wind, devouring everything in its course. Any attempt to describe the grandeur of such a sight would be worse than useless. Starting at first from a small beginning, the flames gradually spread out, gathering force with every gust of wind, constantly widening their course, until with mad riotous fury they leap and plunge in every direction, licking up everything in their march, like a very demon of destruction, until they remind the awe-inspired beholder of that scene which the children of Israel beheld, when they were led by a "pillar of the cloud by day," and a "pillar of fire by night." At such a time everything living, whether man or beast, flies in terror, for it is worse than useless to contend with the fiery monster whose breath "burneth like an oven."

Such a scene the residents of our State west of the "Big Woods," along the line of the St. Paul and Pacific Road, have witnessed during the past two or three days. From a small beginning somewhere near the western boundary of the State, the fire spread until it reached the "Big Woods," 150 miles from the point of starting. In striking the woods it was not stayed in its course, but the flames seizing upon the dry underbrush, and from thence to the tall trees of the forest, it extended its line for a distance of fifteen miles in the heavy timber, until it reached Smith Lake. When once fairly under headway in the timber, the scene is described as grand beyond the power of pen or pencil to picture. Roaring, crackling, with a sound that could be heard for miles, the flames tore their way, leaving behind a blackened, smoking, desolate waste to mark their onward march. Everything in their course was destroyed. The grain and hay-stacks, the corn-fields, fences, and, in some instances we have heard of, the rude homes and scanty household goods of the settler, all fell a prey to the insatiate monster. The terror-stricken people fled, leaving all their worldly possessions behind, thankful to escape with their lives.

On Saturday morning the flames began to approach the line of the St. Paul and Pacific Road at different points. But few supposed the danger to be so serious or so imminent, and delayed too long the means by which they could have warded off at least a portion of the damage. Such was the case with the men in charge of De Graff & Co.'s warehouse, at the terminus of the iron on the St. Paul and Pacific Road, some twenty miles this side of Breckinridge. They supposed there was no danger, as the buildings were situated on the opposite side of the railroad track, and the flames would have to make a leap of some forty feet to reach them. They did not calculate upon the force of the coming whirlwind of fire, and the buildings, together with all their contents, fell an easy prey to the flames.

Leaping the road (and at different points setting fire to the ties,) the flames sped onward with the fleetness of the wind. The passenger-train that left here on Saturday morning for Morris, arrived safely at the station, although the employes and passengers on the train were almost suffocated with the smoke and heat, and when it reached Morris the cars were filled with the cinders and ashes of the prairie grass. The whole country for miles and miles was covered with a dense volume of smoke, and the air was filled with the dying embers of grass, shrubs, &c.

All day on Sunday the fire raged with unabated fury, and yesterday when the passenger-train from Morris came over the road there was a line of fire for miles on each side of the road—that in the "Big Woods," between Darwin and Smith Lake, being especially grand and terrific. The fire had crossed the road, and was still sweeping. That in the woods would probably extend to Crow River, where its course would be stayed, but that on the prairie will probably sweep far northward unless a providential rain puts a stop to its ravages.

The wide scope of territory over which the fire has extended and the excitement incident thereto prevent us from giving anything like an estimate of the damage done. We have learned only of a portion of the losses immediately along the line of the road.

D. Graff & Co.'s loss in buildings, goods, &c., cannot fall short of $5,000. Fortunately their supplies had been allowed to run down, as they are nearly through work on the line of the road, and in a couple of weeks will remove their quarters to the Brainard branch, or it would have been far more serious. They had no insurance.

A Swede, (name unknown,) who lived within sixteen miles of Willmar, came down on the train as far as Long Lake yesterday, to seek aid from some friends and relatives at the latter place. Everything he had in the world was destroyed, including a team of horses, yoke of oxen, three cows, grain, farming implements, &c. He and his family had a narrow escape with their lives.

Henry Gager, of St. Cloud, well known in this city, was returning from Fort Abercrombie with five fine horses. The flames overtook him, and seeing his only safety lay in facing them, he headed his horses for the wall of fire, and dashed through, burning his overcoat from his back, and injuring his horses to such an extent that they are almost worthless. Fortunately Mr. Gager escaped with only a few burns. He is an old hand on the prairies, and holding his breath swallowed no flame.

A mile or two behind Mr. Gager was a man driving a flock of some 150 sheep. Neither man nor sheep had been heard from at last accounts. The man may have escaped, but the sheep undoubtedly had their "mutton cooked."

On Sunday Mr. Cavender, the conductor of the Morris train, went out some two miles on the prairie with a companion or two. They saw the fire approaching in the distance, but did not suppose there was any danger. They did not calculate upon its rapid march, and, turning too late to fly, would have perished had they not, fortunately, matches with them, with which they set a "back fire," and, following it up, they stood among the smoking embers while the roaring blast swept by them at a safe distance. Mr. Davenport, an assistant engineer on the road, had his camp, at Groton Station, together with all his instruments, clothes, &c., burned.

The damage to the St. Paul and Pacific Road, so far as we have learned, was confined to the burning of a few ties on the track, (which have been replaced,) and the burning of an amount of wood—how much unknown. None of the trains have been delayed, as the portion of the track injured was repaired on Sunday, and all the trains made their regular time yesterday.

It is impossible to estimate the loss caused by this wide-spread conflagration. At last accounts the fire was still raging north of the line of the road, and where it will be stopped cannot be told. We very much fear that when the full particulars of the loss are known, it will show the destruction of an immense amount of grain, hay, fences, &c., &c., in the territory over which the destroying element has swept and is still sweeping.

### Several Towns Destroyed—Great Damage Occasioned—Loss of Life.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 6.—The great prairie fire is still raging with unabated fury, although a slight rain of yesterday arrested its progress a little for the time. Its course is south-east, and up to last accounts it had reached nearly as far south as the Iowa border, and eastward as far as the Minnesota River, which it is hoped will stay its further progress. A high wind yesterday drove the fire forward with lightning rapidity, and it was burning fiercely in the big woods around Glencoe, Leseni, Mankato, and New-Ulm. Reports of the ravages of the fire-fiend are coming in constantly, though they are evidently exaggerated. The losses, so far as positively known, are confined to houses, barns, fences, hay, wheat, and live stock. Only two lives are known to have been lost, that of a Swede named Conneunt, of Kandijoht County, and a man, name unknown, who started from the same country with a drove of cattle for Fort Geary, and was overtaken by the fire. There is no means of ascertaining the amount of damage done owing to the large tract of country which the fire has swept and its inaccessible nature, but it must be very heavy. Many small towns have been completely destroyed, and solitary farm-houses in the track of the fire have almost invariably been burned to the ground. The amount of suffering must necessarily be great, as many farmers have lost everything, homestead, live stock and crops, with a long Winter close upon them.

### Sweeny's Rebel.

*From the Binghamton Daily Republican.*

The Assistant District-Attorney of New-York, "Hon." "Col." J. R. Fellows, is one of the chaste (and spotted) representatives of the Tammany thieves at Rochester. This man is a prominent friend of Boss Tweed, and was never yet known to repent for his traitorous conduct during the rebellion. It was he who, on the evening of the July riots, took occasion to publicly sneer at the vindication of the rights of American citizens. He is a fit colleague for such blacklegs as George Mitchell and Nicholas Muller.

## SINGULAR SUIT.

### Action Against the Chief of Police and Two Detectives of San Francisco and the Spanish Consul, for the Recovery of $40,000—Character and Antecedents of the Plaintiff.

Suit was commenced in the Fourth District Court, San Francisco, on Friday, Sept. 29, by Buenaventura Pereda, a Spaniard, against Camillo Martin, Spanish Consul, P. Crowley, Chief of Police, and J. W. Lees, Captain of the detective force, to recover $35,000 in bonds, gold coin, notes and securities, which, he says, they unlawfully withhold from him, and an additional sum of $5,000, by way of a penalty for the same. The *Alta* says:

"The suit is one of the most singular and extraordinary that has ever been commenced in any of our State Courts, and throws open some of the details of a daring and extensive robbery. The complaint states that on the 15th of September, 1871, the plaintiff was possessed of $8,300 in gold coin, $11,300 in notes of the Bank of Havana, a draft for $8,000 in favor of the plaintiff, drawn by Mars, Ferrol & Co., merchants at Santiago, Cuba, on Parris, Borras & Co., of Orense, in Spain; a bill of exchange drawn by the same firm in favor of Gertrudes Santeiro, on Parris, Borras & Co., for $2,000; a receipt, or acknowledgment in writing, executed by Felix Las Cavas to plaintiff, at Panama, for $5,000, gold; a gold music-box, value $400, and a portfolio and other articles, of the entire value of $35,000, gold coin. The complaint states that the defendants wrongfully, and by force, took said money and effects from the possession of the plaintiff, and still retain them to his damage in the sum of $5,000. He demands judgment for that sum and for $35,000, the value of the property taken.

The extraordinary character of Pereda's complaint led to the supposition, of course, that the Chief of Police and Detective Lees had got their hands on a large amount of property which they had reason to believe was stolen, and that which remained to be told in connection with the suit promised to be more interesting than the story set forth in the complaint.

It seems that some time in March last the Spanish Government was robbed of $300,000. The robbery took place in Cuba, and the money was taken from a Pay-master of the Spanish Army. It was in a safe, and was in charge of a guard. There were four men engaged in the robbery, who broke open the safe and carried off its contents, and, it is said, divided the plunder, each taking an equal share. Information of the robbery reached this city on the 27th of June, with a description of the parties who were suspected to have committed the act. But Pereda came in advance of the news. He arrived here on the 5th of June, having come overland, and put up at the Occidental Hotel, where he registered his name as Don Rafael Zunegade de Castro. On the 17th of June he took passage in one of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers, and went to China. On the 11th of September he returned by the same conveyance, and has since remained in the city. On the 27th of June, as already stated, information of the robbery and other particulars reached the Chief of Police. A search was immediately instituted for Pereda, and it was found that he had sailed for Lima. His return was closely watched, and immediately upon his arrival the detectives were aware of the fact. Owing to the international relations existing between this country and Spain, the usual course pursued in such cases was not followed, and on the 14th of September Capt. Lees had made negotiations with Pereda, by which he agreed to hand him over all the money in his possession. Camillo Martin, Spanish Consul, was cognizant of all the transactions between Capt. Lees and Pereda. On the 14th of September, Pereda accompanied Capt. Lees to the office of Mr. Martin, and in his presence and the presence of Chief Crowley, voluntarily handed over the gold, drafts, bills of exchange, and other valuables set forth in the complaint to Capt. Lees, for the Spanish Government. In the presence of the gentlemen named, Pereda was distinctly informed that he should consider the act entirely voluntary on his part, and he declared that his act was voluntary. He also signed in the same voluntary manner a stipulation of transfer, in which he sets forth that he obtained the money from a boy on the street in Santiago, that he believed the money was stolen and that it belonged to the Spanish Government. Chief Crowley and Camillo Martin were present when the money was turned over, for the protection of Capt. Lees, and they are conversant with all the facts and circumstances relating thereto. Capt. Lees at once formally notified the Spanish Consul that he held the money for the use of the Spanish Government, and Mr. Martin has so advised his Government. Although the money was transferred from Pereda's possession to that of Capt. Lees on the 14th of September, the drafts and other papers were not indorsed, and were, of course, worthless. Next day Capt. Lees called upon him, and in the counting-house of a most respectable firm and in the presence of one of the principals, Pereda indorsed the drafts, &c., and made them payble to the order of Capt. Lees. Buenaventura Pereda, it is said, was a Sergeant in the Spanish Army, which, if true, would make his connection with the robbery more suspicious. Having got the money without much toil, he appears not to have valued it very highly. He says he was robbed of a large sum by his servant in Chicago, and when in this city on his first visit he lost $5,000 in an investment, for which he holds a receipt. He advanced the money to another for speculative purposes, and that other has fled. The trial of the case will be watched with interest, and it will no doubt develop facts in connection with the history of the plaintiff, which, until then, must remain in obscurity."

## LAWLESSNESS IN TENNESSEE.

### Significant Meeting in Winchester, and Some Plain Talk.

We published yesterday details of a meeting in Lexington, Ky., to take measures to put down lawlessness in that neighborhood. Today we have an account, given by a Democratic paper, of a similar meeting of citizens of Franklin County, Tennessee, at Winchester, on Monday, 2d inst., to take action with regard to the recent disorders in that vicinity, resulting in the assassination and murder of several persons by desperadoes in gangs and in disguise. After the appointment of a Chairman, Hon. A. S. Colyar, of Nashville, was invited to the stand, who spoke substantially as follows: The reported acts of violence in this county—the taking of Dotson out of the County Jail and hanging him—then the killing of Doe, the assassination of Weaver and Horton, and the murder of the three negroes by the hands of disguised men on last Wednesday night, taking them out of jail and out of the hands of the law, made a case against the county, he said, which can only be met by confession and action. Resolutions will be of no avail. A general condemnation by the people, which he found to be the case, will not avail. The country demanded of the people of this county that the offenders shall be brought to justice. The perpetrators of such crimes as these, with vigilance, can be discovered, and to assume that they cannot is to disorganize society, and put every man on his own defense, and make him sole protector of his life, family and property. A higher consideration than the fear of military, or the effect upon parties, should move the people to action now. You owe it to civilization and to the cause of civil liberty to bring these offenders to justice. No people was ever more delicately situated than we are; and upon no people was there ever a more imperious demand to obey the law. We have been unsuccessful in a great rebellion—a rebellion which made perfect rebels instead of making patriots—according as the world decides the question by success or failure. All agree that there is a strong tendency now to a central government, and that we are in great danger of losing our local or State Governments. The excuse or pretext for such a radical change in our form of Government has hitherto been the assumed lawlessness of the South, and hitherto we have met these charges with these answers: First, we said the accounts of crime were greatly exaggerated; and secondly, we said: Let us have our own affairs in our own control, putting our own people in office, and we will correct these abuses. Having made this pledge, it becomes us, now that we have control in Tennessee, to keep it and be worthy of the trust. To do this, we must make no distinction between the commission of crime by one or the other party.

At the conclusion of this speech, Mr. Colyar further suggested that resolutions would do no good—but he desired to know if the people would stand by the Sheriff in anything he would do? The meeting was a very large and orderly one. The Court-house and yard were crowded, and with one voice, that seemed to come from every heart, the meeting decided to stand by the Sheriff in anything he would do. Thereupon the Sheriff summoned a large number of citizens and gave notice that he would start the next morning to the neighborhood of Hockerville, whence the perpetrators of the late crimes are supposed to have come.

## THE CINCINNATI FOUNTAIN.

### Inauguration of the Great Park Fountain—A Gala Day.

Cincinnati, Oct. 6.—The inauguration of the famous bronze fountain, known as the "Tyler-Davison Fountain," the gift of Henry Probasco, Esq., to Cincinnati, has made this a gala day in the city. Large trains on all the roads are bringing thousands of strangers from all parts of the country. The spectators began to arrive at the Square early this morning, and by 10½ o'clock the entire space bounded by Main and Vine streets was packed with people. Seats were erected along both sides of Fifth-street, from Walnut to Vine, and a large number on the Esplanade were filled. The windows and tops of houses were crowded, many windows were disposed of at high rents. Temporary structures were erected over the sidewalks, and soon occupied; while up and down the street the people thronged everywhere. The dedicatory services were commenced promptly at 11 o'clock. Addresses were made by Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell, Gov. Hayes, Hon. W. S. Groesbeck and others. The fountain was presented to the city by Mr. Probasco, and received by Mayor Davis. At 12:20 the fountain was unveiled and the water turned on. The fire bells commenced ringing, to which the church bells made prompt response. The steam-boat bells also joined in the chorus. The magnificent work was an assured success, and the great multitude broke out in shouts, which were renewed again and again as the crowd received fresh inspiration from the spectacle. During the exercises five tiers of seats not properly secured against accident fell, carrying with them the occupants to the ground. Three persons were seriously injured, and quite a number slightly. Mrs. Roth, wife of Charles G. Roth, of the St. Nicholas Hotel, had her leg broken.

## THE FAIR.

### Further Notice of the American Institute Exhibition—Brief Glances at Each Department—What to See and When to See It.

The American Institute Fair is now at the zenith of its popularity. From morn to night a steady stream of visitors flows in, and the vast area of the Rink is kept constantly filled with a moving mass of pleased and wondering humanity. Perhaps the best time for a visit, or, at least, the time when the Rink and its contents are seen to the greatest advantage, is the evening. Then the spacious hall is brilliant with lights, and the thousand objects of art displayed glitter and flash with added lustre.

Entering from Third-avenue, the first stands are found to be occupied by a display of artists' materials, stereoscopes, microscopes, watches and jewelry, the last being so tempting that a throng of admiring visitors is constantly to be found around there. Here are time-pieces of all kinds, from the plain silver watch of the value of $20, to the pocket chronometer, which is priced at $350. Here, too, are several glass dials suspended from the ceiling, with figures and hands, but nothing more, or, at least, nothing that is perceptible. Yet the hands move and keep good time. They are a perpetual source of wonder to all not learned in horology. The secrets of their construction, we believe, is to be found in the hands or pointers, the small knobs at the end of which contain some concealed mechanism. Here, too, is an organ of novel construction and excellent tone. Passing on, the visitor enters the grand hall, in which a couple of thousand people may wander without coming in inconvenient contact with each other. First, perhaps, the attention will be attracted by a fine display of silver and plated ware for domestic use. Next comes a parlor fountain, of pretty design and novel construction; then we arrive at the stand where half a dozen young women are busily engaged in making tassels and fringes. This stand is always surrounded by a throng of visitors, as the work-women seize the silken threads, turn and twist them, and then display them as finished pieces of work. Passing on we come to the great fountains, with their splashing waters and cool green water-plants, and the orchestra, discoursing some excellent music. Stands of potted and preserved meats come next. Among the latter is some Texas beef, put up in four and eight-pound cans, and said by those who have tried it to be excellent. Polishing powders, tooth powders, candies, linen and woolen fabrics, ventilating garters, boots and shoes, shirts, collars, and a thousand other things which call for no special mention may also be found here.

A little further on are agricultural implements, mingled with the sterner implements of war, swords, pistols, muskets and rifles, gay with gold and silver mountings. Near these is the electric railway, a circular road, around which runs a little carriage, the motive power being electricity. Here, too, is the man who sells "fourteen tools in one, Sir"—a really ingenious implement, combining a hammer, pincers, file, turn-screw, and we hardly know what besides. But the "electric burglar-alarm" attracts attention, and we hurry off to look at it. This is said, by prejudiced persons perhaps, to often cause more alarm to those who have it in their houses than to the burglars, and to wake one up at most unseasonable hours by something or other about it having got wrong. It is, however, doubtless a useful invention, provided only it can be made to work practically. Some models of steam-boats that cannot be sunk, and some bridges that cannot be broken, are also on view. It is to be hoped that both will soon replace all others of the kind. Passing an array of boilers and steamers we enter the machinery-room. Here is a saw that cuts out in the block toys, such as dolls' chairs, couches and foot-stools. They only require to be separated and polished off a little to be ready for use. A complete set of furniture for a doll of the most aristocratic family is offered for twenty-five cents and less.

Then there are the emery wheels, from which a stream of fire flows, as the tools to be ground on them come in contact with the surface. Near them is the borer that can, as the inventor says, "put daylight through a piece of inch iron in three minutes." Next we have a saw that can be set to saw all sorts of shapes, and behind all, the printing presses, the pumps and the great engines, with whirring wheels and tremendous beams, that seem as if bound to keep moving for ever and ever. Returning down the north corridor we come upon a man setting up and striking off copies of meterological maps, a loom of novel design and construction, and an apparatus showing practically how farina and similar articles of diet are prepared. Then we find those very useful articles—stoves and heaters. There is quite a display of them, little stoves and big ones; stoves showing some beauty of design and novelty of construction, and stoves, which look as if the designer had forgotten, or been ignorant of, the first principles of his art. There is nothing very new here. Every year a stove of new design comes out, but there are few which do not violate some of the well-known laws of calorification. There is one stove, however, on exhibition, which is simple in design and construction, and is said to consume its own smoke. Near by is the furniture, some of it constructed

"A double debt to pay,
A bed by night, a chest of drawers by day."

Then there are novelties in the way of mattresses and bed-bottoms, and stools and tables and mirrors, the last admitting of the person using them seeing himself before and behind at the same time. Here, too, is a man making candy, who has somehow or other got mixed up with the stoves and furniture. A large number of small faces are generally to be found round this man, who is evidently looked upon by the small people as a being of a superior order, who has nothing to do but amuse himself all day long with making candies and eating them, if he likes. Three fairies dispense the candies the man makes—for a consideration. Next we stumble on an invalid's chair, in which a stout man wheels himself about, assuming a languishing look and attitude, to show, it may be supposed, how an invalid should comport himself. This exhausts the north corridor, and passing the soda-water stands, cool and bright and tempting as they are, we pass on to the south corridor. Here is a shooting-gallery and several curiosities in the way of ancient Indian moccasins, hunting-shirts and a pair of very old skates, very long, with very low irons, and very rusty. The corridor appears to be devoted to the display of articles for domestic use, sewing-machines, hemmers, button-hole makers, &c. Stopping for a moment to look at the two men making pocket-books and porte-monnaies, we are stopped by a man who has devoted his life to constructing a new mop. This man evidently has faith in his mop. He explains all its peculiarities with such energy of language and gesture that we believe there must be something in his invention worthy of notice. He twists and turns his mop, flirts it, and mops up imaginary puddles with it, and descants on its hidden merits so learnedly and complacently that we feel sure he believes like Mrs. Partington, that he could mop up the whole Atlantic Ocean with it, should he ever be called on to do so. Leaving him still mopping, we pass on amid churns, and buckets, and potato-washers, and carpet-sweepers, and carpet-beaters, till we come on some of the "secrets of the sullen mine." Here are all sorts of ores from Washoe, and Nevada, and California, and Lake Superior, and a hundred other places of interest, as showing the vast wealth of this country yet to be developed. Returning through the centre of the hall, we find some fine displays of fruit and domestic wines, some glass-blowers hard at work, producing with a twist of their rods all sorts of fairy-like toys, birds of bright plumage, horses and carriages, small men and women, tumblers, "tantalus glasses," from which the thirsty lips in vain seek to absorb the liquid within, and a thousand other trifles. Aloft is a steam-engine, constructed entirely of glass, and in full operation, with steam passing from boiler to piston, and all its parts working as smoothly as if constructed of metal. A keyless trunk-lock is also worthy of notice, considering how often keys are lost and mislaid.

Leaving the floor and passing upstairs, we come to the "Fine Art Department." This has never been a particularly attractive portion of the annual exhibition, and it is not so in the present one. The department contains little beyond photograps and chromo-lithographs. At the extreme end of the gallery, however, a new invention, or art, is exhibited—that of decorating mirrors with engraved figures. The effect is novel and pleasing, and the art is evidently destined to come into vogue. Near by is Miss Vinnie Ream's studio, as it may be called, as the fair artist is herself present during certain portions of the day and evening, at work upon a bust of Peter Cooper. Her busts of Lincoln and one or two groups of statuary are also to be seen here.

Taken altogether, the present exhibition, though presenting nothing specially novel, is quite as attractive as those of former years. The Rink is most admirably adapted for such an exhibition, and is itself not less a matter of curiosity to the majority of the visitors than are the thousand objects displayed within. Lofty, spacious and well lighted, with abundance of pure air circulating through it, it is about the only building in the City that is or could be adapted to the purpose for which it is now used.

## ST. PETER'S FAIR.

### A Deserving Institution—An Exhibition of Paintings by Murillo—The Fair to be Opened on Monday.

The prominent ladies of St. Peter's Church, corner of Warren and Hicks streets, Brooklyn, are about to inaugurate a Fair, for the purpose of providing funds in aid of the charitable institutions in connection with the church, of which Rev. Mr. Fransioli is pastor. The charities in connection with this church are always administered in the most widely catholic spirit, aid being denied to no deserving object within the district, as far as means and resources will permit of aid being extended. The patients in St. Peter's Hospital are attended with the greatest care without distinction of creed, the sisters being the first to send for a Protestant clergyman where a non-Catholic requires his ministration. St. Peter's Academy is wholly free to the children of the district, of whom some 1,200 are in regular attendance. It is maintained chiefly by the voluntary offerings of the working people of the district. The Fair will open on Monday next at 3 o'clock P. M., with a number of most attractive tables. The ladies who have interested themselves in this good work have spared no trouble or expense in endeavoring to make the Fair an attractive one in every respect. A source of great attraction will be two magnificent paintings by Murillo, each of which is valued at $40,000. These paintings will remain on exhibition up to Saturday, the 14th instant, when the Fair will be brought to a close. Among the names of the ladies who will have charge of tables are Mrs. Leopold Brandeis, Mrs. Dr. Henderson, Mrs. Michael Hennessy, Mrs. Hagerty and others. Miss Fransioli will have charge of the refreshment table. These ladies, by their active exertions last Spring, contributed much toward the success of the St. Mary's Fair in aid of the Foundling Hospital, and their connection now with the St. Peter's Fair is a guarantee that nothing will be left undone to make it a success.

## ECLECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

### Election of Officers—A Committee to Visit the British Eclectic Medical Association—Intemperance, Abortion and Quackery Denounced.

The Eclectic Medical Convention resumed its sittings yesterday morning. There were nineteen States represented. The following officers were elected: J. R. Duncan, Iowa, President; C. E. Miles, Boston, First Vice-President; Alexander Thompson, Pennsylvania, Second Vice-President, and V. A. Baker, of Michigan, Third Vice-President; R. A. Gunn, Illinois, Recording Secretary; J. M. Comins, New-York, Corresponding Secretary; Benjamin J. Stow, New-York, Treasurer.

The President having taken the chair, Ex-President Johnson then delivered a very suitable address on retiring from the office of President. He spoke of the great progress which eclecticism had made for the past year, and hoped it would thrive more notably in the future.

It was unanimously resolved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the retiring President for the able services he had rendered during his term of office, and also requesting a copy of his address for publication.

The Committee on Location reported that they had fixed upon the time and place for the holding of the next Convention, namely, on the fourth Wednesday in September, 1872, at Cleveland, Ohio. The report was adopted. A resolution to the effect that $2 be the amount of yearly dues was adopted.

Prof. Payne, of Philadelphia, on being called upon for an address, gave a brief and comprehensive history of eclecticism, after which he received a vote of thanks from the audience.

Dr. S. B. Munn, of Connecticut, made a verbal report on the present status of eclecticism in that State. Dr. H. G. Newton, of Massachusetts, also made a similar report as to the very favorable condition of things in those States. A motion of thanks was tendered to both medical gentlemen. Dr. R. S. Newton, in a few brief and touching remarks, announced the death of Dr. A. W. Russell, of Albany, one of the delegates to the Convention. A committee of three was appointed to draw up resolutions of regret for his demise and condolence with his family. Letters from O. E. Newton and W. S. Johnson, of Vermont, were read on the status of eclecticism in that State. On motion they were adopted, and a resolution of thanks tendered for same.

Dr. John Stow, of Massachusetts, introduced an apparatus for treating fractures of the lower jaw, and also one for treating injury to the back. He explained its usefulness and said in order to prevent its being taken hold of and converted by other persons to their own use he had secured a patent for it; nevertheless, he did not wish to appropriate the patent to himself with the view of personal aggrandizement; he freely placed it at the disposal of the members of the National Eclectic Medical Association individually and collectively. The meeting expressed its thanks.

The following resolutions, proposed by Dr. M. M. Fenner, New-York, were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the American Eclectic Medical Association, in convention assembled in the City of New-York, recognize the present and growing evil of intemperance, and that its members hereby pledge themselves, in their individual as well as corporate capacity, to use their influence in every way proper for its abatement and suppression.

*Resolved*, That this Association is pained to have to acknowledge that certain men of the country who call themselves eclectic doctors have in time past, and doubtless are still, selling the diplomas of Doctor of Medicine to persons unauthorized to receive them, and that we hereby pronounce our unqualified condemnation of such unlawful and wicked proceedings, as well as against all doctors and colleges concerned therein.

*Resolved*, That this Association, representing 8,000 competent practitioners of medicine throughout the United States and Canada, are in no way responsible for the stigma thus liable to attach to the name that designates our branch of the profession on account of such sale of medical diplomas.

*Resolved*, That this Association pledge its influence in the maintenance of the highest standard of medical education consistent with law and the custom of the times.

*Resolved*, That the growing evil of the practice of abortion, perpetrated, as we believe, by offshoots from every branch of the profession, is an abuse justly alarming to society, and that we hereby record our unqualified condemnation of this wicked and criminal practice, and also of all physicians, of whatever school, who engage in it.

Dr. R. S. Newton announced that the Eclectic Medical Association of Great Britain were about to hold a convention, and submitted a resolution recognizing the efforts made by those gentlemen on the other side of the Channel in behalf of liberal medicine. He also submitted a resolution asking that a delegation be appointed by this meeting to attend that Convention. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Newton announced that the courtesy which the members had received at the hands of the different officials in charge of the institutions on Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands during their excursion on the previous day, was something all had reason to be sincerely thankful for. To these gentlemen and Warden Brennan, who accompanied them during the excursion, pointing out every subject of interest, it was meet that they should pass a resolution of thanks. Several other members expressed themselves in equally satisfactory terms, and the resolution was put and carried unanimously.

Dr. Newton next delivered an address, in which he spoke of the very satisfactory manner in which the business of the Convention had been gone through. The reports received from the various States were such as they had reason to be gratified with, and on the whole everything look cheering. Every successive day seemed to add laurels to the progress of eclecticism in the country.

The Convention then adjourned until 9 o'clock, when all partook of supper at Freese's Hotel.

### Committed for Forgery.

Louis McLain, a resident of Charleston, S. C., was arrested yesterday by Detective Elder on a charge of forgery, and was arraigned before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court. The prisoner had been extensively engaged in cotton speculations as well as stock operations in this City, and is said to have lost a large amount. On the 11th ult. he called at the office of Frederick P. Olcott & Co., bankers, at No. 40 Broad-street, and left a certificate for 300 shares of what purported to be the stock of the South Carolina Railroad Company and the South-western Bank of Charleston, as collateral security. On this certificate he obtained loans amounting in the aggregate to $6,670, and after the close of these transactions the certificate proved to have been raised from three shares to 300. The prisoner admitted his guilt, and was held for trial.

### Conviction of the First Mate of the Ship Thomas Dunham of Manslaughter in the Second Degree.

The trial of Thomas F. Lee, the first mate of the ship *Thomas Dunham*, for the murder of a sailor named James Conway on board the vessel, bound for Liverpool, was concluded on Thursday. The evidence disclosed a heartless disregard for the life of a fellow-man on the part of Lee, who, it was proven, wantonly shot at the deceased without the slightest provocation. The time of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Richmond County was much absorbed at first in getting an unprejudiced jury, and when Justice Gilbert announced the case ready for trial, the Court-room was so jammed that it was impossible to obtain egress when once in. After the impaneling of the jury, District-Attorney Headly made a forcible address, and said he would claim a verdict of murder in the first degree against the prisoner. Wm. F. Howe delivered a forcible appeal for the prisoner, whom he strenuously insisted had not murder in his heart when he deprived poor Conway of his life.

The jury retired, and were out about two hours when they reported they were unable to agree. The Judge charged them again, and said that unless they agreed before nightfall he would be compelled to lock them up for the night. At this announcement one of the jurors arose and said he would remain out for a month and not change, as he believed Lee ought to be hung. Shortly before 5 o'clock the jury again returned and stated there was no prospect of agreeing, as they were so widely divided, whereupon Judge Gilbert reluctantly ordered their discharge, and announced his intention, in view of the grave nature of the case, to impanel a new jury and try the prisoner again this morning. At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Howe offered to interpose a plea of manslaughter in the second degree, which, after some discussion, the Court accepted.

Judge Gilbert then sentenced Lee to the State Prison for a term of five years, remarking that the jury would have been justified in rendering a verdict of murder in the first degree. The prisoner was then removed to the jail, highly elated at the successful result of his trial.

## THE INVISIBLE EMPIRE.

### Sentence of the Convicted Kuklux Prisoners in the Court at Raleigh, N. C.—History of the Organization in that State.

*Correspondence of the Washington Chronicle.*

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 4, 1871.

The Federal Court met again today. The attendance, as usual, was very large, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. The following prisoners, convicted for the raid upon Aaron V. Biggerstaff, were sentenced by the Court: William C. Depriest, two years' imprisonment and $100 fine; Taylor Carson, fined $50; Olin Carson, fined $50; Jason Witherow and Julius Fortune, judgment suspended; Leander Toms, $1 fine and one year's imprisonment; Amos Owens, judgment suspended, having been sentenced for participation in the Justice raid; Daniel Fortune, six months' imprisonment; Samuel Biggerstaff, judgment suspended; Alfred Biggerstaff, one year's imprisonment; Barton Biggerstaff, two years' imprisonment; Lawson Teal, two years' imprisonment; James Swezey, two years' imprisonment; Adolphus Depriest, judgment suspended; Thomas Fortune, six months' imprisonment; Benjamin Fortune, judgment suspended.

The following are the sentences imposed upon parties who had pleaded guilty in other cases: N. T. Thorn, in two cases, one year's imprisonment; Isaac Padget, one case, six months; David Holland, judgment not prayed, defendant being under sentence for two years for the Justice raid; Stanly Hanes, six months; Mike Grigg, six months; Watt Grigg, six months; Samuel Goforth, six months; Mike Grigg, (second case,) judgment not prayed; Alvin Johnson, submitted and admitted helping to whip Biggerstaff, one year and $50 fine; Peter Baxter, one year and $50 fine; J. A. Lingerfelt, six months; John Sainey, six months; Jacob Wilson, six months; Henry Boxlie, one year and $50 fine; T. O. Lackey, one year and $50 fine; William McIntyre and William Teel, judgment not prayed, they being under sentence in the Justice case; Jason Witherow, judgment not prayed, as he had been used as a witness; D. H. McCown, six months. All these terms are to be served in the county jails, the terms in the Justice case to be served out of the State. The Court, at 5 o'clock P. M., adjourned until November next, (the regular term commences at that time,) when the balance of the trials will be proceeded with.

It is stated upon good authority that the Invisible Empire, first and familiarly known as the Kuklux Klan organization, has existed up to the present date in not less than twenty counties in the western section of North Carolina. It has been formed in the eastern, and has maintained a supremecy in several counties in Central Carolina. The organization was first effected in this (Wake) County, in 1868, and numbered 300. In the western counties the average number in each county is supposed to be not less than 500. In Alamance and Caswell counties the organization was pretty well shattered by the military movement of Gov. Holden, in 1870. Since then its outrages have been confined principally to the central and western counties bordering on the South Carolina line.

This organization has numbered in this State perhaps 30,000 of the voting population, and has been countenanced, defended and sustained by the masses of the rebel Democracy. It was through its powerful influence that the Democrats carried the State in August, 1870, electing a Democratic Attorney-General, a Legislature, and a majority of Sheriffs and other county officers throughout the State. A number of the members of the Legislature have been sworn to be Kuklux, and the impeachment and removal of the late Governor of North Carolina was decreed by an order of the Klan, just as they decreed the whippings, burnings, scourgings and hangings of Union men and Republican citizens of the State.

The balance of the trials will be heard in November and December. In the meantime it is feared that trouble will ensue in many sections; witnesses be murdered or driven from their homes, and thus, by violent means, the guilty escape justice. A witness named Witherspoon, from Catawba County, who had turned State's evidence in one or two cases, had to flee his county for his life one day last week, and returned to this place for protection. A number of persons who have been engaged in prosecuting the Kuklux, and witnesses from various sections of the State dare not return to their homes, and many will probably remain here until November. When, a few months ago, the authorities were arresting Kuklux in the western part of the State, many of them fled to the woods and to other States to avoid detection. Many of these have now returned, as the news has gone forth that the Government authorities are disposed to relax their efforts in this direction.

Much indignation is expressed by the poorer classes of the Democratic Party in the State over the action of certain leaders of that party, who, in hopes of shielding some of the leaders from punishment, have offered to deliver up the more insignificant workers of the Kuklux organization. When Hon. Plato Durham, the leader of the Young Democracy in the State, was indicted for participation in crime, and when the steady hand of justice pointed its finger at other prominent conspirators, the thousands of poor men who were duped into joining the organization by these leaders, were almost forgotten, and the sympathies of the aristocratic Democracy turned from the many to the few. Hundreds of poor men were caught and put in jail, and the men who duped them stood by and would not bail them out. In this these leaders evinced their political ingratitude, and they will not be forgotten. Deserted by their pretended friends was a sufficent cause for hundreds to desert and denounce the Kuklux organization; and the body of these will now throw their votes in favor of law and order, peace and good government, hereafter. It is said that Mr. Durham, at dinner the other day, received the hearty congratulations of his friends for having secured a postponement of his trial, and assured them that his visions of the penitentiary had left him. Had his trial proceeded this week the man would have been honestly convicted. The prosecution had a strong case, but some technical question in favor of the defendant necessitated a postponement of the trial.

State Senator Graham, of Alamance County, son of Ex-Gov. Graham, introduced a bill at the last session of the Legislature making arson and burglary punishable with death. The bill passed both Houses, and is now a law, and has been inforced in more than one case. The Democratic Press of this State, and the leading Democratic politicians, complain of the harsh punishment of the convicted Kuklux, who have been fined and sentenced to the penitentiary for their heinous offenses, yet had these offenders been tried in the State Courts for burglary, and their crime is nothing less, they would have to atone for it on the gallows. Under the enforcement act passed by Congress the penalty is a light one compared to that enacted by the State Legislature, which is two-thirds Democratic.

### American Bible Society.

A stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, at 3½ P. M.; William Whitlock, Jr., Vice-President, in the chair, assisted by Marshall S. Bidwell, LL.D., and E. L. Fancher, LL.D., Vice-Presidents.

The death of Aristarchus Champion, a Vice-President of the Society, was announced. Three new auxiliaries were recognized: one in each of the States of North Carolina, Missouri, and Mississippi.

Communications were presented from agents in the South-west in regard to the condition of auxiliary societies; from Andrew M. Milne, Montevideo, showing encouraging prospects on his field; from Rev. Dr. Barnett, Cairo, with account of colportage in Egypt; from Rev. Frank Vermeil, Secretary of the Bible Society of France, and from M. Dardier, Secretary of the Evangelical Society of Geneva, in regard to the labors of those societies in France; from Rev. J. M. W. Farnham, Shanghai, with accounts of Bible distribution in China.

Grants of books were made to the American Sunday-school Union, for distribution along the Northern Pacific Railroad; to the Presbyterian Board of Publication, for distribution in New-Mexico and adjacent Territories; to the Presbyterian Board of Missions; to the Marine Agent of the New-York Bible Society, for vessels to foreign countries; and many grants to feeble auxiliaries. The entire number of volumes granted is 3,737, including fourteen volumes for the blind, besides others to different parties, to the amount of $250. For foreign work, appropriations were made to the Valparaiso Bible Society; to the American Baptist Missionary Union; to the Hawaiian Board, for Gilbert's Islands, of the Micronesian Group, and to the Methodist Missionary Society, for Norway; amounting in all to $3,920 38.

A committee, consisting of Rev. Dr. Joshua Leavitt and Dr. Marshall S. Bidwell, was appointed to prepare a memorial paper on the decease of Mr. Champion.

### City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

| Temperature. | 6 A.M. | 9 A.M. | 12 M. | 3 P.M. | 6 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Degrees Fahrenheit | 59 | 64 | 67 | 69 | 68 |
| Stand of bar. in inch. | 29.88 | .. | 29.76 | .. | 29.73 |

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, deg. Fahrenheit, 66

# THE PAY ROLLS.

## A Further List of Employes Under the City and County Government—How the Money Goes.

We give today a further list of employes under the City and County Government. In but two of the many Departments drawing such enormous amounts from the City Treasury has this journal failed to discover the most glaring frauds. In the Board of Public Works and in the City Courts the list of sinecures is absolutely astounding, and the loose manner with which thousands of dollars have been bestowed upon the retainers of the Ring is almost past belief. A man named RICHARD BURNS, who is down upon Mr. TWEED'S pay-roll as an Assistant Clerk to the Commissioners among a couple of hundred others, for $100 per month, called at the office of the TIMES, yesterday, and solemnly averred that he had never received one dime from the Department of Public Works. He further said that he called at the office on Broadway, and was told by Mr. CLIFFORD that his name was substituted for one DENNIS LEARY. So it appears that Mr. DENNIS LEARY, whose name is also upon the pay-rolls, draws $100 monthly from the City in his own name, and an additional hundred for which he signs Mr. BURNS' name. There are many such instances which could be cited, and should the whole list of assistant clerks to Commissioners, Court officers, building inspectors, &c., be closely examined, very few of them will be found that are not absolutely sinecures. Below is given a sample of the pay-rolls of the laborers.

The following is the pay-roll of mechanics and laborers in the Bureau of Streets, under the Department of Public Works of the City of New-York, for four weeks, ending July 31, 1871.

We, the undersigned, acknowledge to have received from JOHN J. BRADLEY, Chamberlain, the amounts set opposite our names respectively, in full payment of our services for the time specified:

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas Fenton, 161st-st., 10th-av., General Foreman | $60 00 |
| Michael Henessey, 160th-st., 10th-av., Laborer | 35 00 |
| Michael Hanlon, Harlem, Laborer | 35 00 |
| William Drady, 175th-st., 11th-av., Scraper | 98 00 |
| John O'Neil, 161st-st., 10th-av., Horse and Cart | 56 00 |
| Wm. McDonald, 175th-st., 11th-av., Roller | 98 00 |
| James Barns, 130th-st., 11th-av., Laborer | 35 00 |
| James Terry, 155th-st., 10th-av., Laborer | 32 50 |
| James Cummings, No. 1,395 3d-av., Team | 91 00 |
| Michael Corrigan, No. 126 East 59th-st., Laborer | 32 50 |
| William Meany, No. 1,140 4th-av., Laborer | 32 50 |
| John McGwire, 92d-st. and 3d-av., Horse and Cart | 56 00 |
| Henry Hughes, 52d-st. and 3d-av., Laborer | 32 50 |
| John Ceassy, 116th-st. and 2d-av., Laborer | 35 00 |
| Matthew Brown, 92d-st. and 11th-av., Laborer | 35 00 |
| Edward Hines, 142d-st. and 8th-av., Horse and Cart | 35 00 |
| Wm. Smith, No. 2,026 3d-av., Laborer | 48 00 |
| James F. Henry, No. 201 1st-av., Laborer | 37 50 |
| Patrick Smith, 118th-st. and 1st-av., Team | 37 50 |
| Thos. Fenton, 161st and 10th-av., Horse and Cart | 52 00 |
| Jas. Phillips, 118th-st. and 1st-av., Horse and Cart | 52 00 |
| Peter Doran, 116th-st. and 4th-av., Horse and Cart | 52 00 |
| John Chapman, 127th-st. and 8th-av., Laborer | 32 50 |
| John McGowan, No. 1,187 3d-av., Horse and Cart | 52 00 |
| Robert Gardener, No. 35 Stanton-st., Laborer | 32 50 |
| John Sheehan, 92d-st. and 4th-av., Team | 84 00 |
| John Carroll, No. 116 E. 125th-st., Team | 91 00 |
| Thomas Kerigan, No. 207 W. 51st-st., Foreman | 60 00 |
| Patk. R. Clancey, 7th-av. and 57th-st., Laborer | 32 50 |
| John Hippie, 109th-st. and 1st-av., Laborer | 32 50 |
| Jno. O'Brien, 57th-st. and 6th-av., Horse and Cart | 52 00 |
| John Kerrigan, No. 1,393 Broadway, Horse and Cart | 52 00 |
| Mark Maguire, 133d-st. and 8th-av. | 91 00 |
| Tom. Feely, 125th-st. and 4th-av., Team | 91 00 |
| William Byrnes, 118th-st. and 1st-av., Laborer | 35 00 |
| Michael Denton, No. 468 Pearl-st., Water-boy | 28 00 |
| Total for July, 1871 | $1,898 00 |

I certify that the services charged in the above roll were actually performed and necessary for * * * and that the wages paid were just and reasonable.

E. A. MOORE, Superintendent of Streets.

Approved: WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner of Public Works.

A noticeable feature in regard to the above pay-roll is the fact that all the signatures are in one handwriting.

### PAY-ROLL OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

In the Board of Health, as in the other Departments where a large clerical force is employed, a number no doubt earn the wages they receive, but there are, beyond a doubt, not a few offices that could be dispensed with, and a number of absolute sinecures in effect, though the incumbents really make some pretense of earning the money they receive. The following is the roll, all salaries over $5,000 having been reduced from these amounts twenty per cent. since June, '71:

| | |
|---|---|
| Stephen Smith, Commissioner | $416 67 |
| Magnus Gross, Commissioner | 416 67 |
| John Mullaly, Commissioner | 416 67 |
| G. Ceccarini, Commissioner | 416 67 |
| A. D. Vanderpoel, Attorney and Counsel | 666 67 |
| Charles I. Chandler, Chemist | 166 67 |
| Charles H. Haswell, Engineer | 333 33 |
| Emmons Clark, Secretary | 500 00 |
| George S. Hastings, Clerk | 333 33 |
| Norman A. Beach, Clerk | 166 67 |
| E. A. Farrington, Clerk | 166 67 |
| R. Roberson, Clerk | 150 00 |
| Thos. J. Nealis, Clerk | 150 00 |
| F. P. Demarest, Clerk | 150 00 |
| Joseph H. Devlin, Clerk | 150 00 |
| Thos. G. Ross, Clerk | 125 00 |
| Daniel Moran, Clerk | 100 00 |
| John Norton, Auditing Clerk | 300 00 |
| Martin Kelly, Janitor | 83 33 |
| James Fitzpatrick, Messenger | 66 67 |
| Aug. J. Bishop, Assistant Janitor | 50 00 |
| Ellen Mulhern, Sweeper | 45 00 |
| Moreau Morris, City San. Insp. and S. Supt. | 500 00 |
| E. H. Janes, Health Inspector | 166 67 |
| L. Damainville, Health Inspector | 166 67 |
| William H. B. Post, Health Inspector | 166 67 |
| Charles T. Roberts, Health Inspector | 166 67 |
| S. F. Morris, Health Inspector | 166 67 |
| W. F. Deming, Health Inspector | 166 67 |
| E. DeWitt Joy, Health Inspector | 166 67 |
| Henry R. Stiles, Health Inspector | 166 67 |
| Philip O'Hanlon, Health Inspector | 166 67 |
| August Viele, Health Inspector | 166 67 |
| Bernard Hughes, Assistant Inspector | 125 00 |
| A. B. Judson, Assistant Inspector | 125 00 |
| J. F. O'Conor, Assistant Inspector | 125 00 |
| Edward Frankel, Assistant Inspector | 125 00 |
| Simeon N. Leo, Assistant Inspector | 125 00 |
| C. M. O'Leary, Assistant Inspector | 125 00 |
| Franz Hend, Assistant Inspector | 125 00 |
| Roger S. Tracy, Assistant Inspector | 125 00 |
| James Ingram, Assistant Inspector | 208 33 |
| James McCarthy, Assistant Inspector | 125 00 |
| J. C. Nott, Special Assistant Inspector | 166 67 |
| John Dacey, Building Inspector | 100 00 |
| James R. Griswold, Clerk | 166 67 |
| John J. Purcell, Clerk | 166 67 |
| Louis J. Brennan, Clerk | 150 00 |
| Aaron Friedsam, Clerk | 150 00 |
| H. W. Heilman, Clerk | 150 00 |
| C. C. Nukerck, Clerk | 125 00 |
| C. Y. Hammond, Clerk | 125 00 |
| W. B. Fernhead, Messenger | 75 00 |
| Charles P. Russell, Register | 333 33 |
| John T. Nagle, Deputy Register | 200 00 |
| E. D. Hogan, Clerk | 150 00 |
| R. C. Bodfish, Clerk | 150 00 |
| Henry Bemey, Clerk | 150 00 |
| W. H. Littlepage, Clerk | 150 00 |
| E. C. Berckman, Clerk | 150 00 |
| Adolph Plaettner, Clerk | 150 00 |
| Jacob A. Weil, Clerk | 150 00 |
| George F. Coachmon, Clerk | 125 00 |
| Louis Kranshaar, Clerk | 100 00 |
| O. W. Morris, Meteorologist | 10 00 |
| *Chas. H. Cooper, Sanitary Permit Inspector | 333 33 |
| E. L. Bullock, Ass't Sanitary Permit Inspector | 125 00 |
| Abram Brown, Jr., Clerk | 166 67 |
| Philip E. Herlick, Clerk | 41 67 |
| John S. Gilmore, Clerk | 83 33 |
| *Thos. Cottman, Street Cleaning Inspector | 333 33 |
| Charles Hoyer, Clerk | 125 00 |
| E. Dubois, Clerk | 125 00 |
| F. Lowenthal, Clerk | 125 00 |
| George Hepburn, Clerk | 125 00 |
| Total | $13,666 72 |

* Illiterate.

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Commissioners | 1,666 68 |
| Secretary | 500 00 |
| Attorney and Council | 666 67 |
| Engineer | 333 33 |
| Chief Clerk | 333 33 |
| City Sanitary Inspector | 500 00 |
| Register | 333 33 |
| Deputy Register | 200 00 |
| Sanitary Permit Inspector | 333 33 |
| Inspector of Street-cleaning | 333 33 |
| Auditing Clerk | 300 00 |
| Chemist | 166 67 |
| Health Inspector | 1,666 70 |
| Assistant Health Inspector | 1,620 00 |
| Clerk hire, Secretary's Department | 1,158 34 |
| Clerk hire, City Law Inspector's Department | 1,033 34 |
| Clerk hire, Bureau of Records | 1,285 00 |
| Clerk hire, Bureau of County Permit | 416 67 |
| Clerk hire, Bureau of Street Cleaning | 500 00 |
| Janitor and assistants | 320 90 |
| Total | $13,666 72 |

In the Fire Department and the Department of Education it is believed that there are no sinecures. It has cost the City an average of $180,960 to pay all the salaries in the Board of Education. At the head-quarters of the Fire Department—where alone it is possible for a sinecure to exist—the representative of the TIMES was introduced to every man on the roll while at his desk. In the Police Department it is said that there are one or two places tantamount to sinecures. It costs the City $220,000 a month to sustain the Department.

### The Lexington-Avenue "Rake."

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your issue of Sept. 13 you speak of "the Park-place swindle and the iniquity of the work sanctioned by the Commissioners, WALTER ROCHE, JOHN SCOTT and JAMES H. COLEMAN." At the time of the ventilation of the "Erie fraud," one of your correspondents, "Lex," inquired, "Who is Mr. JAMES H. COLEMAN and who appointed him receiver?" &c. The query of "Lex" has never been announced in your columns. With your permission I will give you the result of a little experience of one of my clients, who owned a house on the line of the Lexington-avenue extension from Sixty-sixth-street to Ninety-seventh-street, and show how nicely the Ring have filled their own pockets and robbed their confiding friends.

The bill to open and extend the avenue passed the Legislature April 21, 1868, but, owing to various causes, not necessary to allude to at present, the Commissioners were not appointed until 1870. "ALECK" FREAR, otherwise known as "Poultice" FREAR, from his connection with the infamous swindle, the Fifth-avenue "poultice pavement," as a trusty henchman of SWEENY, manipulated the thing so that he received the appointment of "Commissioner of Estimate and Assessment." GEORGE B. VAN BRUNT was named Chairman, and H. SMITH was added to the list to give an air of respectability to the intended robbery. VAN BRUNT is called "Colonel" by his admirers, from the fact that he had some connection with the Quartermaster's Department at the time of the Hilton Head expedition. H. SMITH is, I believe, one of the proprietors of the Madison-avenue line of stages. The Commissioners met in due form at that hot-bed of political and City rascality, No. 82 Nassau-street, Room No. 42, and arranged their plans. They selected for the first set of appraisers men utterly ignorant of the value of real estate—mere political machines, who, acting under instructions from their masters, put the value of stone houses far below the cost of building the most common frame ones. My client owned a small stone house, up among the "seventies," and worth about $15,000. These "dummy appraisers" placed its value at $4,000, and every other house, whether stone, brick or wood, on the line of the proposed avenue, Sixty-sixth to Ninety-seventh streets, was purposely depreciated. There were a great many frame houses on the line of the avenue, owned by small mechanics, widows, or held in trust for minors. The owners looked forward to the robbery of their property, and felt utterly helpless. It was intimated in a queer way that a certain lawyer, a "go-between," might be found, who, perhaps, might influence these kind-hearted Commissioners and induce them to reconsider their estimate and assessment. When one remembers that nearly all of these small property-holders are Democrats, the robbery of their homesteads seems all the more cruel. The Chairman, VAN BRUNT, was asked by one of his neighbors what he should do about it, and the honorable "Colonel" brusquely said, "Go to JEMMY COLEMAN and ask him to do it for you." He went and had it "fixed"—how do you suppose? A form was handed to him, by which JOHN ROBINSON "agreed to pay to the said COLEMAN twenty-five per cent. for any excess over and above the original award." If the Commissioners said "No" to the piteous appeals of the able and oleaginous "go-between"—why, he would ask nothing for his services! Could anything be fairer, more honorable, more just?

Mr. COLEMAN has an office very convenient to No. 82, Room No. 42, and so the property-holders gradually wended their way to the office of this lay brother of the Order of Jesus, and one after another fell into the net so nicely arranged for them, while the Commissioners, just across the narrow street of Nassau, quietly chuckled over the success of their little plan, guzzled Eugene Roederer or Veuve Clicquot, and counted up their prospective profits. Of course the men, who in the expressive *argot* of the day are called, respectively, "Boss" TWEED, "Brains" SWEENY, "Slippery DICK" and "Ancillary" A. O. HALL, had to be propitiated, but still, after all this discounting of their claims, there would still be a nice plum left for each one of the honorable Commissioners, who lived on the fat of the land and enjoyed their $5 each for one hour's work per day, while the little game was going on. The scheme progressed, and although some men and women held back, feeling that if they touched the pitch they would be defiled—in other words, if they assented to the demands of the cunning attorney they loaned themselves to a fraud, or a fraudulent arrangement, yet human nature is weak; people said they could not rest supine and let the Ring rob them, and so finally, ere the 12th of April, 1870, when "the bill of the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reasons of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, viz., the opening of Lexington-avenue from Sixty-sixth to Ninety-seventh-street, in the City of New-York," was presented to Hon. ALBERT CARDOZO in that curious mælstrom which swallows up so many carpets, furniture, plaster, safes and thermometers, in the new Court-house, the thing was all settled, and VAN BRUNT, FREAR, SMITH, COLEMAN & Co. had the property-owners of a mile and a half of houses and lots on one of the most fashionable avenues of New-York completely under their thumbs. The new appraisers doubled, and in some cases trebled, the original awards under the stimulus of the twenty-five per cent. commission agreed upon. My client, ROBINSON, paid the "go-between" about fifteen hundred dollars, and for various other contingencies about five hundred dollars. He has returned to his old home in New-England, a sadder but a wiser man, and tells his neighbors New-York is a hot-bed of villainy.

About a year ago the houses and parts of houses, lots and parts of lots, on the proposed line of the avenue were sold by order of the Department of Public Works in the vestibule of the City Hall by B. P. FAIRCHILD, TWEED'S up-town real estate man. Why FAIRCHILD does not belong to that immaculate band of thirty-eight who proposed to erect a statue to the great "Boss" on the Tweed Plaza, I cannot imagine, for he does a great deal of the heavy up-town purchasing for him; in fact, far more than Police-Justice SCOTT, who subscribed for the statue, or GARRISON READ, who went into the Broadway widening at the bidding of his master.

All great men must have what the old Romans called their umbras. "Poultice FREAR," as Chairman of the Committee of Cities, in last Winter's Legislature, acted as the special umbra of SWEENY. FAIRCHILD plays this part for TWEED, and he, too, with the "greatness thrust upon him," has his umbra, or in plain English, his tool, in the shape of a keen-eyed, mouthy little fellow, who acts as his auctioneer. If one should visit the little auction-shop of FAIRCHILD, in Beach-street, he would hardly look for so much Machiavellian ability and finesse, but in that diminutive shop a week before the City's sale of lots and parts of lots, &c., a curious crowd might have been seen, hard-fisted mechanics, dapper sprigs of would-be gentility, pale-faced widows, with little children, and they all went there for one purpose, to try and make some arrangement through which they might secure their homes after they had been knocked down by the glib auctioneer. It may not be known to the public generally that when the city sells houses, or parts of houses, on the line of proposed streets or avenues, they are knocked down for a mere song, brown stone fronts bringing only $400 to $600; but they have to be removed within a specified time. It was stated by the attorney that the property would not be sold according to the Ward numbers, block numbers, or even street numbers, but according to a certain schedule, known only to FAIRCHILD'S man. Of course the "go-between" would "fix" that, but the "fixing" required an interview with the man who wielded the City hammer, and unless the "fixing" was satisfactory to him it was intimated that you might attend the sale and yet not know when your own house was sold. The entire mile and a half of property was rattled off in forty-eight minutes, and houses were knocked down to the Ring for from $25 to $1,000, and resold at a profit of 5,000 per cent if you "fixed" the thing before the sale, the depletion of your purse was not at all as serious. Say your house brought $30 to $100; you paid the auctioneer $500, and the bill of sale was handed to you on elaborately-watered paper, popularly known as the "Ring paper." On calling at the Controller's office to receive the amount of the award, the plain question was asked, "Did you employ Mr. COLEMAN to have the award raised? If so, we must deduct from the amount due twenty-five per cent. for his services as attorney!"

You know how the entire City is honey-combed with rascality. The Lexington-avenue robbery has only just commenced. On the 9th of April, 1871, "ALECK" FREAR, as Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Cities, "reported complete the bill to extend the avenue to Harlem," two miles above the present extension, and unless the Committee of Seventy stop this swindle, the "go-between" and his friends will go to work again on their twenty-five per cent. game, and have another haul at the purse-strings of poor mechanics, widows and orphans.

You have exposed the following swindles: The Viaduct scheme, the Park-place job, the Church-street widening, Broadway widening, Mutual Gas-works, Harbor Masters' frauds, Water-metres, Harlem Court-house, New-York Printing Company, and others. Will you add the story of the Lexington-avenue "rake" to your list?

While the City debt increases $5,427,753 43 per month, according to the Mayor's own figures—while the whole City and County debt is over $100,000,000, according to the researches of the Committee of Seventy, the thieves and retainers of TWEED & Co. buy whole blocks of the most valuable property in the City.

In the *Real Estate Record* of Saturday, Sept. 16, the entry is seen of:

"One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh streets, Third and Fourth avenues, one block. One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh streets, First and Madison avenues, one block. One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh streets, Madison and Fifth avenues, one block. SAMUEL LORD, of England, to WM. LALOR, JAMES H. COLEMAN and THOMAS J. CREAMER. Sept. 8. $360,000."

The Novelty Works have been sold, according to a statement in your own columns, to B. P. FAIRCHILD for half a million of dollars.

Where does all this money come from? Perhaps the Committee of Seventy may deem it expedient to send for persons and papers, and prove this Lexington-avenue swindle.

When they have time, it would be well to look at MURRAY HOFFMAN on street-openings, page 835, section 35, and see whether the Commissioners have not violated the act of April 13, 1859.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1871. PROBUS.

## SALT LAKE.

### Adjournment of the Grand Jury—Judge McKean's Address.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 6.—Judge MCKEAN has just adjourned the Grand Jury till Nov. 13, next. In doing so, his Honor made the following remarks:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: You have presented to the Court some very important indictments, most of which are not yet made known to the public. You are all business men, and most of you are largely engaged in business enterprises. You have rightly comprehended your duties. The man is an idiot who does not know that business interests and human interests largely depend upon the enforcement of the laws, and the man is a knave who knows this and yet opposes the enforcement of the laws. The time is near at hand when even idiots will perceive and knaves confess that you, gentlemen, are among the best promoters of the highest interests of this Territory and of society. Your names and what you have done will be mentioned with gratitude by the good and wise in years to come. You ask permission to adjourn for a time; you shall have it. The Court must remain in session for some weeks yet, but you may adjourn to Monday, the 13th day of November next. Come back at that time, gentlemen, and there will be more work for you to do. You have the thanks of the Court for what you have done.

## SONS OF AMERICA.

### The State Encampment at Albany—Election of Officers.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The State Camp of Sons of America held its annual meeting here yesterday. Some seventy delegates were present, representing camps mainly from the eastern part of the State. The old Board of officers retired, and the following were elected for the ensuing year:

President, GEORGE B. VAN CLEFT, of New-York; Vice President, M. L. FILKINS, of Albany; Master of Forms and Ceremonies, H. W. WILKINSON, of Williamsburg; Secretary, Rev. SAMUEL MCKEON, of Albany. A new constitution was adopted, and other proceedings of no public interest transacted.

In the evening a mass-meeting of the Order was held, at which addresses were delivered by Rev. Samuel McKeon, Hon. Daniel Ullmann, B. Landman, of Buffalo, Messrs. Albertson, Leonard, Pitt and others.

The next meeting will be held in New-York City in March next.

### The United States Circuit in North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Information has been received from Raleigh, N. C., to the following effect:

During the term of the United States Circuit Court, forty-six judgments have been pronounced of fine or imprisonment, or both. On the docket for the June term were nineteen cases for Kukluxing. During the adjourned term, just closed, sixty-one more bills were found by the Grand Jury, and of the entire eighty cases only three have been disposed of, viz.: The United States *vs.* R. A. SHOTWELL and others in the Justice raid, and two in the cases of the United States *vs.* AMOS OWENS and others for the Biggerstaff raids, leaving seventy-seven cases on the docket, one of which is the case of HENRY CHANCE (colored) and four others. The cases on the docket embrace several hundred defendants.

### The Welland Canal—A Movement for Reform.

ST. CATHERINES, Canada, Oct. 6.—A very large meeting was held here last evening, attended by the members of Parliament representing this section of country, the principal mill and ship owners, merchants and others, to consider the present defective state of the Welland Canal. Resolutions were passed that improvements were required for the development of the trade of the Great West; that the subject is of the highest importance to the Dominion, and should be prosecuted at the earliest possible moment; that the trade of the West, and the interests of Canada call imperatively for the immediate enlargement of the canal, with an abundant supply of water from Lake Erie for navigation and manufacturing purposes. It was finally resolved that the foregoing resolutions be embodied in a petition to the Legislature, and forwarded to members of Parliament of the district for presentation. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one, and the past management and present condition of the Welland Canal was loudly denounced.

### The American Board of Foreign Missions.

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 6.—The American Board of Foreign Missions held a closing meeting today in Mechanic Hall, which was thronged. President HOPKINS introduced the missionaries present, who are about to leave for the field of their labors, in touching remarks, to which several of them responded. Those who return to missionary work are Rev. H. N. BARNHAM and wife of the Harpool mission, Rev. LUTHER H. GULICK and wife of the Japanese mission, Rev. CHAUNCEY GOODRICH and wife of the North China Mission, Rev. H. A. SCHAUFFLER and wife of the Constantinople Mission, and Rev. JOHN T. GULICK of the North China Mission. The new laborers are as follows: Mrs. Anna V. Mumford, to Bulgaria, Turkey; Rev. W. A. Spaulding and wife, to Western Turkey; Rev. J. D. Davis and wife, to Japan; Rev. J. Henry House, to Bulgaria; Rev. W. Parsons, to the some Mission; J. W. Berry, M. D., to Japan; Thomas L. Riggs, to the Dakota Indians; Rev. J. E. Scott and wife, to Eastern Turkey. The farewell services were of an exceedingly interesting and impressive character.

### A Sensation Spoiled—The Fort Sill Train Story Contradicted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs today received, through Superintendent HOAG, a letter written by Agent TATUM pronouncing the harrowing story telegraphed from St. Louis, of the recent capture of a train near Fort Sill, and the torture and murder of its teamsters, utterly without foundation. No such outrages have been committed in that vicinity this year.

### The Jones' Wood Homicide.

Coroner HERRMAN yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of CHARLES BAUMAN, the boy who was shot at the gallery at Jones' Wood. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased was shot by some person unknown. The jury added: "We censure the proprietors of the target gallery at Jones' Wood for not using the necessary precautions to render the shooting gallery safe for such purposes, and we recommend the authorities to prohibit shooting in the gallery until it is rendered perfectly safe."

## LAW REPORTS.

### DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 6.

*By Judge Ingraham.*

Tryatt et al. *vs.* John S. Allen; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Henry D. Cone *vs.* Edward E. Brown; the claim due from Reavey to Brown should be deducted from the claim of Reavey *vs.* Brown, and the dividend declared on the balance of seventy-five per cent.; the plaintiff may have an order accordingly.

Thomas Harland et al. *vs.* C. H. Lilienthal; L. B. Miller et al. *vs.* Christopher Sinn; Thomas Gallagher *vs.* E. H. Hamill; In the matter of the application of Amelia Tracey for the appointment of a trustee under the last will and testament of Mary Ludlow, deceased; motions granted.

In the matter of the application of Dubois Smith, *vs.* P. H. Walker et al.; motion denied.

Judah Pierce et al. *vs.* Norwich Fire, Insurance Company; motion denied, costs to abide event.

Levi J. Mable et al. *vs.* Israel C. Tuttle; motion denied.

R. W. Todd *vs.* James Porteus et al.; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 6.

*By Judge Freedman.*

James Waterson *vs.* Wm. C. Rogers et al.; memoranda for counsel.

John Stuart *vs.* Elbert Stannard; ordered that this case be filed and annexed to judgment roll.

*By Judge Jones.*

Martha R. Harrington *vs.* John H. Wilson; order of reference.

Benjamin F. Stevens *vs.* Manly Howe et al.; order of substitution.

August Belmont *vs.* Elias Ponvert et al.; order granted.

Addison G. Jerome *vs.* John Scudder; order for discharge of receiver granted.

Margaret Welton *vs.* Chas. A. Welton; order of reference.

Royal M. Bassett et al. *vs.* R. R. Codling et al.; order of reference.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—OCT. 6.

*By Chief-Justice Daly, and Judges Larremore and Joseph F. Daly.*

Langbein *vs.* The St. Andrew's Episcopal Church; judgment reversed, unless the respondent consents to reduce the judgment by the amount of interest recovered for the period before the commencement of the action, and also by the amount of extra costs.

Cunningham *vs.* Kelly; appeal dismissed.

Williams *vs.* Barnard, Stern *vs.* Weeks, Muller *vs.* Hall, Suggenheimer *vs.* Zanger, Chatterton *vs.* Stetzer, Nelson, Jr., *vs.* McMahon, Droz *vs.* Breder, Hurd *vs.* Keller; judgments affirmed.

Schenninger *vs.* Mussiman, Meyer *vs.* Lange, Kelly *vs.* Davison, Schell *vs.* Merritt; judgments reversed.

Shneider *vs.* Hobein; motion for argument denied and stay of proceedings vacated and discharged, without costs.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY JUDGE BENEDICT—A CASE INVOLVING THE RIGHTS OF CARRIERS AND SHIPPERS.

The following opinion and decision by Judge BENEDICT were filed in the United States District Court, in Admiralty, of the Eastern District, yesterday:

*Henry Hentz et al. vs. The Steam-ship Idaho, &c.*—This is a proceeding *in rem.* to recover of the steam-ship *Idaho* for the non-delivery of certain cotton, valued at $25,000, which was shipped in that vessel on the 3d day of May, 1869, to be transported from New-York to Liverpool. The original shipment consisted of 200 bales, claimed to have been then owned by Thomas W. Man, who, on the day of the shipment, and before any bill of lading was issued, sold the same to the libelants from on board. The bill of lading contained the ordinary contract to deliver the goods to the order of Man as the shipper. It was signed on the 4th of May, and Man then indorsed on it a direction to deliver the goods to James Friday & Co., who were agents of the libelants in Liverpool. The steamer duly performed her voyage and delivered her cargo, but of this shipment of cotton only thirty-five bales were delivered to James Friday & Co.; the remaining 165 bales were delivered to Barring Brothers, acting as agents for W. J. Porter & Co. For this failure to perform the contract in the bill of lading the libelants bring this action. It is necessary here to state but one of the defenses set up by the ship, which is that neither the man who received the bill of lading, nor the libelants to whom it was transferred, were entitled to the cotton, but that it belonged to Porter & Co., and that the delivery to the then owner on his demand, constitutes a defense to this action. The facts material to this action are as follows: In April, 1869, W. J. Porter & Co., in due course of business, and in good faith, advanced a large sum of money upon a bill of lading which set forth a shipment of 140 bales of cotton at New-Orleans in the brig *C. C. Colen.* The bill of lading was in the ordinary form, executed by the lawful master of the *Colen*, but in fact no such cotton had been shipped at the time of its execution. Some few days after the date of the bill of lading, and after the acceptance of the drafts by Porter & Co., Forbes did, however, ship by the *Colen* 140 bales of cotton as, and for, the cotton described in the bill of lading which he had sent to Porter & Co. This cotton was duly delivered to the *Colen*, was receipted for by the officers of the brig, and, although not placed then on board, was delivered to the vessel on the wharf alongside, and in my opinion duly shipped as cotton to be transported and delivered according to the bill of lading which the master had already signed. By this shipment, the title to the 140 bales so shipped passed to Porter & Co., who had advanced upon the faith of such shipment, and held the bill of lading which set forth the shipment in question. (12 Pick 314, Haliday *vs.* Hamilton, U. S. Supreme Court, December Term, 1870.) Subsequent to this shipment, and on the same day before the cotton was taken into the hold of the vessel, Forbes accomplished its removal from the custody of the brig, and its shipment in the steam-ship *Ludoria*, lying near and bound for New-York. The previous shipment of the cotton in the *Colen* was unknown to the officers of the *Ludoria*, and they, of course, issued bills of lading in the ordinary form for the cotton they received. Forbes, it seems, shipped also in the *Ludoria* twenty-five other bales, and took one bill of lading for the whole 165, on which second bill of lading he obtained a large advance from the firm of Schaffer & Co., of New-York, to whom he made a second consignment of cotton. An issue has been raised as to the identity of the cotton shipped on the *Colen* with that shipped on the *Ludoria*, but the weight of the evidence is that the same 140 bales delivered to the brig went to the *Ludoria* and were included in the bill of lading for 165 which was sent to Schaffer & Co. Were the direct evidence upon this point less conclusive than it is, I should still be of the same opinion because of the dealing of Schaffer & Co. with the cotton after it was delivered to them from the *Ludoria* in New-York. It appears that the *Ludoria* arrived in New-York on the 29th or 30th of April. The 165 bales were taken directly to a warehouse by Schaffer & Co., who on the 1st of May engaged freight in the *Idaho* for 200 bales cotton; on the same day Schaffer & Co. sent for one Corcoran, who went to Schaffer's house on Sunday and was there directed, as he says, to "remove all the marks" from the 165 bales and to re-mark them with marks similar to thirty-five other bales which Schaffer & Co. had stored in West-street. Corcoran did this as well as the short time permitted, and on Monday, May 3, the whole 200 bales marked were shipped on board the *Idaho*. This shipment was made in Schaffer's name, but while Corcoran was at work on the cotton it was nominally sold to Man, a clerk of Shaffer's, and was shipped in the name of Conklin & Davis, growers, who permitted their names to be thus used, and indorsed the ship receipts over to man. On the 4th of May Man applied for and received the bill of lading of the *Idaho* for the 200 bales, on which this action is brought. Mr. Schaffer testifies that on the 3d of May a bill of sale of the cotton had been given to Man, which, however, is not produced: and it is clear in the evidence that any transfer to Man was merely nominal for the purpose of obscuring the title of the cotton. On the same day Man sold the cotton to Hentz & Co. from on board, but this was also merely nominal. Hentz & Co. were told to ask no questions, and on the 5th or 6th gave their note for the cotton to Man, who paid it to Schaffer, who held it till maturity, and when Hentz & Co. paid the amount of it to Man they obtained Schaffer's guarantee against loss. Man then paid the money over to Schaffer, who gave him a check for $897 36, as for a difference in price between the sale to Man and Man's sale to Hentz & Co. The statement of these facts, with the additional one that Man, although alive and in New-York, is not called as a witness, are sufficient to show the nature of the transaction. Under such a state of facts the presumption arises that the marks on the cotton which arrived by the *Idaho* would have proved its identity with that shipped on the *Colen;* otherwise, why obliterate instead of carefully retaining them? Everything is to be presumed against the despoiler of evidence. I find, therefore, as a question of fact, that the 140 bales of cotton shipped on the *Colen*, and transferred by bill of lading to Porter & Co., formed part of the 165 bales received by Shaffer & Co. from the *Ludoria*, and of the 200 bales shipped in the *Idaho* under the bill of lading, in which this action is brought. And I find further, that the present libelants are at least chargeable with notice that they were dealing in respect to property, of which the title was in dispute. Indeed, the facts of the case and the manner of the witnesses satisfy me that Schaffer & Co. are the real parties in interest here. It is, at any rate, quite certain that the libelants' title to the 140 bales is no better than Schaffer's; and Schaffer has no title as against Porter & Co., to whom the cotton had been shipped by the first bill of lading issued by the master of the *Colen*. I am thus brought to consider the question of law which has been so earnestly discussed before me, and to determine whether the delivery of this cotton to Porter & Co., the real owners, is a good defense to the action of the libelants against this steamer. In several cases the Courts of common law have held that a delivery by the carrier to the actual owner was a good defense to the action of a shipper whose possession was acquired by fraud. I am unable to discover any real ground of distinction in principle between the class of cases referred to and the present case. Fraud has been an important fact in these cases, because, when proved, it showed the shipper to be without title to the property; but the same result should follow if it be shown in any way that the shipper has no title. The defense has been sustained by the Courts in such cases, not for the purpose of punishing fraud, but because by reason of the fraud the shipper acquired no right to the property. Under all the facts, the libelants must fail to receive for any portion of the cotton to Porter & Co., in Liverpool, and a decree must enter dismissing the libel with costs.

Hammond & Pomeroy and Judge Emott for the libelants; Owen, Nash & Gray and William G. Choate for claimants.

### UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

*Before Judge Blatchford.*

DECISION IN THE PATENT WATCH CASE.

Yesterday Judge BLATCHFORD rendered his decision as follows in the patent watch case of Eugene Paulus *vs.* Edouard Binquin *et al.* This case is not so far from doubt on the question involved in the invention covered by the two claims of the plaintiff's patent as to make it proper to grant a provisional injunction; it must therefore go to a final hearing.

### SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—OCT. 6.

*Before Judge Freedman and a Jury.*

ADULTERATION NOT NECESSARILY A DEPRECIATION OF VALUE—DEFECTIVE PROOF.

*R. J. Waddell vs. W. H. Allen.*—This is an action to recover $5,000 damages, alleged to have been caused by defendant adulterating with marble dust some 300,000 pounds of pumice-stone sent by plaintiff to defendant's mill to be ground. Plaintiff claimed that the admixture of marble rendered the pumice-stone valueless for polishing purposes. Defendant denied that the injury, if any, was caused by adulteration, but claimed, on the contrary, that the inferiority was the result of injury by fire sustained by the stone before it came to him.

The testimony having been closed, Judge FREEDMAN said the testimony of plaintiff was extremely vague as to the amount of damage sustained. It had not even been shown that the marble dust, if mixed with the pumice-stone, was less valuable. On these grounds he directed a verdict for the defendant.

Miers & Bagly for plaintiff; Sherwood & Howland for defendant.

### COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—OCT. 6.

*Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.*

DAMAGES FOR A GAS EXPLOSION.

*David M. Davis vs. The Manhattan Gas Company.*—This is an action to recover $10,000 damages for injuries to person and property, alleged to have been caused by an explosion of gas, the result of negligence on the part of the defendants' workmen. It appeared that in September, 1868, at the request of plaintiff, defendants put in a new service-pipe, leading from the street to plaintiff's cellar. The work having been completed, and inspected by defendants' man, the latter told some person in plaintiff's store to light up and see how it went. No sooner was the match applied than an explosion occurred, resulting in the injury of several persons, and of a large amount, the property of the plaintiff. The defense was, that the explosion was owing to no fault of defendants or their workmen, as the service-pipe had just been inspected and found perfect; moreover, that the explosion took place in the store above, and not in the cellar or basement into which the service-pipe led.

Case still on.

Henry L. Clinton for plaintiff; H. H. Anderson for defendants.

## NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

### The Mayor's Grand Jury.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your issue of this day you comment upon the antecedents of some of the jurors, and state that "Mr. JOHN A. HARDENBURG, of No. 13 East Twelfth-street, was reported to be the brother-in-law of Hon. 'Sunset' Cox, the Tammany Congressman, and to be a resident of the latter's house."

I have known Mr. JOHN A. HARDENBURG twenty-five years intimately. He is a son of the late Rev. Dr. HARDENBURG, whose life was spent in the ministry, and who has gone to receive his reward. He is a retired merchant, and was formerly Vice-President of the Home Mutual Life Insurance Company—a man of pure life, honorable in all things, of strict probity and unsullied reputation, and one in whose integrity I have unbounded confidence. It is true that he married the sister of the wife of the so-called "Sunset" Cox, but it is untrue that he lives in the house of Mr. Cox. Mr. HARDENBURG resides in his own house, is a man possessed of ample means, and is incapable of performing any servile act. In any capacity I know that Mr. HARDENBURG will discharge his whole duty without favor or affection and fearless of consequences.

WM. A. H.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 6, 1871.

### An Explanation.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your statement regarding me in Thursday's issue is quite incorrect. I have studied short-hand and written it. My position has been that of law reporter of the Court, and if you see proper to send one of your reporters to my office I will convince him that the duties performed were adequate to all compensation received. I am not in any sense a reference lawyer, as you would infer, not having received over five references during the past year, and those by consent of all the parties. As to the other assertion, I appear in Court quite as often as my duties are required.

If you will make further inquiry of the Judges of the Supreme Court they will give you such information as will convince you that my position is by no means a sinecure one. I make this communication to you desiring to disabuse your mind of what, I feel, upon investigation, will prove to be an honest mistake on your part.

Respectfully, WESLEY S. YARD.

NO. 293 BROADWAY, Friday, Oct. 6, 1871.

### A Poor Man's Mite.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Please find enclosed $1 for the Committee of Seventy. The sum is very small, but it represents a large part of my worldly possessions. Some may laugh at me, saying, "What interest can this beggar have in the frauds?" I will answer, I expect some day to own property, and I do not care to have some foreign banker hold a mortgage on it, after I have paid one hundred cents on the dollar for it.

A POOR YOUNG MAN.

[The dollar has been sent to the Committee.]

### More Questions for the School Commissioners.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Allow me to tender to you my thanks for publishing my inquiry regarding the salaries of the Commissioners in the present Department of Public Instruction. But, Mr. Editor, am I not to be answered? Or, does their continued silence tacitly imply consent? Do you think, if they are addressed personally, they will answer? Do you think, Mr. Editor, that they will tell what has become of the utterly impracticable plan for the building to be erected for the "Normal College," for which they paid $1,000, and what was the name of the lucky architect who received it? Do you think it was economical, Mr. Editor, to give for a worthless drawing a sum equal to the salary of some of our teachers for two years and a half?

Do you think, Mr. Editor, that they will tell why they refuse to raise our salaries, under the pretext of economy, and at the same time appropriate $1,000 for piano recitals to be given at the "Female Normal College," by a celebrity? Is this economy?

Will they tell us why they superseded the former Principal of the Saturday Normal School, a man of incorruptible morals, unerring judgment and spotless reputation, and placed in his stead one vastly his inferior? Can they explain? Will they tell why they created for the personal friend of the present incumbent a position unheard of before, but drawing the sum of $4,750 per annum? A salary then in advance of many of the established tutors in the "City College" for boys. Will they tell us, the teachers, why the tutors in the Normal College, with only one or two honorable exceptions, were selected from fourth, fifth, and sixth grade teachers, instead of the teachers of our former "Supplementary Classes?"

Do you think, Mr. Editor, that they can or will explain why their meetings, although open to the public, are conducted on the "Star Chamber" process of referring everything to committees, and thus avoid open discussion on subjects of so much interest?

Are we never to be represented (as we are not now) by Commissioners who are citizens of our own Wards, and thus perfectly conversant with and anxious to provide for the wants of schools and teachers in a more particular and consequently less general, or rather wholesale manner?

Will they inform us why they are at present interfering with the internal management of our schools, thus reflecting on the executive ability of our heretofore competent principals?

Why are we obliged to keep useless statistics in books printed for enormous sums, and for the sole purpose of filling the pockets of some lucky bookseller?

Are these things true? or am I misinformed? Will not some one answer, even if I am only

AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT TEACHER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 2, 1871.

### Gossip of a Veteran.

Of an aged individual known as Uncle TOMMY WARGRAUN, the Knoxville *Chronicle* speaks thus:

"Uncle TOMMY was born in Lexington, Va., May 14, 1773—three years before the declaration of American independence, and is consequently now ninety-eight years old. His mother had sixteen children. When twenty years old he removed to Finley Gap, Jefferson County, Tenn. He has never been married, and is consequently an old bachelor. He has been an eye witness to the growth of East Tennessee from a wilderness to its present degree of prosperity. He knew Knoxville when there were but two stores in the place, one being owned by Capt. MORGAN and the other by old BILLY PARK. He has been in four wars. At one time of life he weighed 186 pounds, but his weight at present is only sixty-one pounds. He has chewed tobacco seventy-eight years, and don't think it will kill him for some time yet. He has eat no meat for sixty-one years. His only diet now is a piece of light bread and a cup of coffee, and he does not perspire in the hottest weather. Second hearing has returned, but his eye-sight is still dim. Uncle TOMMY is a great traveler, and although so very aged, is continually making flying trips hither and thither on the lines of railroad. His range is between Lynchburg, Va., and Augusta, Ga. He is passed everywhere free, and puts up at the hotels on the same terms. His first vote for President was cast for JAMES MONROE for his first term. He never could endure JACKSON, and voted for HENRY CLAY when that great Whig was a candidate for the Presidency. Uncle TOMMY was a most enthusiastic Whig in those days, and lauds HENRY CLAY to the skies. He cast his last Presidential vote for GRANT, and says he will vote for him again, and that 'GRANT will be elected mighty easy.' Uncle TOMMY belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and has made due preparation for that event which he has been awaiting so long—death."

### The Suit Against the Pennsylvania State Agents.

Auditor-General HARTRANFT and State Treasurer MACKEY, of Pennsylvania, have addressed a letter to Gov. GEARY, in which, after reciting the fact that Judge MCCUNN, of this City is holding the case of Mr. EVANS, and proposes to enter into its merits, they quote the provisions of the laws and the Constitution relating to requisitions by one Governor upon another, and say:

"We regard this interference of a State Judge as totally unwarranted and an insult to our Commonwealth, and as an obstruction of the course of public justice. We therefore respectfully request you, as the Chief Executive of this Commonwealth, to advise Gov. HOFFMAN of this obstruction and interference with the execution of his warrant of removal, and to make demand of him that he cause the said GEORGE O. EVANS to be delivered to the agent of this Commonwealth in accordance with the provisions of the above recited act of Congress."

### A New Ocean Steamer.

A new iron steamer is being constructed for the Virginia Steam-ship line running between this port, Norfolk and Richmond. She will be about 1,200 tons burden. Her length is 210 feet; breadth of beam, 33 feet, and depth of hold, 20 feet. She is to be a screw-propeller, and will be fitted with engines of the most approved pattern, and the state-rooms with all the latest improvements.

### The Grand Duke.

The Executive Committee for the reception of the Grand Duke had a long consultation on Thursday afternoon and again last evening, on the programme of festivities to be given during the stay of His Imperial Highness. It was proposed last evening to have a grand torchlight procession through the principal thoroughfares.

### Mr. Justice Released on Bail.

H. C. JUSTICE, who had been charged with alleged complicity in the Radcliffe diamond case, and who for some time past has been confined in Ludlow-street Jail, was yesterday liberated, having given $5,000 bail before Commissioner OSBORNE.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baltic | Oct. 7 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Tripoli | Oct. 7 | New-York | Liverpool |
| City of Paris | Oct. 7 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Ville de Paris | Oct. 7 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Spain | Oct. 7 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Weser | Oct. 7 | New-York | Bremen. |
| Britannia | Oct. 7 | New-York | Glasgow. |
| Helvetia | Oct. 7 | New-York | London. |

### Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Paris* at 8½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for *double paid letters only* on Pier No. 45 North River until 11 A. M....For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Weser*, at 12 M....For France, via Havre and Brest, by the *Ville de Paris*, at 10 A. M.

### Closing of Domestic Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| North, Poughkeepsie Way | 5 A. M.; 2 P. M. |
| North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central | 5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M. |
| North Way, via Harlem R. R. | 5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M. |
| East, via New-Haven | 5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. |
| East, via Newport | 4 P. M. |
| East, New-Haven Way | 5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M. |
| East, Fall River, rail | 6 P. M. |
| South, Through | 7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Way | 5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver | 7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c. | 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M |

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steam-ship Bienville, for Havana.*—Miss Mary Rushton, Pedro Gonzales, Antonio Serepo, N. Barrutia, P. S. Rosenzia, Juan Bond, Juan Sigo, F. Bejarano, Juan del Galamento, S. P. Nareds, F. Almano, A. Calliquet, Alonzo Evasoto, C. Gulos, Antonio Abadra, C. Suate, M. Breman, C. M. Chale.

*In steam-ship Virgo, from Savannah.*—Mrs. E. A. Dickinson, Miss A. F. Dickinson, J. H. Enwright, A. S. Walton, Mrs. A. Sutton, Miss M. Allister, Miss M. Collins, Wolf Jacobs, H. A. S. Engle, B. F. Allison, L. D. McCullogh, Major D. G. White, J. M. Wilson, Mrs. E. W. Athon.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:02 | Sun sets....5:33 | Moon rises..11:46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:51 | Gov. Island..2:40 | Hell Gate...4:02

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Oct. 6.

### Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Paris, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Baltic, (Br.,) Murray, Liverpool, J. H. Sparks; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Octorara, Reynolds, Baltimore; Chas. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Ships Resolute, Brooks, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Agenor, (new,) Knowles, Liverpool, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Plymouth Rock, Warner, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Glenfruin, (Br.,) Bell, Gloucester, Eng., Heney & Parker; Evening Star, (Br.,) Rothback, Dublin, Fred. Spring & Co.; Margherita, C., (Ital.,) Scarpati, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Fanny, Turner, Cork for orders, James W. Elwell & Co.; Amelia, (Port.,) Pinto, Oporto, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Clara Louisa, Wass, Humacoa, P. R., Miller & Houghton; Sophia, (Br.,) McIntosh, La Have, N. S., G. A. Philipps & Collins.

Schr. O. P. Binns, Higbee, Richmond.

### Arrived.

Steam-ship George B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington & Co. At an early hour this A. M., during the thick, dark weather, ran ashore near the Basin, Stapleton, S. I., but will be got off at high water without damage.

Steam-ship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah Oct. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Oct. 4, 25 miles N. E. from Frying Pan Shoals, exchanged signals with steamer Liberty, bound S.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

U. S. steamer Kansas, Com. Chester, Hatfield, Philadelphia.

U. S. steamer Iroquois, Com. H. A. Adams, from Philadelphia.

Ship Abigail, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Raymond, Newport, Eng., 38 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. Came the northern passage, and had westerly gales to the Banks, and been 12 ds. from thence; Sept. 16, lat. 50, lon. 35, had a gale from N. to N. E. lasting 16 hours, during which lost and split sails; 14th, lat. 51, lon. 34, saw brig Bride, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) bound W.

Ship Graham's Polly, Burgess, Cronstadt Aug. 16, and Elsinore Sept. 1, with mdse. to Wm. Ropes & Co.—vessel to J. Atkins & Co. Has had very westerly gales in the Gulf of Finland and the Baltic, and moderate weather with much rain the Atlantic; Sept. 24, on the edge of the Banks had a heavy gale from S. by W. to N. N. W.

Bark Yreka, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Withers, Newport 43 ds., with railway iron to order—vessel to Heney & Parker. Made the northern passage, and had westerly winds and fogs; has been 12 ds. W. of the Banks; Sept. 16, lat. 44, lon. 46, had a gale from N. W.; lasted 12 hours; received no damage.

Bark N. Churchill, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Brown, Sunderland 42 ds., with railway iron to Jay Cooke & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Made the northern passage and had strong westerly gales to the Banks, and been 13 ds. from thence.

Bark Malvina Schutt, (N. G.,) Schultze, Copenhagen 53 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the northern passage, and had strong westerly gales to the Banks; lost fore and mizzen topgallant masts; Sept. 24, lat. 44 42, lon. 48, spoke ship Crown Prince, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for Philadelphia.

Bark Lesseps, (Nor.,) Salveran, Greenock 50 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the northern passage, and had westerly winds to the Banks, and been 15 ds. from thence, with light winds.

Bark Simeto, (Ital.,) Naccari, Palermo 60 ds., with sulphur to G. Hausmann—vessel to Scobel & Day. Passed Gibraltar Aug. 24; came a southern passage, and had variable winds.

Bark Principede Napoli, (Ital.,) Magana, Cardiff 53 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the southern passage, and had variable winds.

Bark Velocity, (of London,) Osborn, Manila May 12, with mdse. to Weston & Gray—vessel to C. L. Wright & Co. Passed Anjier July 12, Cape of Good Hope Aug. 3, St. Helena 18th, and crossed the equator Sept. 1, in lon. 32; had light S. E. winds down the China Sea; had strong westerly gales off the Cape for 3 days; from thence to Cape Hatteras, light S. E. winds.

Bark Marco Polo, (N. G.,) Jansen, Bremen 62 ds., with mdse. and 101 passengers to H. Koop & Co.; was 50 ds. to the Banks with strong westerly gales; Oct. 2, lat. 41 22, lon. 66 05, saw a British bark, with signal H. M. N. T., (com. code,) from —, for New-York, 37 ds. out.

Bark Emma Muir, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Guest, Montevideo 46 ds., with wool and hides to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Crossed the equator Sept. 3, in lon. 37 30; has had strong N. E. trades, and been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong westerly winds.

Bark Njellsted, (Nor.,) Florenses, Limerick 38 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.; took the northern passage, and had strong W. winds to the Banks, thence 8 ds. with strong N. E. winds.

Bark Jernaes, (Nor.,) Nelson, Newport, Eng., Aug. 16, with railroad iron to order—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Proteus, Ackley, Cutler, with spiling to James Murray.

Brig Florence, Rathburn, Philadelphia, for New-York.

Schr. M. C. Moseley, (of Boston,) Haynes, Doboy Island, Ga., 4 ds., with lumber to Wm. Harkins—vessel to master.

Schr. Newport, Miller, of and from Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., with 300 tons plaster to Crandall, Bertaux & Co.

Schr. Geo. E. Prescott, Buckminster, Vinalhaven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Orralloo, —, St. George, with spiling to master.

Brig Edward, (Br.,) Lange, Kingston, Jam., via Montego Bay, 18 ds., with logwood to G. Wessels.

Schr. Wm. F. Burden, Adams, Elizabethport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Susan, Bishop, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Stromboli, Hodgdon, Chatham, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Cabinet, Tillerson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Somes, Heath, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. John Boynton, Mitchell, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. John T. Monson, Parker, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Marshall Perrin, Gibbs, Cohassett, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Caroline Kinzel, Hanson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Luola, Murchison, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Isaac A. Jayne, Jayne, Georgetown, D. C., for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. Francis Newton, Coombs, Rondout, for Portland.

Schr. Robert Blair, Young, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Black Diamond, Owens, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Mary Crosbie, Brown, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Hydranger, Smith, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Kate Callahan, Avery, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Minahaha, Saunders, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. W. O. Irish, Terrell, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. J. Trueman, Long, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. F. H. Miller, Jones, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Sea Queen, Davis, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Elcano, Mathews, Port Johnson, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Rienzie, Davidson, Port Johnson, for Newport.

Schr. Judge Ruyon, Taylor, Port Johnson, for Dighton.

Schr. Roanoke, Hathaway, Port Johnson, for Taunton.

Schr. Charles Carroll, Chase, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. J. A. Youman, Carter, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, Port Johnson for New-Haven.

Schr. Rappahannock, Lee, Port Johnson, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Mary Lovell, Clark, Port Johnson, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Esquimaux, Briggs, Port Johnson, for Dighton.

Schr. G. W. Blake, Blake, Port Johnson, for Dighton.

Schr. Flyaway, Gurnness, Port Johnson, for Norwalk.

Schr. Frances, McLoughlin, St. John, N. B., 9 ds., with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. Alligator, McGregor, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. A. H. Gurney, Gurney, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Rackett, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sunbeam, Robinson, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lyndon, Lindsley, Eastport, with fish to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. May Day, Adams, Calais, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Charm, Starr, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fannie Haumer, Kelly, Hartford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Cornelia, Carroll, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Baynor, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Emma and Ellen, Fox, Hartford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Florence Mayo, Hall, Thomaston, with lime for Richmond, Va.

Schr. Z. Stratton, Stanley, Calais, with lumber to master.

Schr. J. W. Bell, Pierce, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Edward Wooten, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Albert Pharo, Bingham, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. C. Chew, Green, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Caroline & Cornelia, Crowley, Somerset, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah Bulkley, Bulkley, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Elvira, Vancroff, Machias, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Veto, Watts, Thomaston, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. Susan, Sherman, Portland, Me., for Baltimore.

Schr. J. B. M. Merriman, Fox, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Shenah, Taylor, New-Haven.

Schr. M. J. Meade, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Meade, Stamford.

Schr. V. Barkelew, Smith, New-London.

Schr. Mary Mershon, Brightman, Fall River.

Schr. Tillie E., Brower, Port Johnson, for Dighton.

Schr. Mary, Haskell, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Jeddie, Frott, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Ada Sallen, Olgrin, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Coral, Kent, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Condova, Brooks, Rondout, for Salem.

Schr. Isabella, Gay, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Jennie Hall, Bailey, Virginia.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Lowe, Virginia, for Athens.

Schr. Harry Doremus, Cock, Virginia.

Schr. Mira Pratt, Pratt, Portland, Conn.

Schr. S. L. Stevens, Studley, Providence.

Schr. Celestia, Phillips, Portland, Conn.

Schr. John Chaffee, Phelps, Portland, Connecticut.

Schr. Joseph Hall, Jones, Portland, Connecticut.

Schr. E. Brainerd, Bliss, Portland, Connecticut.

Schr. James M. Diverty, Carroll, Hartford.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Ewing, Hartford.

Schr. Henry Middleton, Brewer, New-Haven.

Schr. E. Flower, Russell, Portland, Connecticut.

Schr. Avail, Dibble, Vinalhaven.

Schr. Iona, Dayton, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Louisa, Gelsey, Port Johnson, for Norwalk.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, S., thick and hazy off shore.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—Arr. ships Louisa, from Singapore; Coringa, from Calcutta; Alexander McNeil, from Liverpool; William A. Campbell, from do.; bark Lizzie, from Havana; brigs George Amos, from Glasgow; Mary J. Williams, from Guanilla; Example, from Port de Paix; Jas. from Miragoane; Jane, from do.; Maria Wheeler, from Baltimore; schrs. Scotia, from Port-au-Platte; H. M. Fisher, from San Domingo.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—Arr. steamer Pioneer, from Havana.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 6.—The Swedish frigate Josefine arr. at Newport last night. The British bark Lakemba, from Middleborough, for New-York, anchored off Narragansett yesterday. She lost overboard on the 28th ult. John Sharpe, of Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 6.—Passed in for Baltimore, ship Lincoln, from Halifax; brig Union, from Rio.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Oct. 6—A. M.—Arr. schrs. Boston, Albany, for Boston; Julia Baker, Weehawken, for Boston; J. W. Johnston, Alexandria, for Boston; Maud Webster, Elizabethport, for Boston; John Manlove, Elizabethport, for Wood's Hole; Pampero, (Br.,) New-York, for St. John, N. B.; Sceal, do., for Anisquam; Union, do., for Lockland; Island Belle, Hoboken, for Portsmouth; H. B. Gibson, do., for Manchester, Mass.; M. T. Fisher, Port Johnson, for Lynn; Onward, Frankfort, for New-York; Greta, (Br.,) Musquash, N. B., for do.; Edna Allen, Port Johnson, for Philadelphia; Grecian, Lincolnville, for New-Bedford.

Sld. all before reported excepting brig Open Sea and schrs. Louise, Crocket, Fairfield, Helen, Hastings, (Br.,) H. B. Gibson, Pomona, (Br.,) Grecian, Mary J. Fisher, Island Belle and W. G. Bartlett.

7 A. M.—Wind southerly and moderate, weather cloudy.

### Disaster.

HALIFAX, Oct. 6.—The American ship St. Louis, from Philadelphia, loaded with petroleum, bound to Antwerp, has put in here leaky.

### Spoken.

Aug. 27, lat. 5 20 S., lon. 24 19 W., ship Norfolk, (Br.,) from London, for Melbourne, 27 ds. out.

Sept. 9, lat. 10 31 N., lon. [illegible], bark Elmar, (Nor.,) from Rio Janeiro, for Hampton Roads.

Aug. 18, lat. 59 21, lon. 5 42, bark (American,) showing 4th pennant and Nos. 196, from New-York, for Stockholm, 20 ds. out.

Aug. 24, lat. 56 55, lon. 15 36, ship Lake Michigan, (Br.,) standing southwest.

Aug. 13, lat. 56 28, lon. 20 38, ship Daniel Webster, from Gottenburg for Boston.

Aug. 30, lat. 42 20, lon. [illegible], ship Liverpool, hence for London.

Oct. 1, lat. 41 47, lon. 61 20, signalized steam-ship Virginia, (Br.,) hence for Liverpool.

Sept. 4, lat. 4 N., lon. 27 25, brig Tubal Cain, from Buenos Ayres for New-York.

## EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

### Arrived Out.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6.—Arr. steam-ship Cassini, from New-York. The ship Strathblane, from New-York Sept. 15, arr. yesterday.

## ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.—Commodore Irwin is ordered to League Island; Pay-master Tuttle to duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing; Pay-master Bulkley to the *Terror;* Surgeon Dubois to the *Pawnee*. Detached—Surgeon Hood from the Norfolk Navy-yard and placed on waiting orders; Surgeon Bates from the *Pawnee* and ordered to the Norfolk Navy-yard; Pay-master McDaniel from the *Terror*, and ordered to settle his accounts; Assistant Paymaster Linsley, Jr., from the *Iroquois* and ordered to settle accounts.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 7, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock—THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT. Leading characters by Mme. Parepa-Rosa and Mr. Tom Karl.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HENRY VIII. Leading characters by Miss Charlotte Cushman, Miss Pateman, Mr. William Creswick and Mr. Waller.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE SERIOUS FAMILY. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Stoddart, Ringgold, Mrs. Clara Jennings and Miss Helen Tracy.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. near Broadway.
DIVORCE. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lemoyne, Davidge, Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Fanny Morant, and Miss Clara Morris.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th av.
EILEEN OGE. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mr. Geo. Clark, and Miss Rose Evans.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK. Leading characters by Mr. Frank Mayo and Miss Susan Denin.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
14th-st., near Broadway.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME and COMEDY. Principal parts by Mr. F. Rogers, Miss Belle Howitt and Miss Lizzie Willmore, Miss Bonfanti and Miss Annie Adams.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HUMPTY DUMPTY (Pantomime.) Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. L. Fox, C. K. Fox, and the Marten and Kiralfy troupes.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
FRA DIAVOLO, (German Opera.) Leading characters by Mr. Wachtel and Miss Rossetti.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE,
23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, DANCING AND FUN.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
3d-av., corner 63d-st.
EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS. Open day and evening.

FASHION COURSE.
West Flushing, L. I.
GRAND MILITARY FESTIVAL AND FETE CHAMPETRE, in aid of the Union Home and School, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.

PARIS PAVILION CIRCUS,
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
ATHLETIC AND EQUESTRIAN FEATS. Dan Rice, Manager.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

### The New-York Times,

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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| The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition | $12 |
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| The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year | 5 |
| The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club) | 25 |
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The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

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These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

### To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

### Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

*The GERMAN and ENGLISH EDITIONS of the Pamphlet published by the* TIMES, *containing a complete history of the Tammany Frauds, are now ready and for sale at the* TIMES *counter. Price six cents a copy, or $4 per hundred to dealers.*

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

A proposition made by Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG was under discussion at a mass-meeting of workmen, at Newcastle, England, last night, to resume work on the basis of fifty-seven hours a week if the masters agree to reduce the hours to fifty-four at the beginning of next year. Some of the Lancashire cotton manufacturers have decided to reduce wages. The German Budget proposes an increase of five millions of thalers for the navy and coast defenses. Twenty Professors in the University of Rome refuse to take the oath of allegiance....The organization of the Spanish Ministry was completed, as announced, yesterday, with the exception that Señors OLOZAGA and ALVAREZ declined to serve, and the portfolios of the Foreign and Interior Departments were offered to Señors CARLALAS and PEDRAS....The Lyons *Journal* bitterly attacks the Foreign Minister for his assurance of protection to German residents in France from outrage....Complaints against the army of occupation continue to be made....The Fitchburg Railroad Company's freight depot, at Charlestown, Mass., was burned yesterday, and Miss ADA B. ANDRAS, a copyist in the freight department, was burned to death. The loss on property will exceed $100,000...A planing-mill, lumber-yards, brewery, and several residences, were burned in Burlington, Iowa, on Thursday night; loss, $80,000....A muslin curtain extending round a hall in Wilmington, Del., where a concert was in progress, on Thursday night, took fire, creating a panic in which many in the audience were seriously crushed and bruised. The fire is believed to have been caused by thieves for opportunity to plunder....The Grand Jury of Salt Lake City have adjourned to Nov. 18....Of forty-six judgments pronounced at the June term of the United States Circuit Court at Raleigh, N. C., nineteen were for "Kukluxing"....The drouth prevailing in the West at present has not been equaled in twenty-five years.

### Tammany and the Democracy.

"Let the people judge us," said Mr. TILDEN, in his speech at Rochester, "by what we do to cleanse our party, and to purify the official trusts of the country, and to elevate the standard of public morality." By all means let the people judge the Democracy by that standard. It is both a just and a practical one. Applying it to the proceedings of the Democratic Convention, what is the result? That body, representing the entire party of the State, by a vote of every member but four, refused to do the one thing imperatively necessary to "cleanse the party." It admitted the Tammany delegates to their full rights in the Convention, and allowed them to waive the exercise of those rights on their simple promise to discover and punish the parties guilty of the crimes which they and their masters had committed. This was acknowledging their fellowship with the party, and retaining them, with all their outrageous sins upon them, in the intimate relations they have so long maintained, so corruptly used, and now so insolently assert. Is it "cleansing the party" to take thieves by the hand, listen to their soft words, and accept with acclamation their hypocritical and impudent professions of virtuous intention? Is it "cleansing the party" to embrace Mr. TWEED's dummies, with their vile record of plunder, and fraud, and forgery, and to be content with frothy denunciation of crimes, while forming a close alliance, defensive and offensive, with the criminals? Is it "cleansing the party" to openly admit that the party cannot afford to be cleansed, and does not want to be cleansed, and does not give up the help of Tammany's corruption fund and election frauds, or trust to the people to recognize and reward an honest and effectual repudiation of the Tammany thieves? Never did an attempt to do a decent thing fail more shamefully than Mr. TILDEN's effort to drive the Tammany leaders from their party on account of their confessed infamy. And it failed for the simple reason that there was in the Democratic Party in the State a much deeper sympathy with those leaders than with the honest Democrats who are fighting them. Of this fact "let the people judge."

Let them judge the Democratic Party also by what it has done to "purify official trusts." Official trusts never were so basely and wickedly betrayed as by the Tammany office-holders. They were, in fact, created to be betrayed by the very men who betrayed them. TWEED, and CREAMER, and BRADLEY in the Senate, FIELDS, and HITCHMAN, and FREAR, and their colleagues in the Assembly of the State, deliberately planned and executed the fraudulent charter under which their tool, HALL, appointed them to office, with the intent of using the offices thus obtained for plunder, corruption, and violation of the elective franchise. These are notorious facts. What has the Democratic Party done about them? It has received the guilty plotters in unquestioned political fraternity, it permits them to continue in authoritative control of the party in this City, and it contracts to partake with them in whatever advantage they can command from past plunder or future frauds upon the ballot-box. When the people come to judge what the Democratic Party has done or can do to "purify official trusts," it will decide that it has done and can do nothing but condone their betrayal for the sake of sharing in its profits.

And what can it claim on the ground of "elevating the standard of political morality?" Was there ever a more miserable repudiation of political morality than the action of the Democratic Convention with reference to Tammany? Instead of unflinching fidelity to principle, we have a blatant parade of principles, accompanied by a direct confederation with men who had violated every one of them. What the Democrats of this State have done to "elevate the standard of political morality" is to declare that its requirements must never stand in the way of party success, and to invite the people to repose confidence in empty and deceitful words. It is no gain to the State, and can be none, to have a large portion of the men active in its public affairs incapable of honestly dealing with evils like the Tammany frauds, because they affect their party interests. We have steadily refused to connect these frauds with the Democratic Party at large. But, to our unqualified regret, the party, acting by its accredited representatives, and with perfect unanimity, has insisted on connecting itself with them. Let it be so. It was long since settled that Tammany should be crushed. The Democratic Party must now be crushed with it.

### Are the Working Men Deceived?

The low and libelous sheet which HILTON uses to throw dirt at men whom his impotent spite cannot otherwise reach, has been "inspired" again to try and frighten decent people with threats of mob law. It was generally supposed that HILTON and his disreputable tool had incurred odium enough from their last attempt in this direction to last them for a life-time. The two "great meetings" which did not come off showed that the majority of the park laborers were not the fools and ruffians that HILTON and his contemptible coadjutor supposed them to be, while the temper in which the people received the reckless incitement to riot, convinced the whole gang of City thieves that should they attempt to play with edge tools, their own fingers would be the first to be cut. The rioting dodge is, as TWEED would say, "played out," but it has, nevertheless, a wondrous fascination for some of the Ring. They like, apparently, to hear the sound of idiotic threats and slander. "We insist," say they, "that the men shall be paid." So do we, most emphatically; but we insist, further, that they shall be paid out of the money already set apart for their wages. The community has kept its bargain with the laborers; it is HILTON, SWEENY and their confederates who have fooled and betrayed them. There was put into their hands all the money which the law allowed them for the payments of the entire year. At the end of eight months they say that the Treasury is empty. The money has either been squandered or stolen. Let the men in whose charge it was account for it to the laborers whom they have cheated, and to the tax-payers whom they have robbed. The Deputy Controller and the people may be trusted to do their best to alleviate the hardships that reckless and unfaithful management has inflicted upon the laborers. But they are as little responsible for such hardships as they would be for the distress resulting from the peculation of the officials of a savings bank, or from the fraudulent bankruptcy of a large employer of labor.

On the 28th ult. Mr. GREEN asked the Department of Parks to furnish him with a detailed statement of expenditures under the various accounts for which they were appropriated. Eight days have elapsed since then, and no reply has been received, save two blackguardly "warnings" intended to excite alarm, but succeeding only, in arousing contempt. The plunderers of the park laborers are determined to escape, if they can, with their pockets full. If only no questions are asked, they will generously agree to molest nobody, but this remorseless holding them to account is more than they can stand. They have money enough to hire ruffians in the Press to do their dirty work. But they have not a cent left for the honest laborer who will not commit felony to earn his wages. The public are as eager as Mr. GREEN to know the precise state of HILTON's accounts. Since his filthy organ is only sinking him deeper in the mud, will he not try for once to act like a man, and let the laborers and the people know what has become of their money?

### Plain Facts About the "Troubles."

The Twenty-second-street General Committee met on Thursday evening. The meeting was an important one, for it was the first since the State Convention declared that the Committee did not represent the Republican Party in the City. Mr. GREELEY was absent, and Mr. TOUSEY presided, but, we believe, took no other part in its proceedings. Those who were present and those who were absent obviously felt that the resolution which they had all voted for within sixty days, pledging themselves to abide implicitly by the action of the State Convention, even if it approved the dissolution of the Committee, had become a serious matter to them. Some of those present, like Gen. JOHN A. FOSTER, regarded the question manfully, and declared their intention to adhere to their plighted words, no matter how disagreeable the consequences were; and they were in sufficient force to prevent any action committing the body to a course in opposition to the State Convention or its representative, the State Committee. Some members of the Committee, however, who in the ordinary affairs of life are esteemed honorable, and who are credited with the possession of an average amount of logical judgment, felt that they were in an awkward position, and one of them essayed to defend it. Let us see what sort of work he made of it. Mr. RICHARDSON said:

> "We had announced to the community, prior to the sitting of the Convention, that we were prepared and meant ourselves to abide by the action of the coming State Convention of our party, whatever it might be. In that we followed the lead of our President. Now, we don't want anybody, through willful or stupid ignorance, to attempt to brand us with inconsistency, for it is possible some stupid heads may do it, if that resolution goes forth without note or comment. A single rule of law will set it all right, and that is, '*that fraud vitiates all contracts.*' [Applause.] Now, Sir, that was a contract at all events; one side of a contract offered on our part to the Republican Party. I, Sir, for one, intended to keep it. I, for one, intend now to repudiate it. Fraud the most villainous, the most wicked, the most unfraternal, the most suicidal in the party, has been perpetrated in that Convention, and I undertake to say that the Convention has been conceived, cradled, and nurtured in fraud."

These are brave words, but wherein do our readers suppose the frauds to consist? Mr. RICHARDSON asserts that the Chairman of the Committee appointed a Committee of credentials, who stood twelve to two on the question at issue.

> "That, Sir, I brand as a deliberate and wicked fraud. It absolves me, Sir, in my humble judgment from any contract or agreement I may have participated in to abide by the action of that Convention. We have a right, and we are bound as free men to exercise our own honest judgment as to what we shall do."

Even if we accept Mr. RICHARDSON's interpretation, he forgets that the Convention twice, at least, affirmed the act of its chairman. After, as temporary Chairman, he had appointed the committees of which Mr. RICHARDSON complains, the Convention elected him its permanent Chairman. But more than this. When the report of the Committee came in there was a long discussion and a direct vote. The Convention by a decided majority passed certain resolutions. Mr. RICHARDSON, having, as he admits, within sixty days pledged himself to implicitly abide by the action of the Convention, whatever it might be, now comes forward and declares he is absolved from that pledge, because a committee of the Convention was appointed, as he thinks, unfairly—though the Convention itself, after full discussion, adopted resolutions which that Committee recommended.

Such nonsense as this could hardly be worthy of notice, were it not offered as an excuse for keeping up an organization to divide the Republican Party in this City. The respectable men in the late Twenty-second-street General Committee have vigorously resented the designation of Tammany Republicans. But they should remember that honorable men, even in these days of political demoralization, cannot afford to give just ground to any charge of breaking their solemn word; that men who will deliberately lend any countenance to a violation of a distinct agreement are little, if any, better in the court of conscience and honor than those who take the money of Tammany.

It may be worth observing that Mr. DANIEL D. CONOVER is reported to have said that in the State Convention, the resolutions approving the action of the State Committee were carried by the votes of members representing the Democratic counties, and that the minority received only eighteen votes from such counties. The truth is that on the election of temporary chairman, fifty-seven votes were given for Mr. WHITE, from counties which cast a Democratic majority, and fifty-nine votes from similar counties for Mr. SCRIBNER. On the resolutions approving the act of the State Committee, sixty-one affirmative and fifty-five negative votes were given from Democratic counties. The Republican counties of Broome, Cayuga, Genesee, Essex, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Livingston, Madison, Oneida, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Schuyler, Washington and Wyoming went with the majority on both votes, while Catteraugus, Chautauqua, St. Lawrence, Franklin, Onondaga, Ontario, Saratoga, Steuben, Tioga, Tompkins, Warren and Yates were with the minority. Allegany, Chenango, Columbia, Dutchess, Delaware and Wayne were divided.

### Work for Honest Citizens.

The present duty of Republicans in this State is to secure victory in November. Everything preliminary to good, hard electioneering work has been done. The introductory canvass has been a very sharp one, and it has resulted in giving us an honest, safe State ticket. That ticket stands for good government, as the Democratic ticket stands for corruption. Nothing now remains but to get out the voters on the 7th of next month. For this, the essential means are organization and discussion. In every community the men who can and will take an active part in politics are in the minority, and it falls to them to excite the interest and awaken the conscience of the remainder. Their power to do this is immensely increased by organization. There ought to be an Anti-Tammany Club in every Assembly District of the State. Let the young men who feel the urgency of the present occasion form these clubs. Let some man of recognized character and energy be chosen as the President of each. Let the originators of the club then use every effort to enroll as members every voter who is willing to vote and work against the Tammany Democratic ticket. As soon as a start is made in organization, let the work of agitation begin. Hold frequent meetings. Do not wait for big gatherings and distinguished speakers. These are always sure of attracting attention. But get together in neighborhoods, and let the talking be done not for oratory, but for downright expression of sincere conviction, for fair argument and discussion. Each club should see that its district is amply supplied with statements of the evidence against the Tammany Democratic peculators. All the people need to make a victory for sound government certain in the election is to know the truth thoroughly, and then to act on it. Every town in the country, and every ward in the cities, should be carefully canvassed, and the intention of every man ascertained as nearly as possible, in order that provision can be made for getting the entire vote out. In districts that enjoy the protection of a Registry law the lists should be carefully inspected, and active measures be taken to secure an honest vote. The work we point out should be begun at once. There is not a day to waste. It won't do to leave the result to general indignation. Every upright citizen must vote, and no more important duty invites the attention of men fitted for political activity than to see that all citizens whose feeling is right on the main question do vote. Be assured the Corruptionists will not be idle. They will not let the trial before the people go by default. They will use every agency at their command. Prejudice will be appealed to, party discipline will be enforced, "influence" will be used. Bribery, intimidation, corruption will be resorted to to get a verdict in their favor. Beside all these, every energy will be strained by the Tammany leaders to falsify the count if it is against them, as it will be. They must be met fairly and fully. Hard, constant, spirited work is what will beat them. Will the young men of the State give it?

### Mme. Leroy.

Among the Communist trials that of Mme. LEROY has attracted the liveliest interest—not only because she is a woman, and one of uncommon fascination, but because she is in a manner the type of a new stage of female "progress." Mme. LEROY has been quite the rage of late, and may enjoy the consolation, in her misfortunes, of having been immensely talked about. The accusations against her were several, the principal being that of having taken part in acts of assassination and that of stealing the public money. Tried before the Third Council of War, she has been acquitted of the first charge—or at least it has not been proved against her—and found guilty of the second. Mme. LEROY has consequently been sentenced to transportation for life, and will immediately take her departure for Cayenne.

The trial of Mme. LEROY gave rise to some curious points, the active discussion of which still continues. Her advocate insisted that the trial was a remarkable social contradiction. As a woman she was denied all political rights, and yet she was held accountable for political crimes. Her position was otherwise anomalous. She was the "friend" of URBAIN, Maire of the Seventh Arrondissement, and clearly ruled both with impartial vigor. From the evidence it seems almost certain that she caused people to be shot, and yet the refinement of her manner and the delicacy of her person rendered such deeds incredible to those who looked on her. She is "*petite*, fair, slight," was "elegantly dressed," and "her small hands, encased in kid gloves, seemed hardly capable of lifting a needle." Her answers to questions were, however, delivered in a clear, firm, energetic voice, and were in themselves clever and impressive. When a witness was heard whose testimony made things look grave against her, "two wrinkles, straight, deep, and running the length of the forehead, were seen; her blue eyes became stern and dilated; her mouth was compressed; her color was heightened; her hand was clenched so as almost to burst her glove, and then it was understood how she could have said without hesitation, 'Let them be shot!'"

This woman, it appears, established herself in the office of the Mairie, gave orders for requisitions, interrogated prisoners and authorized their imprisonment. Other women with red scarfs around their waists, and muskets on their shoulders, directed the building of barricades, and compelled accidental passers-by to help in the work. "In one place," wrote a spectator who was in Paris all through the double siege, "I saw a *cantinière* blow out the brains of a staff Captain." In numerous cases young women snatched up muskets dropped by dying insurgents, and kept up a fire with them behind the barricades; and when it became impossible to prolong the struggle, there were still females "who, on the morrow of battle, or while the cannon were still roaring in the streets of Paris, coldly and fearlessly spread terror throughout the city by raising fires in all directions. These are the women who taunt fugitives as cowards, who call for the massacre of priests, and who defend the insurrectionary flag even when everywhere it has fallen from the less determined hands of men. Nowhere have women been found to act in the manner which would seem most natural to them; but everywhere the conflict became more merciless when women took part in it."

The craze for self-assertion, as some would call it, or the instinct of progressive development as it might be styled by others, was exhibited at Paris in other and more ignoble ways. A feeling which is more or less manifest at this time throughout the civilized world, and which we suppose leads some ladies to wear trousers and others to enter the learned professions, found perverted expression among the women of the Commune. Those gentle creatures who daubed petroleum over doomed buildings, who mutilated the wounded, who squirted vitrol into the eyes of their foes, and by other like atrocities distinguished themselves, might, perhaps, under favorable circumstances, have become lecturers on Women's Rights. Mme. LEROY, on the other hand, has already blossomed to a species of perfection. Republican Paris flatters herself that she has got rid of this thieving little beauty, with her tiny hands, her cold cruelty, and her indomitable resolution. All these are to be wasted henceforth in the recesses of Cayenne. But who can be sure of this, any more than that ROCHEFORT will remain forever in his fortress-prison? In a word, another revolution may happen any day, and Citizen URBAIN and Mme. LEROY may again adjudicate the affairs, and pocket the money, of the good Parisians of the Seventh Arrondissement.

### Louis Napoleon in Exile.

The unbroken silence preserved by NAPOLEON III. since the calamity of Sedan has been variously interpreted, but has generally been rightly held to be a characteristic proof of sagacity. That there are always possible chances for his dynasty in the disputes and failures of other depositaries of power is evident. The question of the choice of evils, as well as of the choice of good, is one sure to be forced on general attention in the long run, and the situation is one of the many constantly occurring in this world wherein to do and say absolutely nothing is probably the best possible policy. There are rumors, it is true, of Imperial intrigues, but these are vaguely reported, may be entirely the volunteer work of adherents, or, on the other hand, and so far as we know, of enemies of the Ex-Emperor. It is quite conceivable that the friends of the Republic or of the Monarchy might, for divers reasons, seek to create alarms concerning the revival of the Empire. At all events NAPOLEON III. ostensibly says nothing and does nothing; and this is the main thing that has political significance or influence.

But although the Imperial reticence has been so marked, NAPOLEON has contrived, at the same time, to secure various advantages derivable from plausible explanations and patriotic avowals. It cannot be denied that the statements of the French Generals lately published in Paris go far to relieve the Emperor from the worst misfortunes of the campaign. It is as certain that the injurious developments of corruption during the Empire blacken others rather than NAPOLEON himself. These things have been set forth with much tact and ingenuity, and particularly is this true of the military disclosures. To those who say that the Emperor ought now to issue an announcement of some sort, either affirming his claims, or, for the good of France, surrendering them, there is some answer. While it is true that the Emperor has published no statement himself, he has let his cousin, Prince NAPOLEON, publish one, which is practically the same thing. In the pamphlet of the latter, which came from the Press of Paris a few weeks ago, is printed the letter written by the Emperor in reply to the letter of the Prince which offered to share the Imperial captivity at Wilhelmshoehe. In that letter, after declining the offer of the Prince, and after referring to explanations that he could make of different matters imperfectly understood by the public, and construed to his prejudice, the Emperor proceeds:

> "I should entertain some doubts as to the reception these explanations—decisive as they are—would meet with were I addressing an Assembly which glories in being composed of our enemies, and while a tirade against the Emperor or his family is a certain means of obtaining applause from the partisans of the white flag or the adepts of the red one. But I address myself to all my fellow-citizens—to that generous and loyal people who in the end never forgive those who have abandoned their elected representatives, to that people who have always despised traitors, to that people whom our foes dare not consult by a *plébiscite*, because it is well known that Parliamentary intrigues, calumnies, factions, combinations, all would be powerless as they were on the occasions of the *plébiscites* of 1800, 1804, 1815, 1848, 1851 and 1870. I address myself to that people who may be misled and deceived for a time, but who again awaken, and, seeing the servile drivelers (*débilités*) who govern them, will recall in their hearts the single name of this century which, despite the faults and misfortunes of those who bear it, is at once a principle of authority and a democratic guarantee. I await with confidence the judgment of that people."

The faults and the crimes of the Empire are not to be glossed over or condoned by adroit words, but the truth, whatever it is, may fairly be known in such cases, let its political drift be what it may. As mere matter of history, it is important and interesting to trace out and review that truth, even if it puts in a better light unpopular characters and deeds. Mr. KINGLAKE's bitter charges of personal cowardice against NAPOLEON III. were possibly not refuted by the Emperor's free exposure of his person in the late war; perhaps, indeed, those charges had some share in prompting the exposure; but it is only historical justice, since the former were so freely trumpeted to the world, to record the latter.

## MINOR TOPICS.

During two years and a half JOHN H. KEYSER received $2,381,692 62 from the City and County Treasury. At last night's meeting of the Committee of Seventy, it was announced that Mr. KEYSER had assigned to Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, of the Citizens' Committee, property to the value of $600,000 for the purpose of repaying from its proceeds all sums paid to him in excess of his just claims for Corporation work. It is to be hoped that Mr. KEYSER will follow up this respectable installment of conscience money by affording all the aid which can be had from his books and accounts to discover the officials with whom he shared the spoil of the tax-payers. It would be altogether too sanguine to expect men like TWEED, INGERSOLL, or GARVEY to follow so salutary an example. They must be compelled to disgorge in spite of themselves, and last night's session of the Committee of Seventy afforded many encouraging evidences that the grasp of justice was tightening around them.

Vice-President COLFAX contributes to this week's *Independent* a letter which is worthy of his reputation as one of the manliest and most sensible of our public men. After reciting the record of the Republican Party, he points out clearly the measures that it must take up and carry through, in order to "show by its acts that it is the party of genuine, practical reform." These are: Retrenchment—bringing the expenses down to two hundred and sixty millions per year; the cessation of subsidies and land grants; amnesty, with a few possible exceptions; civil service reform; and a modification of the Tax laws by a reduction of from sixty to eighty millions. Mr. COLFAX is no trimmer, but he is a shrewd observer of public opinion, and his advocacy of these progressive measures is offered not less on the ground that they are wise in themselves, than that the people demand them.

Any one who wishes to see at a glance the truth about the condition of the City Treasury, and the reason the laborers cannot be paid, may do so by looking at NAST's cartoon in the current number of *Harper's Weekly*. The laborers are depicted coming to the Treasury, accompanied by their children and their weeping wives, to find it empty save of evidences of debt. "The Four Masters that emptied it" are represented drinking champagne around a luxurious table. On the walls hang pictures of the Americus Clubhouse, of TWEED's diamond wedding, and of his country residence and its splendid surroundings, while heavy pieces of plate load the side-board. This picture tells the exact and unexaggerated truth, and the workmen whom HILTON and SWEENY's tools are trying to drive by lies into a riot, are not such fools as to be ignorant of it.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER is reported to have used in his sermon of last Sunday the following language concerning the Tammany leaders: "Now while everybody was making a racket, he felt more like helping those men who were cast down, for they were men, and had suffered as but few had, and he would forget the culprit in the men. He would look as God looks upon this sinful world, abhorring the iniquity and longing to save." This, at the present time, is nothing less than a disgraceful view of the case. TWEED parading the streets of Rochester with music and banners, and bullying the Democratic Convention into recognizing his leadership in New-York—HALL rising to answer criminal charges amidst the plaudits of his followers, and procuring a Grand Jury to investigate his case made up of his relatives and placemen—SWEENY trying to betray the workmen in the employ of the City into a riot, because they are not paid the wages which the Ring has stolen—all this may be a spectacle on which the Almighty may look with "longing to save." But until the men who have wronged this community as deeply as men can, seek forgiveness in repentance, we believe righteous and unpitying indignation is not only natural and pardonable, but just and right, on the part of the people. Mr. BEECHER may have sympathies abundant enough to "feel like helping these men." We believe it entirely consistent with Christian charity to wish them in the State Prison.

A "poor young man," whose characteristic letter we publish in another column, sets a good example by sending one dollar to aid the labors of the Committee of Seventy. We trust that the very large portion of the community whose means are slender, but whose good will is unbounded, will imitate this sincere giver by aiding in proportion to their ability the men who are serving the community by clearing it of a gang of robbers. This is not by any means the rich men's fight solely. The poor will benefit from it in a more appreciable degree than the millionaires. Let the mass of the people send in their small contributions, and they will soon be found to equal what rich men may reasonably be expected to contribute.

During the next two weeks there will be no lack of musical entertainments for the benefit of the citizens. On Monday next the first of Mr. GEORGE DOLBY's ballad concerts will be given at Steinway Hall, when the public will have an opportunity of hearing Mr. SANTLEY, the finest baritone in the world, sing "O, Ruddier Than the Cherry," Wallace's "Bell-Ringer," and the "Stirrup Cup." The programmes for this concert, and for those which are to take place on the two succeeding evenings, are liberal and varied....During the following week four concerts will be given by Mrs. CHARLES MOULTON, the accomplished lady whose debut is looked for with the greatest interest by all circles of society. Mrs. MOULTON's gifts are of a very rare and high order, and her appearance in public will be one of the most memorable events of the Winter. She will doubtless meet with a warm and generous welcome from the public of this City.

There will shortly be issued a new political satire, with the title, *Miss Columbia's School; or, Will it Blow Over?* with seventy-two illustrations by THOMAS NAST. It has been reported that the book will be suppressed. That the Ring should wish to suppress it is not surprising. It is a very clever and taking presentation of the popular view of Tammany, and Mr. NAST's illustrations, among them some of his best, give it a sharp sting. But we are assured that the book will appear within a week, whatever the Ring may do to prevent it. The people are not in a temper to stand any serious attack on the liberty of the Press. If there is any suppressing to be done, it will be of, not by, the Ring.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### Musical.

ENGLISH OPERA.

The performance of "Martha," at the Academy of Music, last evening, attracted an audience that filled the bright auditorium to overflowing. The opera has been sung time and again by the same quartet, (which embraces Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, Mrs. SEGUIN and Messrs. CASTLE and CAMPBELL,) but it has never been rendered with equal smoothness or effect. While the singing of the principals was as finished as the mention of the above-named artists implies, the work of the chorus and orchestra was done with an unprecedented spirit and correctness. As for the stage costume of "Martha," the beauty and appropriateness of last night's display will make audiences exceedingly exacting in the future: more showy and costly dresses were never used at the Academy of Music. Of the points of the rendering which had most applause, it is only necessary to say, that all the known airs were redemanded. We are at a loss to imagine the motive for the curtailment of the second act, but the cut was quite atoned for by the introduction of the exquisite solo for contralto at the outset of the third, which is rarely heard, and which Mrs. SEGUIN recited yesterday with a sentiment and a skill altogether remarkable. At the matinée, today, "The Daughter of the Regiment" will be performed. There will be no representation to-night, a final rehearsal of "Satanella," with Mme. VANZINI, occupying the artists and the house.

OPERA BOUFFE.

The series of opera bouffe performances at Lina Edwin's Theatre, under the direction and with the co-operation of Mlle. AIMEE, will be commenced on Monday next. "La Périchole" will be the opening opera, with Mlle. AIMEE as the street-singer, and M. NOE as *Piquillo*, the indisposition of M. JULLIEN, which prevented yesterday's entertainment, continuing.

THE MOULTON CONCERTS.

As already announced, the series of concerts arranged for the professional debut of Mrs. CHARLES MOULTON will be commenced on Monday week. Entertainments are advertised to occur respectively on Monday, Tuesday and Friday evenings, and on Saturday afternoon. Mrs. MOULTON will be assisted by Miss AGNES PALMER, Signor LEONI, Signor RONCONI, and Signor SARASATE, and an orchestra will be under the direction of Signor BOSONI. The sale of seats is to open on Wednesday.

## TWO PENNSYLVANIA JUDGES.

### An Extraordinary Story from Luzerne County—Scandalous Proceedings Alleged Against Two Associate Justices—Sharp Reprimand from the Presiding Judge.

Some extraordinary disclosures have just been made respecting judicial and extra-judicial transactions of the Associate Judges of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. These officials are THOS. COLLINS, who, when elected, was looked upon as one of the most worthy Irishmen in the county, and an American named PROUTS. The details of the affair are given by the Honesdale (Penn.) *Citizen*, and we condense the account in the following:

"Last August Judge PROUTS, who had lost $4,300 at cards, playing with a supposed Californian at a gambling den kept by one DILLEY, prosecuted DILLEY for keeping a gambling-house. The latter pleaded guilty, for fear the evidence would expose some of his respectable patrons, and under the impression that his punishment would be a light one. To his surprise, he was sentenced to a fine of $50 and imprisonment for three years. Mr. PROUTS found it inconvenient to be on the bench at the time, and Mr. COLLINS alone assisted the Presiding Judge in dispensing justice. But Mr. COLLINS found his seat a very uncomfortable one. The investigation had brought to light the fact that a hotel license had been fraudulently granted to DILLEY by the Associate Judges, after its rejection by the Court; and the President Judge, in his remarks to the prisoner upon passing sentence, thus described the method:

'We cannot refrain from alluding to your conduct in connection with the place you have kept in this city, for the illicit sale of liquor. Without having any of the requisites which the law points out as essential for the keeper of a house known as a hotel or tavern; without either fire-place, kitchen, beds, rooms, or stabling, you asked this Court, at April Sessions last, to grant you a tavern license. Such an act on our part would have been worthy of impeachment. We refused your license, and on your application the President Judge, with his own hand, wrote, and officially signed the same, the words, "Rejected by the Court." Some six weeks later, either your influence was so great with the Associate Judges, or their appreciation of their official duty and position was so little, that they stealthily took from the files in the Clerk's office this same application, and falsified the records of this Court, by writing over the former adjudication, as appears in the handwriting of the Associate Judge, now on my right, (Mr. COLLINS,) the words 'Reconsidered and granted. By the Court.' The wickedness of yourself in this business, and the greater wickedness of this pair of Associate Judges, was soon discovered by an outraged community. Yourself and your judicial confederates were about to be pursued and punished. You surrendered your license to them, and they, of themselves and by themselves, away in some hidden recess of this building, drew up and had somewhere entered upon the record a revocation of your license. You swear that you paid one of them—your present prosecutor—the sum of $150 as his compensation for his crime. As President Judge of this Court I have now done what I conceive to be my duty, in stigmatizing properly the known and established offense of the Associate Judges. If anything further is done, the members of the Bar and the people must act.'

Judge COLLINS was so confounded by the rebuke of the President Judge that he withdrew from his seat for the remainder of the term; and there being no Associate Judge, it became necessary to suspend the criminal business of the Court.

Judge COLLINS has a promising son, FRANK. For two years past FRANK has been Prosecuting Attorney of Scranton. At the September Term of the Court in that city, the Recorder made the discovery that in a large number of criminal cases the costs appeared not to have been paid, and that the parties liable had never been regularly sentenced. He accordingly ordered bench-warrants in all such cases, and more than 300 were thereupon issued. But it is now found that in every instance the costs had been previously squeezed out of the parties by the vigilant Mr. COLLINS, Prosecuting Attorney—the amounts varying from $20 to $50. It is estimated that it has yielded not less than $10,000; and if the statements of Democrats in his own county may be relied on, this fund materially aided him in securing the Democratic nomination for State Senator. FRANK is now the Democratic candidate in the district composed of Luzerne, Monroe and Pike."

### A Political Reminiscence.

Two years ago, when Hon. ROMUALDO PACHECO was elected to the California Senate by seven majority, the Democrats, adopting Tammany tactics, endeavored to oust him from his seat. The roll was called and the vote was announced a tie. But one Democratic member had not voted, and with grim satisfaction the Democratic presiding officer inquired if he should be required to vote. A Republican member, seeing matters could be no worse, called for his vote. The Democratic member hesitated a moment, and then voted on the side of PACHECO, and the Democratic fraud failed. Now Mr. PACHECO goes back to preside over the Senate, having received a larger majority than any other officer elected on the Republican State ticket.

## NOTES OF TRAVEL.

GEORGETOWN, Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1871.

There is in Georgetown a certain old pioneer, prospector, soldier, journalist, philosopher, and friend, by name STEPHEN DECATUR, but accosted everywhere in the Territory, where every man must have a title or a sobriquet, as "Commodore"—a man known of all tourists, and well-beloved of miners and little children. To this pleasant and well-informed acquaintance I am indebted for the crowning pleasure of my visit to the mountains—an excursion to the Divide and Snake River Pass.

We set forth early this morning under a glorious assurance of sunshine and clear skies, which held out to the end. The drive of ten miles through a lonely valley, along a winding road continually ascending, was to me a succession of delicious surprises, thrilling my heart with childlike wonder and rapture, which, perhaps fortunately for you, I have no words to express. The aspens which grow profusely along this creek, and for some distance up the mountain sides, and the low shrubs and plants were touched by late frosts into exquisite shades of gold, and scarlet, and crimson, and brown, lighting up the grand gloom of the pine and spruce; then the mountains, towering above us in majestic beauty, scarred here and there though their stern faces were by tunnel-wounds and boom-ditch gashes. It makes one dizzy to look to some of the points at which the miners are at work. They have tapped the mountain at elevations one would say only a wild bird could reach. At last gleamed before us, above the gloom and the green and the gold, the distant defiant peaks, where eternal snow and silence and mystery brood over the secrets of Nature, which as yet men can only guess at.

As we drew nearer to the snow-crowned mountains, and wound up toward the Pass, it was curious to mark the gradations by which the foliage of the valley disappeared. The aspen, trembling and shrinking more and more, gave out first; the sturdy pine kept on bravely for awhile, but seemed to cower toward the earth, became cramped and distorted, "peaked and pined," straggled in the march, and at last fell back. We had passed "timber line," and there remained only a few scant grasses and brave little flowers, and small lichen-like plants, which kept along with us to the very summit of the Pass.

Fortunately, the air was soft and almost perfectly clear, so that it was pleasant for us to linger on the very highest point of the Pass, and possible for us to see a great distance on both the Atlantic and Pacific sides of that wonderful mountain world. Six miles to our right was Grey's Peak, fifteen thousand feet above the level of the sea. It scarcely seemed more than two miles away. We could easily see a party of tourists toiling up to the dazzling summit. When we marked through what heavy snows they were obliged to make their way, we were quite content with our 13,500 feet. There were a few patches of snow on the point we occupied, quite enough for the indispensable snow-balls, and not too much for comfort. I sat there on that bare, desolate peak long enough to let the vast, grand scene sink deeply and ineradicably into my memory. It was more solemnly grand to me than any Alpine scene I remember. The Alps, I think, are more wild and broken and jagged—they lack the awful repose of these stupendous shapes. They dazzle more with their glaciers and astonish with their white sharp heights—these overwhelm one with their vastness, their solidity, their mighty, dome-like swells. They seem to be taking a continent to themselves—you can scarcely imagine any land beyond them. It strikes me it is like the difference between a sea tossed by a sudden tempest, broken, tumultuous and foaming, and a sea subsiding after a great storm, rolling dark and sullen, in mighty swells, with only the mightiest capped with the white froth of its fury.

The road leading down into the valley of the Snake River seems one of most enticing perilousness and beauty. It was hard for me to turn back without exploring it and the lovely parks and wild cañons beyond. But the time is almost come when I must turn my steps from Colorado altogether.

We ate our lunch, seated among the rocks by the roadside—sharing our "grub-pile" with the road-master and toll-gatherer, a Colorado soldier, and a man of much intelligence and genial feeling, whom it would be pleasant to meet anywhere—and before we left the range, there came along a young prospector and hunter, who told me how he had been "corraled" up a tree by a she-grizzly, which also was a pleasant and piquant incident.

I must not forget to record still another little incident of this day of days.

Just as we passed "timber line," in our ascent, a little brown bird started out from a bush by the roadside, and flew along before us, evidently leading the way—giving out now and then, a cheery chirp of welcome and encouragement. From rock to rock, up all the dreary way, past steep declivities, over banks of snow, it flitted—pausing when we paused, to give our panting horses breath, and looking back at us, always with that patronizing chirp, and a pretty sidelong bob of the head. Dear, little friendly creature!—blithe spirit of the solitude—a palpitating joy—vocal, yet unconscious, love, and courage, and thanksgiving—unawed by those awful white heights—by those dark depths, by the vastness and loneliness and solemn silence of that upper world, it bathed in the soft air and radiant sunshine, and so nestled in the bosom of nature and of God.

I shall leave Georgetown, and particularly the house in which I have been most tenderly entertained, with keen regret. The town itself, though charmingly situated, is not attractive to Eastern eyes. It sadly lacks foliage; it is rocky and stumpy, and some of its streets are needlessly rough and steep. But the people are singularly cordial and agreeable. They are truly democratic in their greeting to strangers. The rich capitalist is received as handsomely as the honest miner, come to seek his fortune. The elegant tourist, or sportsman, even if he be an English Lord, is treated kindly, if he shows a disposition to rise to the conditions of the new life around him to rough off his rank.

The new narrow-gauge railroad from Golden to Central is to be continued to Georgetown. This will not only be an immense help toward the development of the mines, but will make the town more than ever the resort of tourists and invalids. New hotels will be built, and rustic cottages, and the suffering and the sensible, and alas the fashionable and the pretentious, will set in upon it in crowds. Saratoga trunks, if they can get on the narrow-gauge, will come in. Hitherto, the immense charges for extra baggage have almost laid an embargo on them. Actresses coming to Colorado have been compelled, at a painful sacrifice of their modesty, to "shed the light frivolity of dress" in a great measure. But by another season or two belles in distracting French toilets will invade tunnels and crushing-mills, and descend into shafts, and plunge into drifts, and storm the "Devil's Gate."

DENVER, Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1871.

A week ago I came down from the mountains, and somehow have not felt much like finishing my letter since. An outside stage-coach drive of fifty miles, beginning at 6 A. M., in a shadowed mountain valley, and a mild November temperature, and ending at 2 P. M. in the unmitigated sun-glare of the plains, in the dust and fierce heat of Midsummer, was not altogether an agreeable or healthful little trip, but I lived through it—just. If I were not in Colorado I should think myself ill.

Our coach was heavily loaded with passengers and mineral specimens bound for the great State Fair at Denver, and our driver remorselessly bent on making the best time possible, and yet no accident happened, except at the very start, when the renowned HIRAM'S whisky flask, lying on the seat behind him, became uncorked, and the precious contents ran all abroad. Rather more than was quite agreeable came on to my side. Some vile punster in the company remarked that it was "a good thing to start on a journey in a fine flow of spirits." We laid the dust with "Mountain Dew"—we made the very air drunk as we dashed along. HIRAM'S last name is the same as that borne by a family somewhat eminent in American politics, and of which four brothers were once in Congress together. I ventured to ask him if he also was of that family. The honest fellow drew himself up proudly, touched up his leaders, and replied, "No; there are four brothers of us, but we are all stage-drivers."

The first distant view of the plains, stretching out beyond "Table Mountain," as you descend the foot-hills, is surpassingly grand. To me it was even grander than the mountains in the background—so vast, so illimitable it seemed. And the sight was strongly touching as more suggestive of human life and death, of enterprise, of struggle, of suffering. And how inspiring was the first view of Denver! Young Empress of the Plains, to whom the old kingly mountains pay tribute from their hidden treasure-chests—fair desert child of this wondrous golden age, with her stirring yet pathetic legend, strange, and wild, and tragic—a city founded in peril, isolation, hardship, and heroism—bright, busy, beautiful, beloved Denver! If there were any more beatitudes at all appropriate, I would bestow them on her. G. G.

## THE YACHTING PROGRAMME.

### The Decision of the Judges—A Talk with Commodore Ashbury—The Programme for Next Week.

The prospects of a satisfactory arrangement in regard to the Queen's Cup Races are looking considerably brighter, and the Committee of five, comprising Messrs. Moses H. Grinnell, Shepherd Gandy, Robert G. Hone, Philip Schuyler and Charles A. Minton, reported yesterday afternoon that they had selected the *Columbia*, *Dauntless*, *Palmer* and *Sappho* to represent the New-York Yacht Club, their decision, of course, remaining subject to the approval of the members of the adjourned meeting to be held next Wednesday afternoon. The Committee had no further developments to make, and have not yet decided upon the course, the number of races in which each yacht is to be pitted against the *Livonia*, or the order in which they are to take place. It would doubtless add much variety to the interest in the different matches if they were to sail on alternate days, but it is needless to make suggestions to the Committee, each of whom is so thoroughly competent to decide upon a question in which yachting interests are at stake.

Our reporter had the pleasure of half an hour's conversation with Commodore ASHBURY last Wednesday, in which he expressed great confidence in the capabilities of the *Livonia*, and felt assured that if she had a fair chance over an ocean course, with a good sea and plenty of wind, that she would behave very creditably. He did not appear to like the idea of sailing over the Club course, and rather objected to a centre-board boat.

We can understand his objections to meeting the *Columbia*, but we fancy if he thought that the *Tidal Wave* or *Madeleine* would have been selected, that he might have waived his scruples on that subject. Commodore ASHBURY also said that he was prepared to sail a series of matches for a fifty-guinea cup each match, after the Queen's Cup races had been decided. Our reporter ventured to put in a plea in behalf of Capt. SAMUELS, and the Commodore immediately offered to sail the *Dreadnaught* from the Sandy Hook Buoy to the light-ship, and return, three times over the course, making forty-two miles in all. This to be the first match after the Queen's Cup races, and to be sailed according to the rules of the New-York Yacht Club. Mr. ASHBURY suggests they should sail for a $250 cup. Now, if Capt. SAMUELS is agreeable, a line to Commodore ASHBURY will close the match. The *Livonia* went on the Dry Docks yesterday afternoon to get scraped, painted, and put in racing trim. The races for the cups presented by Vice-Commodore DOUGLAS and Capt. LOUIS LORILLARD will be sailed for at Newport next week, commencing on Monday. The *Dreadnaught*, *Palmer*, *Sappho*, *Wanderer*, and we believe *Enchantress*, intend competing. They will probably, however, remain at Newport during the week, as it is not often they will obtain a sufficiently favorable wind to make a triangular course of sixty-eight miles in the required nine hours, to which they are restricted by the terms of the deed of gift.

## WIFE-MURDER IN NEWTOWN.

### A Horrible Case of Barbarity—The Murderer Found in a Drunken Stupor Lying Beside His Dead Victim.

Last evening some of the inmates of a tenement-house located in Newtown, on Jamaica-avenue, broke open the door of one of the upper apartments, on suspicion that all was not right. For three days no one had been seen to pass in or out, and the last they heard was a cry for help. A sickening sight presented itself when they entered the room. Upon the bed was the corpse of ANNA WAGNER; beside it lay the husband in a drunken stupor. The Coroner was immediately notified, and on his arrival, about noon, everything was found undisturbed. The man still lay beside his victim, and nothing could arouse him. The body of the woman was most shockingly mutilated, the head broken in with some blunt instrument, and bruises on almost every part of the body. It was evident that the crime had been committed a number of days previous, as decomposition had already taken place.

Coroner TEWKSBURY summoned a jury, and from the testimony of some principal witnesses the following facts were ascertained: The husband is a German; his name is CHARLES WAGNER. The wife is of Irish descent. They have never lived very harmoniously, he being addicted to drink, often returning home late at night intoxicated. At such times there were generally violent quarrels. On Tuesday he returned home and seemed to be more drunk than usual. After retiring the quarrel was kept up and blows distinctly heard. During the inquest the murderer lay on the floor, occasionally muttering some unintelligible words and entirely unconscious of the surroundings. A verdict of death by violence from the hands of CHARLES WAGNER, the husband, was rendered, and by Coroner TEWKSBURY'S order he was arrested.

### "The Episcopal Church."

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The article signed "An Old-fashioned Churchman," which appeared in the TIMES of Oct. 4, applies the following language to the Ecclesiastical Council now in session at Baltimore: "In its organization it is similar to the General Government, having its two houses of legislation—that of the Bishops, corresponding to the Senate, and that of the clerical and lay deputies, corresponding to the House of Representatives." This claim of republicanism in the organization of this Council has been often advanced by Episcopalians, and apparently with sincerity, claiming merit for the similarity.

Let us see how far the similarity in fact extends. United State Senators are elected by the State Legislatures on joint ballot for the term of six years, and are responsible to a direct constituency to whom the office returns periodically. A re-election, or refusal to re-elect, is the judgment pronounced upon each of them at the end of the term. On the other hand, Episcopal Bishops are simply named or nominated for the office by a constituency, but the latter cannot confer the office. The House of Bishops consecrate, but even they cannot confer the office. It passes mysteriously by the Grace of Consecration from God direct. In its tenure, as claimed, the office is held by Divine right; it is, pure and simple, the divine right of Kings. They hold their office for life; they are not responsible to the diocese they represent, or to any constituency whatever. The analogy, therefore, not only fails entirely, but reveals a state of things eminently un-American. The real analogy is to the British House of Lords, where the nobility in the peerage, and the Bishops, hold office for life, and are responsible to no constituency. If this House of Lords is an intensely aristocratic organization, through this tenure of office, the Episcopal House of Bishops is no less so, and to that extent is un-American in its organization. Should any "old-fashioned" or new-fashioned churchman in the United States really desire to see the Ecclesiastical Council made similar in its organization to the two House of Congress, I would respectfully suggest that they at once introduce into the Council, now in session in Baltimore, a new canon to the following effect, namely: That each diocese shall hereafter elect its own Bishop, and for the term of six years, the election to be made by churches giving one vote to each church having one hundred communicants or less, and one additional vote for each additional hundred communicants. This would strike the "lordship" out of the Episcopal office, reduce it to the grade of any other office bestowed through legal forms by a constituency, and remove from it the anomalous element of divine right. It would also place a constituency behind every bishop where none now exists. When this is done, and not till then, will the "similarity" claimed actually exist. It would also be meritorious.

Further than this, "the danger of disruption," hinted at in the article from which I have quoted, would be arrested. Bishops holding office for six years, and going before the Diocese at the end of the term for approval or condemnation, would be apt to remain, while in office, "meek and lowly men;" unexceptable Bishops would be quietly disposed of, ritualism and High-Churchism, which are said at this time to afflict the denomination, would evaporate into thin air, and harmony and concord would in the end become universal.

The time is coming, and not far distant, when the Episcopal Church, and also the Roman Catholic Church, will be required by the American people to conform their educational organizations to American institutions. At present they are antagonistic, and to that extent dangerous to the country. ANTI-BISHOP.

THURSDAY, Oct. 5, 1871.

## THE TURF.

### Jerome Park Races—Pool Sales on the First Day's Races.

The Jerome Park races will positively take place today if a flag is raised at Wallack's Theatre and at the office of the Club, on the corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, after 10 o'clock A. M.; and information will also be sent to all the principal hotels and to Broad-street.

Last evening the subscription room of the American Jockey Club was well filled with prominent turfmen, notwithstanding the inclement weather. The ardor of the betting men seemed to be somewhat dampened, however, and consequently but few pools were sold.

Should the course be in sufficiently good condition today for the races to take place, flags will be displayed on the Club-house, corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, and also on Wallack's Theatre. In the pools sold on the Handicap Sweepstakes, *Harie*, *Rattan*, *Dennis Burns* and *Niagara* sold in the field. AUGUST BELMONT'S ch. m. *Finesse* was the favorite at quite large odds. In the Champion Stakes, *Harry Bassett*, as a matter of course, had the call in the betting at large odds. *Monarchist* and *Madame Dudley* sold in the field.

As there was some uncertainty as to what horses would start in the Nursery Stakes, pools were sold on the stables. Among the starters, however, may be named *Jo Daniels*, *St. Patrick* and *Alarm*.

Thirteen horses will probably start in the three-quarter mile dash for the purse of $400. Of these COFFEE'S bay colt, *Fanchon*, *Merryman*, *Lima*, *Mary Louise*, *Lord Byron*, *Nellie James* and *John Heenan* sold in the field.

In the four-mile dash the contest will be between *Ecliptic* and *Major*. *Ecliptic* was the favorite at about three to one.

The starters in the steeple-chase will be *Duffy*, 150 pounds; *King John*, 147 pounds; *Tammany*, 145 pounds; *Jim Tisdale*, 137 pounds; *Surprise*, 137 pounds, and *Blackbird*, 115 pounds.

Pools were sold at the following rates:

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Finesse | $100 | $250 | $100 | $125 |
| Remorseless | 60 | 150 | 50 | 65 |
| Fanchon | 20 | 50 | 25 | 30 |
| The Doctor | 20 | 50 | 20 | 20 |
| Ortolan | 20 | 45 | 15 | 20 |
| Monarchist | 20 | 50 | 20 | 25 |
| My Maryland | 20 | 50 | 25 | 25 |
| Crouse's filly | 20 | 40 | 15 | 15 |
| Field | 40 | 100 | 45 | 60 |

THE CHAMPION STAKES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Harry Barrett | $200 | $100 | $150 |
| Nellie Ransom | 20 | 15 | 20 |
| Stockwood | 20 | 10 | 15 |
| Mary Clark | 10 | 5 | 10 |
| Alroy | 10 | 5 | 5 |
| Field | 10 | 5 | 10 |

THE NURSERY STAKES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| McDaniel's stable | $200 | $250 | $200 |
| F. Morris' stable | 60 | 75 | 75 |
| Hunter & Travers' stable | 50 | 60 | 50 |
| D. D. Withers' stable | 40 | 50 | 45 |
| A. Belmont's stable | 20 | 25 | 25 |
| J. S. Watson's stable | 10 | 15 | 10 |
| I. W. Pennock's stable | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| R. W. Cameron's stable | 10 | 10 | 10 |

THREE-QUARTER MILE DASH.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tubman | $100 | $75 | $100 | $250 |
| Midday | 100 | 70 | 80 | 225 |
| Ortolan | 40 | 30 | 50 | 110 |
| Vespucius | 20 | 20 | 25 | 50 |
| Felicity | 20 | 15 | 20 | 40 |
| Field | 80 | 60 | 75 | 225 |

FOUR-MILE RACE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ecliptic | $150 | $200 | $100 | $175 |
| Major | 45 | 70 | 40 | 60 |

STEEPLE-CHASE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Duffy | $250 | $200 | $250 | $150 |
| Tammany | 100 | 75 | 120 | 60 |
| King John | 50 | 50 | 60 | 50 |
| Jim Tisdale | 50 | 40 | 55 | 35 |
| Surprise | 50 | 45 | 60 | 40 |
| Blackbird | 50 | 40 | 45 | 30 |

### A Correction.

Mr. A. SHYRMA, whose name appeared twice in a recent edition of the TIMES as having received two different amounts on the same pay-roll in the same month, states that it was an error. The mistake is attributable to the irregular manner in which the proofs were made up that were sent from the New-York Printing Company for the Controller's office. Mr. SHYRMA is spoken of by Mr. SHEPPARD KNAPP and other gentlemen of standing as an honest, industrious, young man, and incapable of conniving at any fraud perpetrated by the Ring.

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—*Advertisement.*

**Special Notice.**

The immense slaughter, at auction, of the trees contained in HIGGINS' nursery, Flushing, will be positively closed to-morrow, (Saturday,) on which occasion the finest stock on the catalogue will be disposed of. Sale will commence at 11 o'clock sharp. Take cars at Hunter's Point at 10 o'clock sharp, get out at Whitestone, and walk to the grounds.

Catalogues of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.—*Advertisement.*

**A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,**

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and "WHITE ROSE."—*Advertisement.*

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NILSSON BOUQUET,

AN EXQUISITE PERFUME.—*Adv.*

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## NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britian. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

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## THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

### SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of Sunday, the 8th inst., will contain a selection of articles of interest to all classes of readers, and specially adapted for the family circle.

The Editorial articles will be found to possess their usual variety and interest, and original papers on social and general subjects lend a special value to this edition.

Among the latter will be found a highly interesting and romantic historical retrospect, entitled GORE HOUSE AND THE BLESSINGTONS, by N. S. D., the author of last week's interesting notes on Pompeii.

A letter from Guyaquil gives a startling account of AN ALLIGATOR HUNT.

THE SPIRIT OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS will contain a review of the current subjects of discussion among the chief ecclesiastical journals of the country.

Under the department of CURRENT LITERATURE will be found a capital story, and a large variety of interesting and amusing extracts from the newest books and periodicals.

THE DRAMATIC SUMMARY will be found full and varied. All the dramatic news, foreign and domestic, will be carefully given.

The column headed MILITARY GOSSIP will contain a full summary of matters interesting to members of our National Guard Regiments.

Our Sunday edition contains a full digest of the LATEST INTELLIGENCE received by mail and telegraph from all parts of the world up to the hour of going to press. The LOCAL REPORTS are invariably distinguished by fullness and accuracy, and a due proportion of letters from our special correspondents at the various news centres of the world, enhances the interest and completes the value of this edition.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the Sunday edition is specially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching, for business purposes, the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The extensive popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

**A Gloomy State of the Mind, a Dull** headache, a want of energy, a disposition to magnify every evil, a sense of weariness, and a disinclination to motion, are some of the symptoms which indicate a derangement of the liver or bilious system. Speedy relief from so miserable condition may be obtained by assisting the stomach and liver to perform their natural functions, an office Dr. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS will perform for you with much certainty, and if taken as directed, with but little inconvenience. Sold everywhere.

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## MARRIED.

ABRAMS—RUSSELL.—On Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1871, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. F. G. Clark, D. D., Dr. JAMES C. ABRAMS to CARRIE, only daughter of Robert Russell, Esq., all of this City.

BULL—BENNETT.—On Thursday, Oct. 5, at the residence of Mr. Henry Harley, by Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., HENRY K. BULL, Jr., to ANNIE W. BENNETT.

BULLARD—RICHARDS.—At the residence of the bride's father, at Irvington, on the Hudson, on Wednesday, Oct. 4, by Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., JOHN R. BULLARD, of Boston, to Miss MARY A., daughter of Mr. A. C. Richards.

GIFFING—EADIE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 4, at the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Duane, ISAAC A. GIFFING, of New-York, and CAROLINE T., daughter of John Eadie, Esq., of the former place.

HALL—FULLGRAFF.—On Thursday, Oct. 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, Morrisania, N. Y., by Rev. A. S. Hull, ISAAC H. HALL, of Charleston, S. C., to GERTRUDE J. FULLGRAFF. No cards.

LANE—UNDERHILL.—On 5th instant, at residence of bride, by Friends' ceremony, WILLIAM J. LANE, of Millbrook, Dutchess County, to SUSAN, daughter of Alex. Underhill, of Brooklyn.

HALSEY—SLOCUM.—At the residence of the bride's mother, at Hudson, on Tuesday, Oct. 3, by Rev. D. R. Frazer, L. W. HALSEY, of New-York, to Mrs. M. J. SLOCUM, of Hudson.

LOMAS—HEATH.—On Wednesday, Oct. 4, at the residence of the bride's parents, ROBERT I. LOMAS, Jr., to FANNIE, daughter of Dr. A. S. Heath. All of this City.

TURNER—MERWIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 108 2d-place, by Rev. James A. Daly, assisted by Rev. Edward Taylor, D. D., FREDERIC M. TURNER and EMMA D., daughter of Joseph Merwin, Esq.

VAN RENSSELAER—KING.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 4, by Rev. Dr. E. A. Washburn, MAY, daughter of Archibald Gracie King, to JOHN K. VAN RENSSELAER, son of the late Gen. Henry Van Rensselaer.

## DIED.

BARRY.—At Stamford, Conn., Thursday, Oct. 5, W. FREDERIC BARRY, eldest son of the late Samuel F. Barry, of this City.

Funeral on Saturday, at Danbury.

BELL.—On Thursday, Oct. 5, Mrs. MARY BELL, relict of Isaac Bell, and daughter of the late John Ellis.

BLACKWELL.—On Thursday, Oct. 5, MARIA A., wife of T. L. Blackwell, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 75 Wilson-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

BURR.—In San Francisco, Oct. 4, 1871, HENRY S. BURR, formerly of Fairfield, Conn., aged 45 years.

The remains will be brought to Fairfield for interment. Notice of funeral on their arrival.

COYNE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 5, ANNA JANE, eldest daughter of J. J. and Mary J. Coyne, aged 8 years and 11 months.

Funeral from the Broad-street Baptist Church, corner Broad and Pearl sts., this day, Oct. 7, at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Trains leave Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty-st., at 1 and 2 P. M., in time to attend the funeral.

DEIDRICK.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 6, 1871, CATHARINE DEIDRICK, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Methodist Episcopal Church, Quincy-st., corner Nostrand-av., on Sunday, Oct. 8, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

FANCHER.—At Shreveport, La., on Wednesday, Oct. 4, WILLIAM S. FANCHER, formerly of this City, in the 29th year of his age.

HELIKER.—On Friday, Oct. 6, of typhoid fever, JOHN B. HELIKER, in the 29th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to meet at the ferry, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 3 o'clock this afternoon, from whence the remains will be taken to Staten Island for interment.

HUTCHISON.—On Thursday, the 5th inst., ALEXANDER HUTCHISON, in his 34th year.

Relatives and friends of the family, and also of his father-in-law, Col. David Morrison, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 232 East 79th-st., on Saturday, 7th inst., at 12½ P. M.

JENNER.—On the 6th instant, at Newark, N. J., SOLOMON JENNER, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, the 10th instant, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 75 Murray-st.

PATTERSON.—COMFORT M. PATTERSON, at the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. Dr. Miley, in Sing Sing, Oct. 6, aged 72.

Friends are invited to attend her funeral service, on Monday, 9th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., at her late residence.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

ROACH.—On Wednesday, Oct. 4, at the residence of her son-in-law, H. G. Stone, SARAH, relict of Chas. Hallett Roach, in the 71st year of her age.

Funeral services at St. James' Church, Newtown, Long Island, on Sunday, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 1¼.

RATHBUN.—On Friday morning, Oct. 6, 1871, ALICE, wife of Benjamin Rathbun, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Oct. 9, at 10 A. M., from the Broadway Hotel, corner Broadway and 42d-st., without further notice.

ROBINSON.—On Thursday, Oct. 5, ELSIE, wife of John Robinson, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, James E. Halsey, No. 34 Grove-st., New-York, on Sunday, Oct. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

SCOTT.—On Wednesday evening, 4th inst., at the residence of her nephew, F. C. Havemeyer, Esq., Throgg's Neck, Mrs. MARY SCOTT, in the 86th year of her age.

The friends of the family and of her sister, Mrs. Catherine Havemeyer, are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday next at 1 o'clock from No. 323 West 15th-st.

WALKER.—On Friday, Oct. 6, WM. F. WALKER, aged 43 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 233 West 33d-st., on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 10 A. M.

WALKER.—On Friday morning, Oct. 6, SUSAN LAURETTA, wife of Henry D. Walker.

Funeral services at Christ's Church, 35th-st. and 5th-av., at 3½ o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

WILLING.—On Wednesday, Oct. 4, MARGARET A., wife of Louis Willing, eldest daughter of Henry and Susan M. Adams, in her 38th year.

Friends and relatives are invited to the funeral services at 11 A. M., Saturday, Oct. 7, at St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av.

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**THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF** the Citizens and Tax-payers for the Financial Reform of the City and County of New-York:

The undersigned members of the Sub-Committee on Ways and Means, respectfully solicit subscriptions to the fund for defraying the expenses of the above Committee of Seventy in performing the duty devolved upon that Committee at the meeting held at Cooper Union, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 4, 1871. Such subscriptions may be sent to EMIL SAUER, Esq., Treasurer, at No. 120 Broadway; to either of the undersigned, or to the collectors duly appointed for the purpose, who will show their authority.

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## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange**—Oct. 6.

FIRST BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| $50,000 U. S. 6s, C. '81.118⅛ | $5000 Am. Dock & Im. Co. 7s.bet. call. 99 |
| 500 U.S. 5-20 C., '62.115⅜ | 20 Merch. Ex. Bank.100 |
| 21,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65, new..........114⅝ | 100 Md. Coal Co.......... 30⅞ |
| 2,500 U.S. 5-20 C., '67.114⅝ | 100 do..........b3. 31 |
| 10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...114⅞ | 200 Con. Coal of Md.... 46⅞ |
| 12,000 Tenn. St. 6s, o.. 60 | 200 co....bet. call. 47 |
| 1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. 68⅛ | 100 Quicksilver Min.... 19⅝ |
| 2,000 do..........s3. 68 | 100 Sp.Mt. Coal x.div., bet. call.......... 69⅛ |
| 4,000 do.......... 67½ | 300 Pac. Mail, bet.call. 52⅛ |
| 1,000 do.......... 67⅛ | 75 Adams Exp....b. c. 87⅛ |
| 7,000 Va. 6s, Consol.. 64⅛ | 100 N.Y.C.&H.R...b.c. 93 |
| 5,000 do.......... 64 | 100 do..........b.c. 92⅞ |
| 10,000 N. C. St. 6s, n.. 24 | 300 Erie....bet. call.c. 30⅝ |
| 7,000 N. C. 6s, Sp. T.. 16 | 100 Erie Preferred..... 66 |
| 2,000 S. C. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July. 51⅛ | 200 do.......... 65⅞ |
| 37,000 do.......... 51 | 1000 Reading......b. c.114⅝ |
| 500 do.......... 52 | 100 Mich. Central......119⅛ |
| 5,000 Mo. St. 6s....... 96⅛ | 100 L. S. & M. S........106⅝ |
| 1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 94 | 100 do...........c.106⅛ |
| 10,000 P. R. 7s. guar. by St. of Mo.100⅛ | 100 do...........bs.106⅞ |
| 3,000 Del., L. & W., 2d.. 97 | 300 Chi. & N. W......... 69⅞ |
| 15,000 Gt. West, 2d.... 88 | 100 do....bet. call. 69⅝ |
| 1,000 Gal. & Chi., 1st.105 | 100 N. J. Central.......113⅛ |
| 10,000 C. & T. S. F. bds.102⅛ | 200 do....bet. call.113 |
| 2,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st. 94⅛ | 100 Chi. & R. I.........c.110⅛ |
| 1,000 T. & W. con. con. bds.......... 89 | 100 Mil. & St. Paul.... 63⅛ |
| | 100 Del., Lack. & W..110⅛ |
| 10,000 Col., C. & I. C. 1st.........b3. 89½ | 100 do...........110 |
| | 100 Chi., Bur. & Quin.131 |
| 5,000 N. Y. & N. H. 6s bds.......... 97 | 40 Morris & Essex... 94⅝ |
| | 100 Hannibal & St. Jo. 60⅝ |
| 18 Bk. of Commerce..117 | 100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 74⅛ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| $1,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65,n.114⅛ | 200 Cons. Coal Md..b3. 47 |
| 16,000 U S. 5-20 R.,'65,n.114⅛ | 300 do...bet. call. 47⅛ |
| 6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.114⅛ | 300 Quicksilver Min'g. 19⅝ |
| 5,000 do.......... 114⅛ | 300 Pacific Mail....... 52⅛ |
| 3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.114⅛ | 100 do.......... 52⅝ |
| 20,000 U. S. 6s, Cur'cy.114⅛ | 25 Adams Express..... 87⅛ |
| 1,000 do..........c.114⅛ | 200 N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 93 |
| 5,000 do..........114⅛ | 600 do....bet. call. 93 |
| 11,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n... 67⅛ | 100 Erie Pf.......... 65 |
| 10,000 do.......... 67⅛ | 100 L. S. & M. So......106⅝ |
| 12,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July... 51 | 200 Cleve. & Pitts......122⅛ |
| | 100 Un. Pac....bet. call. 28⅛ |
| 5,000 do.......... 50⅛ | 600 Chi. & N. W...b. c. 70 |
| 1,000 Un. Pacific 1st.. 89⅛ | 500 H. & St. Jo......... 61 |
| 5,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 89⅛ | 100 do..........b3. 61 |
| 5,000 do.......... 89⅛ | 300 H. & St. Jo. Pf.... 75⅛ |
| 13,000 U. P. 7s. L. G. B. 79 | 100 Col., C. & I. C.... 20⅛ |
| 7,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.102⅛ | 30 Chi. & Alton.......119 |
| 10,000 Chi. & N.W. 1st. 99 | |

Friday, Oct. 6—P. M.

The Gold men were disappointed this morning in the demand for the Cash Gold, though some loans were made early at a bonus of a sixteenth of one per cent. The subsequent transactions were free of bonus or else at a 3 ⅌ cent. interest for carrying. The sales fell from 114⅜@114⅛ ⅌ cent., but subsequently returned to 114¼ ⅌ cent.

The course of Foreign Exchange was again suddenly reversed. Bills were up to 108⅛@108⅜ ⅌ cent. for 60-days' London, and 109⅛@109⅜ ⅌ cent. short sight. Telegrams reported from London a renewal of a heavy drain on the Bank of England for Germany late yesterday and this morning, and the talk is of 5 ⅌ cent. interest next week should this demand continue. The English Railways, in which heavy speculations had been indulged for some months under the 2@2½ ⅌ cent. Money market, have rapidly fallen since the recent advance to 3@4 ⅌ cent., and the prevailing feeling this morning was unfavorable. This has not only started Exchange here, but renewed some very ridiculous rumors in regard to the Anglo-American syndicate in our New Law. The relation of this negotiation to the Money market is so secondary, not to say remote, (the actual operation being a simple exchange of one class of 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds held in Europe and notified for redemption, for the new class of 5 ⅌ cents,) that it is difficult to imagine how any financial trouble can grow out of it, and we undertake to say there will be none, short of the surrender to the Treasury or the Syndicate of the Five ⅌ cent preliminary deposit, and then only to the defaulting subscribers, and not to the Syndicate or to the Treasury.

The market for Money is quiet at 6@7 ⅌ cent. The stock speculation is tame, and the demand for Money to carry on the Railroad movement at the Exchange is less than earlier in the week.

In the Public Funds the transactions were moderate at yesterday's prices, the market closing firm. The Tennessee State Bonds had a further fall of 2 ⅌ cent. The South Carolinas show more steadiness. The Pacific Bonds are steady for the Union First Mortgage at 89¼@89½, and firm for the Centrals at 102⅛@102¼ ⅌ cent. The changes in the Railway Shares and Miscellaneous Stocks from last week were not important at the Boards of the Exchange, but, as remarked above, the general temper of speculation is tame, and the market acts as though the leading operators are not able to see their way clear for much profit, for some weeks to come, on either side of the account. The turn of the Rochester Convention is not regarded as favorable to the early restoration of confidence in the affairs of the City and County, political or financial, and the Wall-street settlements growing out of the recent exposures of the Ring and its large following of speculators, it is feared are not yet over.

After the late Board the following quotations were made, as compared with Thursday night:

CLOSING PRICES—OCT. 6.

| | Thursday. | Friday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 10-40s | 111⅛ | 111⅛ |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 115⅜ | 115⅜ |
| United States 5-20s of 1867 | 114⅝ | 114⅝ |
| American Gold | 114⅛ | 114⅛ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | 108¼ | 108⅜ |
| N. Y. C. and Hudson | 92⅞ | 92⅞ |
| N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs | 87⅞ | 87⅛ |
| Reading | 114⅛ | 114⅜ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 110⅛ | 110⅛ |
| North-west Common | 69⅞ | 69⅝ |
| North-west Preferred | 90⅞ | 90⅞ |
| Pacific Mail | 52⅛ | 52⅛ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 81⅛ | 81⅛ |
| St. Paul Common | 62⅞ | 62⅝ |
| Lake Shore | 106⅞ | 106⅞ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 42⅛ | 42⅛ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 62⅛ | 62⅛ |
| Western Telegraph | 66⅝ | 66⅜ |
| Erie | 30⅛ | 30⅜ |
| Union Pacific | 28⅛ | 27⅞ |

We disagree with some of our neighbors in regard to the alleged great bargain of Messrs. Rothschild in their contract for $15,000,000 City 6 ⅌ cents, (gold interest,) last Summer, at 104⅛ ⅌ cent. The Currency 7 ⅌ cents had been selling under the same price long before the Consolidated Act of April, 1871, and before the developments of the enormous extent of the debt a few weeks thereafter. The City bonds are *not* as good as United States Gold 6 ⅌ cents., and never have been under any circumstances, least of all under the Tammany Administration, speaking, as we do, in the market sense, the true rule of determining whether the City made a sacrifice or not at 104⅛ ⅌ cent. The negotiation could not be supplemented, of course, at present. It was entered upon as a fair contract at the time, nevertheless, and neither the Rothschilds nor Mr. Belmont are the bankers to complain of its hardships under the subsequent startling revelations of municipal rascality. It is stated that they have already advanced $10,000,000 on the contract, and had received about $9,000,000 bonds, when Judge Barnard's injunction was issued. They are bound for $5,675,000 in Cash additional and the City is bound to deliver $6,000,000 in Bonds additional. But if for the accommodation of present emergencies a modification of the contract is needful to enable Mr. Green to issue a different class of Bonds before the injunction upon the Consolidated Bonds is removed, the way would seem plain, through a consultation with Mr. Belmont's European principals, to end the negotiation with $10,000,000 at 104⅛ ⅌ cent. in place of $15,000,000 at this figure, conditioned that no further Consolidated Bonds shall hereafter be issued to the prejudice of the original option to these parties.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 6. }

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold receipts | $676,174 09 |
| Gold payments | 2,081,262 08 |
| Gold balance | 65,166,373 38 |
| Currency receipts | 2,539,581 49 |
| Currency payments | 338,948 77 |
| Currency balance | 10,196,398 97 |
| Customs | 368,000 00 |

The following quotations were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81 | 117 | 5-20 reg., n. i., '65 | 114⅛ |
| 6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81 | 118 | 5-20 coup., n. i., '65 | 114⅛ |
| 5-20 reg., '62 | 112⅛ | 5-20 reg., '67 | 114⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., '62 | 115⅜ | 5-20 coup., '67 | 114⅝ |
| 5-20 reg., '64 | 112⅛ | 5-20 coup., '68 | 114⅝ |
| 5-20 coup., '64 | 115⅛ | 10-40 reg | 111 |
| 5-20 reg., '65 | 112⅛ | 10-40 coup | 111⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., '65 | 115⅛ | 6s, currency | 114⅛ |

And the following for the State Bonds:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tennessee 6s, old | 63⅛ | Connecticut 6s | 101 |
| Tenn. 6s, new bonds | 67⅛ | Alabama 5s | 69 |
| Va. 6s, reg., old, '66 | 67 | Alabama 8s | 100⅛ |
| Va. 6s, reg., old, '67 | 64 | Ark. 6s, Funded | 58 |
| Va. 6s, Consol. Bonds | 64 | Ark. 7s, L.R.&F.S. is. | 48 |
| Va. 6s, Deferred do | 26 | Ohio 6s, '75 | 103 |
| Georgia 7s, new bonds | 92 | Ohio 6s, '81 | 105 |
| Ga. 7s, Gold bonds | 96⅛ | Ohio 6s, '86 | 106 |
| N. Carolina 6s, old | 42 | Ills. Canal bonds, '70 | 112 |
| N. C. Funding Act, '68 | 28 | Ills. Coup. 6s, '77 | 101 |
| N. C. new bonds | 24 | Ills. Coup. 6s, '79 | 101 |
| N. C. Special Tax | 16 | Ills. War Loan | 101 |
| South Carolina 6s | 75 | Indiana 6s, War Loan | 100 |
| S. C. 6s, Jan. & July | 50⅛ | Michigan 6s, '73 | 102⅛ |
| S. C. 6s, April & Oct | 49⅛ | Michigan 6s, '78 | 102⅛ |
| Missouri 6s | 96⅛ | Michigan 6s, '83 | 102⅛ |
| Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is. | 95 | Michigan 7s, '78 | 103 |
| La. 6s, Levee bonds | 70 | N. Y. Reg. Bounty L. | 109⅛ |
| La. 8s, Levee bonds, '75 | 79 | N. Y. Coup., B. L. | 109⅛ |
| La. 8s, 1910 | 92 | N. Y. 6s, Canal Loan | 108 |
| California 7s | 114 | | |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 | 93⅛ | Tol. & W. Cons. Conv. | 88 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. | 92 | Han. & Naples 1st | 89 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub. | 92 | Gt. Western 1st, '88 | 91⅛ |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 | 102 | Gt. Western 2d, '93 | 88 |
| Erie 1st, ext. | 101 | Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90 | 88 |
| Erie 7s, 2d, '79 | 93 | Ill. & So. Iowa 1st | 85 |
| Erie 7s, 3d, '83 | 91 | Galena & Chic. Ext. | 105⅛ |
| Erie 7s, 5th, '88 | 84 | Galena & Chic. 2d | 98 |
| Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77 | 96 | Chic., R. I. & Pac. | 101 |
| Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85 | 104⅛ | Morris & Essex 1st | 105 |
| Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75 | 102⅛ | Cleve. & Tol. S. F. | 102⅛ |
| Harlem 1st, 7s | 102⅛ | N. J. Cen. 1st, new | 103 |
| M. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82 | 117 | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d | 101 |
| Chic., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ ct. | 112⅛ | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d | 100 |
| Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d | 99 | Cl. & Pitts. Cons. S.F. | 94 |
| M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ ct. | 103 | Cleve. & Pitts. 2d | 98 |
| Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo. | 102 | Cleve. & Pitts. 3d | 97 |
| Cen. Pac. Gold Bds. | 102⅛ | Chic. & Alton S. F. | 101 |
| Union Pac. L. G. 7s | 79 | Chic. & Alton Inc. | 92⅛ |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., '75 | 103⅛ | Ohio & Miss. Cons. | 94 |
| Belle. & So. I. 1st, 8s | 96 | Dub. & Sioux C. 1st | 95⅛ |
| Alton & T. H. 1st | 99 | St. Louis & I. M. 1st | 90 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d Pf. | 87 | Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10 | 93 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d. Inc. | 79 | Mil. & St. P. 1st | 94⅛ |
| Chic. & N. W. S. F. | 100 | Marietta & Cin. 1st | 97 |
| Chic. & N. W. Cons. Bs. | 91 | Chic. & Mil. 1st | 95 |
| Chic. & N. W. Ex. Bs. | 92⅛ | Joliet & Chic. 1st | 107 |
| Chic. & N. W. 1st | 98 | Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st | 89 |
| Del., Lack. & W. 1st | 101 | Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. | 87⅛ |
| Del., Lack. & W. 2d | 97 | Tol., Peo. & W. 2d | 79 |
| Tol. & Wab. 1st, ext. | 95⅛ | N. Y. & N. H. 2d | 97 |
| Tol. & W. 1st. St. L. Div. | 88 | Bos., H. & E., guar. | 22 |
| Tol. & W. Equip. Bds. | 84 | C. Falls & Minn. 1st | 85 |

And the following for the Miscellaneous Stocks:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Del. & Hud. Canal | 122⅛ | Mariposa Min. Co. | 1⅝ |
| Pennsylvania Coal | 220 | Mariposa Min. Co. Pf. | 2⅛ |
| Maryland Coal Co. | 30⅛ | Mar. M. Co. T'e C's. | 21 |
| Spring Mount. Coal | 69 | Wells-Far. Ex. S'p. | 2 |
| Cons'd Coal of Md. | 46⅛ | Amer. M. Union Ex. | 57⅛ |
| West. Union Tel. | 66⅛ | U. S. Express | 57⅛ |
| Quick. Mining Co. | 19⅛ | Pacific Mail S. S. Co. | 52⅛ |
| Quick. Min. Co. Pref. | 25⅛ | | |

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—OCT. 6.

*Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, old | 101⅛ | Bid. |
| City 6s, new | 101⅛ | 101⅞ |
| Pennsylvania Central | 62 | 62⅛ |
| Reading | 114⅛ | 114⅜ |
| Lehigh Valley | 61⅞ | 62 |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 26⅞ | 27⅛ |
| Northern Central | 41⅞ | Bid. |
| Lehigh Navigation | 37 | 37⅛ |
| Lehigh Gold Loan | 91⅛ | About. |

The Controller of the Currency, at Washington, has called for reports from the National Banks, as of their condition on the morning of Monday, Oct. 2. The Albany Superintendent of State Banking has called for reports from the Local Banks as of their condition on the morning of Saturday, Aug. 26. The City Banks are now advertising their reports, pursuant to these notices.

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $2,679,566; amount marketed, $2,661,396.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND-GRANT BONDS
OF THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500, AND $100, can now be had from the undersigned or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States. The attention of investors is invited to the merits of these bonds, secured by a first and only mortgage on the road, equipments, franchises, and property of a trunk line of railroad which will shorten the distance between New-York and San Francisco some 230 miles, and in addition the mortgage to secure the bonds covers a land-grant of 1,500,000 acres of the most fertile land in the West, which is prohibited from being sold at less than four ($4) dollars per acre by the terms of the mortgage deed, and according to the present market price of the Illinois Central Company's lands is worth $18,750,000. This loan was originally for $5,500,000, but has been largely reduced by subscriptions of actual investors. The remaining balance of the loan is offered at 97½ and accrued interest, but the right is reserved to advance the price at any time, without notice.

The bonds have thirty years to run; bear 8 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, free of taxes. BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered with the coupons ON, or can be registered with the coupons OFF, and interest paid to registered owner. Interest payable Aug. 15 and Feb. 15. A liberal sinking fund, formed from the entire land sales, in payment for which the bonds will be received at par and accrued interest, provides for the early extinguishment of this loan.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

These bonds offer favorable inducements to parties desiring to fund their Five-Twenties or other high-priced securities.

In converting Five-Twenties the investors realize 17 per cent. profit on the principal; 2 per cent. per annum excess of interest; and at the same time get a perfect security.

Maps, circulars, documents, and full information furnished on application.

*Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted at 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½.*

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞FIVE-TWENTIES CAN BE FUNDED with us into the best Railroad Bonds. We recommend those of the RONDOUT AND OSWEGO COMPANY for three reasons: 1. These Bonds are safe. The road is near this City. Every investor can travel over it for himself. The net earnings of one-half of the line pay at present 10 per cent. on all the bonds which will be issued on the whole road. 2. By conversion, as we recommend, the investor adds 25 per cent. to his capital. 3. He also adds 48 1-3 per cent. to his income.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st.

☞LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS for sale at ninety-two and one-half and accrued interest.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

# CONVERSION OF 5-20 BONDS.

AN IMMEDIATE PROFIT OF
FOURTEEN PER CENT.
AND AN ANNUAL INCREASE OF INCOME OF
THIRTY-EIGHT PER CENT.
WILL BE SECURED TO HOLDERS OF 5-20S BY
CONVERTING THEM AT ONCE INTO
7-30 Land Grant Gold Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

☞JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI, 8 PER CENT. BONDS,
For sale by
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.

☞MISSOURI, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—This road runs between the Hannibal and St. Jo Railroad and the Burlington and Missouri River Railway, and will be a rival of these roads and of the Rock Island and North-western Railroads. It passes through a tier of counties west of the Mississippi, whose statistics promise a larger business than some of its above-mentioned rivals enjoy. All the said rival enterprises are profitable and successful to an eminent degree. It is pushing forward with rapidity, has much road finished, and presents a solid security for its present issue of bonds.

We offer them at 90 and accrued interest.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Friday, Oct. 6, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pks | 27 | Hides, No. | 215 |
| Bees-wax, pks | 8 | Leather, Sides | 5,350 |
| Cotton, bales | 2,955 | Moss, bales | 45 |
| Copper, bbls | 59 | Spirits Turp., bbls | 343 |
| Dried Fruit, pks | 477 | Tar, bbls | 111 |
| Eggs, bbls | 823 | Resin, bbls | 2,275 |
| Flour, bbls | 8,289 | Oil-cake, pks | 256 |
| Wheat, bushels | 287,805 | Pork, pks | 8 |
| Corn, bushels | 69,200 | Cut-meats, pks | 184 |
| Oats, bushels | 130,887 | Grease, pks | 80 |
| Rye, bushels | 25,000 | Lard, pks | 707 |
| Malt, bushels | 400 | Lard, kegs | 270 |
| Barley, bushels | 30,917 | Butter, pks | 2,216 |
| Flax-seed, bushels | 9,104 | Cheese, pks | 6,667 |
| Beans, bbls | 143 | Tallow, pks | 103 |
| B. E. Peas, bags | 439 | Starch, boxes | 1,875 |
| Corn-meal, bbls | 150 | Tea, half chests | 8,422 |
| Corn-meal, bags | 175 | Tobacco, hhds | 105 |
| Ginseng, pks | 2 | Tobacco, bxs. & cs. | 969 |
| Hemp, bales | 11 | Whisky, bbls | 715 |
| Hops, bales | 404 | Wool, bales | 25 |

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Resolute*, for Liverpool—32 hhds. Tallow, 7,882 bushels Corn, 41,990 bushels Wheat, 200 tcs. Lard, 411 bales Cotton, 321 pks. Clocks, 694 bags Oil-cake, 175 tons Oil-cake, 30 hhds. Tobacco, 148 bxs. Shoe-pegs, 2,600 bxs. Flour.

By the ship *Agenor*, for Liverpool—31,908 bushels Corn, 271 hhds. Tallow, 42 bbls. Tallow, 743 tcs. Lard, 100 hhds. Tobacco, 40 cs. Tobacco, 28,500 bushels Wheat, 50 bbls. Cotton Seed-oil, 117 bales Cotton.

By the ship *Merom*, for Liverpool—30 bales Cotton, 77,500 ℔s. Lard, 63,007 ℔s. Tallow, 20,983 bushels Corn.

By the ship *Webster*, for London—8,000 bushels Corn, 4,626 gallons Oil, 1,119 cases Sewing Machines, 239 cakes Scraps, 300 bbls. Flour, 1,428,232 ℔s. Oil-cake, 285 pieces Mahogany, 37,371 ℔s. Grease, 49,171 ℔s. Wax, 29,223 bushels Wheat, 163,859 ℔s. Cotton-seed Cake, 112 hhds. Tobacco.

By the ship *Plymouth Rock*, for London—500 bbls. Resin, 22,131 bushels Wheat, 1,260 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. Zinc, 60 casks Paint, 108 boxes Spermaceti, 80 hhds. Tobacco, 430,323 ℔s. Oil-cake, 5,551 gallons Sperm-oil, 5,700 Staves, 150 cases Milk, 100 bbls. Lampblack.

By the bark *C. E. Jayne*, for Bristol—41,308 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Glenfrien*, for Gloucester—28,031 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Fanny*, for Cork and orders—2,354 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Margherita*, for Cork and orders—23,157 bushels Corn.

By the brig *Osses*, for Cork and orders—21,047 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Evening Star*, for Dublin—20,000 bushels Corn.

By the brig *Amelia*, for Oporto—300 bbls. Flour, 3,632 ℔s. Lard, 7,610 bushels Wheat, 22,200 ℔s. Tallow, 16 boxes Clocks, 5,760 Staves.

By the brig *Clara Louise*, for Humacoa—40 bbls. Pork, 325 bbls. Flour, 20 bushels Oats, 50 boxes Florida Water, 100 bbls. Cement, 40 bales Oakum, 50 bbls. Potatoes, 50 bbls. Onions, 1,000 gallons Refined Petroleum, 5,907 ℔s. Lard, 600 ℔s. Butter, 1,625 ℔s. Ham, 1,286 ℔s. Cheese, 400 reams Paper, 74 boxes Chairs, 10,000 feet Lumber.

By the schooner *Frank Howard*, for Para—650 bbls. Flour, 150 bbls. Cement, 5,771 gallons Kerosene, 2,957 ℔s. Lard, 120 pkgs. Paper, 35 cases Crackers, 60 cases Matches, 34 cases Machetes, 20 cases Chairs, 10 bales Stripes, 10,183 feet Lumber, 10 cases Chairs.

And from Philadelphia, for Langesemd & Co., by the bark *Haabet*, 83,474 gallons Refined Petroleum.... For Bremen, by the bark *Onkel*, 118,584 gallons Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Continue in request and firm at $7 25@$7 75 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 75 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

BEES-WAX—Has been in demand at 32½c.@33c. ⅌ ℔.

BRICKS—Continue in fair demand, including Common Pale to North River, $5@$9 50; Jersey, $7 25@$7 75; Croton, $12@$15 by the cargo, and Philadelphia Front at $28@$30 ⅌ thousand.

COAL—The demand has been active and prices have been quoted strong and buoyant. We quote: Liverpool Gas Cannel Coal at $13; do. House do., $18; Newcastle Gas, $8 ⅌ ton of 2,240 ℔s.; Anthracite, $5@$6 50 ⅌ ton for cargoes.

COCOA—Quiet at former rates.

COFFEE—Has been offered sparingly and quoted stronger in price, on a good demand; sales here, 4,200 bags Rio by the *Alpha*, 535 bags do. by the *Humboldt*, and 3,000 bags by the *May Queen*, (a resale,) on private terms. Quotations advanced ¼c. ⅌ ℔. since Tuesday. At Baltimore, sales of 540 bags do. by the *Adelaide*, 1,012 bags by the *Warren Ordway*, on private terms, and 3,015 by the *Talisman*, (the latter a resale,) at 13⅛c., gold, ⅌ ℔., in bond. Other kinds in fair demand and held with confidence. From Pedang a telegram was received, stating that at the Government sale the usual offering was promptly placed at decidedly higher prices: last month, 41.64 florins; the previous month, 31.60 florins. We quote: Java at 22c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18⅛c.; Laguayra, 16⅛c.@17c.; Rio, 12⅛c.@14⅛c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@18⅛c.; Jamaica, 16c.@18c.; Singapore, 18c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@17⅛c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 16⅛c.@17⅛c.; Savanila, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 15⅛c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10⅛c.@11c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—The demand has been less confident, and prices have favored purchasers, though quotations have not been altered. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,505 bales, (of which 222 bales were to arrive,) including 1,600 bales to shippers, 1,580 bales to spinners, 125 bales to speculators, and 200 bales in transit. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 9,600 bales, basis of Low Middling, at a reduction of 3-16c. ⅌ ℔., including, last evening, for October, 100 bales at 19 13-16c.; October, November and December, 100 bales each, at 19¾c., together; November, 100 bales at 19¾c.; November and December, 100 bales each, at 19¾c., together; December, 100 bales at 19⅞c., 100 bales at 19 13-16c., 1,000 bales at 19¾c.; January, 200 bales at 19 15-16c.; February, 50 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20 3-16c.; March, 100 bales at 20 7-16c. Exchanged—⅛c. paid to exchange 100 bales December for 100 bales February. And today, for October, 100 bales at 19¾c., 1,400 bales at 19 13-16c.; 600 bales at 19¾c.; 100 bales October, at 19 13-16c.; 100 bales each, November and December, at 19¾c., together; October and November, 100 bales each, at 19 13-16c., together; October, November, and December, 100 bales each, at 19 13-16c., together; November, 100 bales at 19 15-16c., 600 bales at 19¾c.; November and December, 100 bales each at 19¾c., together; December, 100 bales at 19 15-16c., 100 bales at 19⅞c., 100 bales at 19 13-16c.; 700 bales at 19¾c.; January, 200 bales at 19 15-16c., 1,000 bales at 19⅞c.; February, 50 bales at 20⅛c., 400 bales at 20⅛c., 300 bales at 20⅛c.; March, 100 bales at 20⅛c.; free on board at Baltimore, 300 bales, private terms. Exchanged—100 bales January for 100 bales October, even. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: October, 19.98c.; November, 19.88c.; December, 19.91c.; January, 20c.; March, 20.47c. The receipts at this port today were 2,955 bales, including 2,299 bales from Norfolk, 388 bales from Newbern, 32 bales from Washington, N. C., and 236 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports today were 8,993 bales, and for the week, 45,245 bales, against 33,385 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 172,339 bales, against 192,294 bales same time in 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

*Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.*

| | Uplands. | Alabama. | N. Orleans. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 17⅜ | 17⅝ | 18 | 18⅛ |
| Good Ordinary | 19⅛ | 19⅜ | 19⅝ | 19¾ |
| Low Middling | 19⅞ | 20⅛ | 20⅜ | 20½ |
| Middling | 20⅛ | 20⅜ | 20⅝ | 20¾ |
| Good Middling | 21⅛ | 21⅜ | 22 | 22⅛ |

*Liverpool.*

| | Oct. 6, 1871. Bales. | Week ending Oct. 6, 1870. Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Sales of the week | 183,000 | 78,340 |
| Of which exporters took | 15,000 | 13,570 |
| Of which speculators took | 49,000 | 2,610 |
| Total import of week | 196,000 | 90,203 |
| Of which American | 25,000 | 38,664 |
| Total stock | 499,000 | 537,710 |
| Of which American | 156,000 | 153,350 |
| Actual export | 3,000 | 11,631 |
| Amount afloat | 408,000 | 294,000 |
| Of which American | 36,000 | 23,000 |

Price of Middling Uplands in Liverpool, Oct. 6, 1870, 8¾d.

Price of Middling Uplands in New-York, Oct. 6, 1870, 16⅛c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in slack request and depressed in price, though the offerings have not been extensive at the ruling figures, and the principal holders seemed unwilling to make important concessions. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,300 bbls., all told, including very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 25@$8 75; inferior to very good Extra at $6 90@$7 25; very good to very fancy at $7 25@$7 65; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 85@$7 25; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio, $7@$7 40 ⅌ bbl.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 2 Flour ⅌ bbl | $4 80@$5 80 |
| Sour Flour | 5 00@ 6 25 |
| Superfine State and Western | 6 25@ 6 75 |
| Extra State | 6 90@ 7 65 |
| Extra City, shipping brands | 6 90@ 7 65 |
| Extra Genesee | 7 65@ 9 25 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands | 7 25@ 7 40 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 7 40@ 9 15 |
| Extra Western, shipping brands | 6 85@ 7 25 |
| Extra Western, trade and family brands | 7 25@ 9 15 |
| Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy | 7 30@10 25 |

Southern Flour continues in quite moderate request at drooping prices, with sales since our last of 780 bbls. at $7 15@$8 05 for ordinary to very good, and $8 05@$10 25 for very good to very choice extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate demand, and held with confidence at $4 60@$5 80 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 450 bbls. Corn-meal has been salable and steady at $3 30@$3 90 for White and Yellow Western, $3 65@$3 75 for Jersey, $4 30 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 20@$4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 385 bbls.

FRUIT—There has been a more confident inquiry for Raisins at firmer prices; sales, 3,500 boxes Layer on the basis of $4 for new, and $2 95@$3 05 for old, chiefly new; also 4,000 boxes Valencia at buoyant figures, closing at 12⅛c. ⅌ ℔. Currants have purchased to the extent of 2,000 bbls., part to arrive, on private terms, and part on the spot, at 8⅛c.@8⅜c. ⅌ ℔. In other kinds, a moderate jobbing trade was reported at uniform figures. We quote: Layer Raisins, $2 95@$3 05 for old, and $3 95@$4 for new; Currants, 7⅛c.@8c. for old, and 8⅛c.@8⅜c. for new ⅌ ℔.: Almonds, 14c.@17⅛c.; Figs, 9c.@18c.; Turkish Prunes, 7⅛c.@8c.; Brazil Nuts, 8⅛c.@9c.; Dates, 6⅛c.@7c.; Filberts, 9⅛c.@10⅛c., ⅌ ℔.; Canton Ginger, $8 50 ⅌ case; Sardines, 23⅛c.@24c. ⅌ quarter box.

FISH—A livelier inquiry has been noted for the leading kinds at buoyant rates. We quote: Dry Cod at $4 75@$5 75 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $17 50@$18; No. 2 do., $10 50@$11; No. 3 do., $7 75@$8 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $4@$6; Smoked Herring, 30c.@35c. for Scale, and 20c.@25c. for No. 1, ⅌ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been offered with increased freedom and quoted off in price 2c.@3c. ⅌ bushel, from the closing figures of yesterday. At the reduced figures, though opening quite dull, there was a fair call noted toward the close, chiefly from export buyers, and for the choice grades of Spring, for Red and Amber Winter, and for good to prime White Western, the market closing steadily, with less urgency on the part of holders to realize. Sales have been reported since our last of 151,000 bushels, all told, partly to arrive, including White Western at $1 63@$1 73, chiefly at $1 70@$1 72; Red and Amber Western at $1 53@$1 67, chiefly at $1 56@$1 60 for Red, and $1 62@$1 65 for New Amber do.; No. 1 Spring at $1 59 last evening and $1 58 today for choice, which were extreme figures; No. 2 Spring, $1 50@$1 54 for common straight Chicago to choice Milwaukee, mainly at $1 53@$1 54 for good to prime Milwaukee, afloat; White Genesee, $1 70@$1 75; Red and Amber do. at $1 58@$1 65, chiefly Red at $1 60; Red Prime at $1 50@ 53; State Spring at $1 50@$1 53 ⅌ bushel....Corn has been less sought after, and quoted lower. Most of the business was in Mixed Western, afloat, at from 75⅛c.@76c., mainly at 75⅛c., closing spiritlessly. Sales have been reported since our last of 132,500 bushels at 75⅛c.@76c. for New Mixed Western, afloat; 74⅛c. for do., in store; 74⅛c.@75c. for steamer grades; 76c.@77c. for Yellow Western. The first arrival of New Mixed, consigned to Carlos Cobb, was sold today at a low price; condition poor; the earliest arrival yet reported....Rye has been in moderate demand at 98c.@$1 for Western, afloat here and to arrive; sales, 8,600 bushels reported at the latter rate....Barley has been in fair supply and rather light demand at yielding prices. Sales, 18,000 bushels Western, 85c.@87½c., mostly at 85c. ⅌ bushel....Barley-malt has been offered rather freely and quoted heavy, on a moderate trade; sales, 18,000 bushels, at $1 25 for Canada West, $1 12½ for Chicago, and $1 02½@$1 07½ for State....Oats, in moderate request and lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 69,000 bushels at 52⅛c.@53c. for New Mixed Western, afloat here; 49c.@52c. for New Black; 52c.@54c. for ordinary to choice New White Western and White Ohio, from track, store and afloat.

HAY—Bale Hay has been moderately sought after at $1 10 for shipping, and at $1 20@$1 55 for local use, ⅌ 100 ℔s. Straw in less demand at from 55c.@$1 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—There has been some inquiry for Manila and Jute at our quotations. Other kinds neglected. We quote: American at $165@$170 for Undressed, and $255@$280 for Dressed, ⅌ ton; Russian, $225@$230, gold, ⅌ ton; Jute, 5c.@6⅛c., gold; Manila, 13⅛c.@13½c., gold; Sisal, 11⅛c.@11½c., gold; Jute Butts, 3⅛c.@4c., currency, ⅌ ℔.

HIDES—Business shows a moderate degree of animation, on a firm market.

HOPS—The demand has been fair for the better grades at higher and buoyant prices. We quote crop of 1871 at 35c.@65c.; crop of 1870 at 20c.@30c., and older growths at 9c.@20c. ⅌ ℔.

LATHS—Eastern continue in request at $2 25 ⅌ thousand.

LIME—Rockland salable and steady, including Common at $1 25 and Lump at $1 75 ⅌ bbl.

LEATHER—The demand has been moderate; values essentially unchanged.

LUMBER—Business has been tame and spiritless in most kinds at our quotations.

METALS—Copper has been moderately active at about previous prices; sales, 450,000 ℔s. Ingot at 23⅛c. on the spot, and 24c. for forward delivery. Iron strong and in demand, with very light offerings noted; sales, 500 tons Glengarnock Pig, to arrive, at $35; 200 tons Summerlee do. at $32, gold; and American, in lots, at full rates; also, 250 tons Wrought Scrap, from dock, at $39 25; and 100 tons Old T Rails at $43 75 ⅌ ton. Lead dull at former figures. Of Spelter, sales were reported of small lots of Silesian at $5 81@$5 87, gold, ⅌ 100 ℔s. Tin quiet at essentially unchanged rates; sales, 500 boxes assorted Charcoal Plates on the basis of $8 75@$8 87½, gold, for I. C.; 50 slabs Straits at 36⅛c., gold, cash, ⅌ ℔. We quote Ingot Copper, 23⅛c.@24c.; New sheathing Copper at 32c.; Old at 20c.@21c.; Bolts and Braziers, 34c. ⅌ ℔.; No. 1 American Pig-iron, $37@$38; No. 2 American Pig-iron, $34 50@$36; American Forge, $33@$34 50; Scotch Pig, $34@$38 50; English and American Bar-iron, refined, $79@$80 ⅌ ton; English Rails, $58@$59, gold; American, from the works, $70@$71, currency; Russia Sheet, 17⅛c.@18c., gold, ⅌ ℔.; Pig-lead, $5 95@$6 50, gold, ⅌ 100 ℔s.; Foreign Spelter, $5 75@$6 12½, gold, ⅌ 100 ℔s.; Domestic Spelter, $7@$11 ⅌ 100 ℔s., in currency; Straits Tin, 36⅛c.@37c.; Banca Tin, 41c.@42c.; English, 35⅛c.@35⅞c., gold, ⅌ ℔.; I. C. Coke Plates, $7 50@$8 50; I. C. Charcoal Plates, $8 62⅛c.@$9; Terne, $6 37⅛@$8 50, gold, ⅌ box; Zinc, 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; Regulus Antimony, 11⅛c.@11⅜c., gold, ⅌ ℔.; Drop Shot at 10⅛c., and Buck do. at 11⅛c. ⅌ ℔., cash.

MOLASSES—Dull at old figures. Two cargoes of Barbados, just arrived, had been previously disposed of. Of New-Orleans, 110 bbls. were sold, in lots, at 55c.@60c. ⅌ gallon, the latter an extreme rate.

NAVAL STORES—Resin active and dearer; sales, 5,400 bbls. Strained, here, at $3 90@$4, closing at $4; 5,000 bbls. do., at Wilmington, part at $3 20, and 1,200 bbls. Pale, here, at $8@$9, ⅌ 280 ℔s. Tar steady and quiet. Spirits Turpentine in fair demand at 64⅛c.@65c. ⅌ gallon; sales, 170 bbls.

OILS—The demand for most kinds has been slow and unsatisfactory, having been mainly for job lots. We quote: Crude Whale at 53c.@58c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 63c.@65c.; Crude Sperm at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 37½@$1 40; Bleached Sperm at $1 42½@$1 45; Lard-oil, 72⅛c.@90c.; Red Oil at 48c.@60c.; Linseed-oil, 83c., in casks, in job lots; Olive-oil at $1 20@$1 25, in casks; Menhaden at 39c.@41c.; Crude Seal at 58c.@60c.; Extra Refined Seal at 72⅛c.; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 46c.@48c.; Yellow, 54c.@62; White, 62⅛c.@67⅛c., ⅌ gallon; Castor-oil, 16c.@17c.; Tallow-oil, 75c.@77⅛c.; Palm-oil, 8⅛c.

OIL-CAKE—In fair request for export at firm prices.

PETROLEUM—Refined held above the views of shippers, and quiet, on the basis of 23⅛c.@24c., prompt delivery; sales, 1,000 bbls., buyer remainder of year, at 24⅛c.; also, 1,500 bbls., early delivery, at 23⅛c. ⅌ gallon. At Philadelphia, quotations were 24⅛c. prompt, and 24⅛c.@24⅜c. all month; inactive. Receipts at Philadelphia today, 3,929 bbls. Crude and 4,980 bbls. Refined; week, 6,900 bbls. Crude and 17,350 bbls. Refined....Crude dull, 14⅛c.@14⅛c....Naphtha steady; quiet....Case Oil unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very sparingly sought after today, yet quoted about steady, on comparatively limited offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls., in lots, at $13 50@$13 75, chiefly at $13 62½ for Western Mess, $10@$10 25 for New Prime to Extra Prime; $11 for Prime Mess; $13@$13 50 for Thin Mess, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery, there has been a limited call noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $13 50, seller October, with $13 62½ generally asked; 250 bbls., seller November, were placed at $13 62½ ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been inactive and heavy at from 5⅛c.@6⅛c. ⅌ ℔. Cut-meats continue inactive at 11c.@12c. for Hams; 5⅛c.@6⅛c. for Shoulders; 13⅛c.@14c. for Smoked Hams, ⅌ ℔......Bacon has been in fair request and strong in prices; sales, 350 boxes; City Cuts at 9c.@9⅛c. ⅌ ℔.....Lard has been moderately sought after at essentially unaltered figures. Sales have been reported of 1,100 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9⅛c.@10⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 10⅛c. for Western Steam; 10⅛c. for Kettle-rendered, and 10c. for City. For forward delivery sales were reported of 2,750 tcs. prime Western Steam, including seller October, at 10⅛c., seller November on private terms; seller December, January, and February at 9⅞c.; seller December and January at 10c.; seller January, February and March at 9⅞c.; seller January at 10c.; seller February, March and April, at 9⅞c. Beef continues in light demand at $8@$11 50 for Mess, and $11@$14 50 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef rules quiet within the range of from $14@$19 for Prime Mess, and $16@$22 50 for India Mess, ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams have been selling in lots within the range from at $23 50@$25 for new, ⅌ bbl. Butter and Cheese remain about as last reported.

RICE—In demand at steady rates. We quote Carolina at $8@$9; Rangoon at $6 87@$7 12, and Patna at $7 25@$7 75.

SALT—Continues in fair request at firm prices.

SALTPETRE—Has been in demand and firm at 8⅛c.@9c., currency, ⅌ ℔.

SEEDS—Have attracted less attention, including Clover at 10c.@11c. for old and new, ⅌ ℔.; Rough Flax, $2 03@$2 05; Timothy, $3@$3 50; Calcutta Linseed at $2 20, gold, ⅌ 56 ℔. bushel; sales, 1,000 bags Calcutta Linseed at the quoted rate.

SKINS—Have been rather quiet since our last, but held with firmness.

SOAP—Has been in demand at full rates, including Castile at 12⅛c.@12⅜c.; Colgate's Pale, 7⅛c.; Family, 8⅛c., and No. 1, 6⅛c. ⅌ ℔.

SPICES—Have been fairly active and buoyant as to price, including No. 1 Nutmegs at 97⅛c.@$1; Mace at $1 45@$1 50; Cassia, 36c.; White Pepper, 34c.@35c.; East India Pepper at 17c.@18c.; Ginger at 9⅛c.@11c.; Pimento at 9c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—The offerings of Raw have been more liberal, and the market has been quoted weak and yielding on a moderate call from refiners and the trade, chiefly the former. Sales since our last, 1,268 hhds. and 631 boxes, including 621 hhds. fully fair refining Cuba at 9⅛c.; 148 hhds. common to about fair do., in lots, at 8⅛c.@9c.; 395 hhds. Demerara at 11⅛c.@12c., mostly at 11⅛c.; 78 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 8⅛c.; 26 hhds Scotch at 11⅛c.@11⅛c., and 631 boxes Molasses Sugar at 8⅛c. ⅌ ℔. We quote fair to good refining grades of Cuba at 9c.@9⅜c.; Porto Rico refining grades from 8⅛c.@9⅛c., and Grocery grades Porto Rico at from 9⅛c.@10⅛c., ⅌ ℔. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand at 10⅛c.@12⅛c., as the extremes. Hard ruling at 12⅛c.; A's at 12⅛c.@12⅜c.; B's at 12⅛c., and extra C's at 11⅛c.@12c.

TALLOW—Prime Tallow has been in good request at buoyant rates; sales, 185,000 ℔s. very common to choice at 8⅛c.@9⅛c., chiefly at 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for prime to choice, ⅌ ℔. Of Stearine, 44,000 ℔s. were sold at 9⅛c.@10⅛c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—Have been rather more sought after within our previous range.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been generally quiet, but without change as to price; sales, 300 hhds. Seed Leaf has been more active, with sales reported of 1,000 cases Ohio, part at 22c.; 400 cases Pennsylvania, part at 35c.; and 200 cases sundry growths at 20c.@25c. ⅌ ℔. Of Havana, 300 bales were placed at 98c.@$1 10 ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Cheaper and slow of sale; 170 bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 98c.@$1, mostly at $1 ⅌ gallon.

WHALEBONE—Has been in demand and steady at 80c. for Arctic and North-west, gold, and 78c.@80c., currency, for South Sea.

WOOL—There has been rather more call for the leading kinds, in good part for manufacturing purposes, at strong and buoyant prices on comparatively light offers of desirable lots.

FREIGHTS—A livelier inquiry has been noted for Grain vessels at about steady rates; also for Petroleum vessels, rates for which favored shippers. In other respects, the chartering business was slow. In the line of berth freights rates were quoted weaker for Grain, with a moderate movement, and essentially unchanged for Cotton, Provisions, and general cargo, the offering of which were generally on a restricted scale. For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been 1,650 bales Cotton at ⅜d. by sail, and ⅜d.@7-16d. by steam, ⅌ ℔.; 1,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, part at 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; 7,800 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 11d.; 15,500 bushels Corn, by do. for to-morrow's steamer, to fill, at 10⅛d. ⅌ bushel; 1,200 tcs. Lard, by sail, at 30s.; 150 hhds. Tallow, by do., at 30s.; 1,250 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 45s.; 180 pks. Lard and 110 pks. Butter, by steam, at 40s.; 30 pks. Dried Fruit, on private terms; also a British (iron) ship, 1,263 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. For London, 675 tons Oil-cake, by a British bark, of 491 tons register, on private terms; also 78,000 bushels Grain, by steam, at 9⅛d.@10d. for Corn and Wheat. For Cork and orders, a British bark, 417 tons, with 3,200 quarters Grain, at 8s. 9d.; another, 397 tons, (a recharter,) with 2,800 quarters do., same rate; a Norwegian bark, 360 tons, with 2,300 quarters do. at 8s. 9d., or, if direct, 3d. off, and the usual 10 ⅌ cent. additional if to the Continent; another, 353 tons, with 3,500 quarters do. at 8s. 9d., ship's bags, or 8s. 6d. in bulk; a German brig, with about 1,800 bbls. Naphtha, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 6d., or if direct, at 7s.; a Swedish bark, 330 tons, with about 1,900 bbls. do., from do., same terms. For Havre, a British bark, 531 tons, with 3,400 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 6s. 3d. ⅌ bbl. For Antwerp, 550 tcs. Lard at 40s. ⅌ ton. For Bremen, a Norwegian bark, 392 tons, with equal to 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For the Continent, a British bark, 595 tons, with 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. 4½d.; another, 513 tons, with 3,500 bbls. do., same rate; and a British ship, 1,016 tons, (to arrive,) with equal to 7,000 bbls. do. from Philadelphia, reported at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For Gibraltar and orders, a British brig, 270 tons, with equal to 1,700 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. to Mediterranean and west coast of Italy, and 7s. 3d. to the Adriatic; and an American bark, 394 tons, with 2,600 bbls. do., reported at 5s. 6d.@6s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For a direct port in the Mediterranean, a British bark, 336 tons, with 2,400 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 6s. ⅌ bbl.

## NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

New-York, Friday, Oct. 6, 1871.

Seldom has the trade in live stock been so dull as it has been for the past two days and this forenoon. On yesterday forenoon, at Weehawken Yard, trade in horned Cattle was small and dull; quality ranged from common to good, prices from 8c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 5 cwt.@7½ cwt. on 52@58 ℔s. to the cwt. net. On this forenoon, at Communipaw Yards, trade in horned Cattle was even worse than on the previous day. Cattle ranged from common to good; prices from 9c.@11c. ⅌ ℔.; the top lots were not sold; weights from 6 cwt.@7½ cwt. on 54 ℔s.@57 ℔s. to the cwt., net. No quotations in Sheep and Lambs or in Veals or Milch Cows. Hogs firm; 4⅛c.@4⅜c.@5c. ⅌ ℔., live weight; 6c.@6⅛c. ⅌ ℔., City dressed. Pigs not quoted.

SALES TODAY.

C. Khon sold for self and Company, 202 Steers, Kentuckys, coarse Cattle, from 9c.@10⅛c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7⅛ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for selves, 18 Steers, Kentuckys, common Cattle, at 9⅛c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt. scant. Also for Colburne & Co., 36 Steers, Virginias, medium Cattle, from 9c.@11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6⅛ cwt. B. Westheimer sold for self, 51 Steers, Virginias, ordinary Cattle, at 10c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. C. Fagan for D. K. Sheaman, 84 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, with a fair top, from 9c.@10⅛c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. T. Gilless sold for J. Murphy, 252 Steers, native Iowas, from common to fair, from 9c.@10c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

Weekly report of Sheep and Lambs sold by Judd & Buckingham for week ending Oct. 4, 1871: 6,002 Sheep and Lambs, average $4 58 ⅌ head for Sheep, $4 68 ⅌ head for Lambs; range of Prices for Sheep, 4⅛c.@6⅛c. ⅌ ℔.; for Lambs, 6⅛c.@7⅛c. ⅌ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards, for yesterday and today, 1,959 head of horned cattle, 1,759 Sheep and Lambs, 5,861 Hogs.

Gross arrivals yesterday at Weehawken Yards, 1,264 head of horned cattle.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Oswego, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Flour in good demand, but supply light; sales, 1,000 bbls., at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 25 for Amber Winter, $8 50 for White Winter, $9 for double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales, 3 cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 50; round lots offered at $1 45. Corn dull; sales, 1,000 bushels No. 2 at 70c. Barley quiet; Up-lake Canada nominally 94c.@95c. Corn-meal, $1 50 for bolted, $1 45 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $23@$24; Middlings, $27@$30 ⅌ ton. High-wines, 97c. Canal Freights unchanged; Wheat, 12c.; Barley, 9⅛c. to New-York, and 8⅛c. to Albany; Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson; $5 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 61c.; to New-York, 51c.; to Albany, 46c. Receipts by Lake—28,000 bushels Wheat, 73,000 bushels Barley, 524,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments by Canal—24,700 bushels Wheat, 50,700 bushels Barley, 1,200,000 feet of Lumber.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—Flour nominal. Wheat moderately active; No. 2 Spring closed at $1 18, seller October; in the afternoon irregular, $1 18⅛@$1 18⅜. Corn fairly active; No. 2 Mixed closed at 46⅛c., in the afternoon dull and unchanged. Oats advanced ⅛c.@⅛c.; No. 2, 29⅛c.@30⅛c. Rye—No. 2, 64⅛c. Barley firmer; No. 2 Spring, 59⅛c. Highwines steady, 89c. Pork, $13@$13 25. Lard steady at 9⅛c.@9⅜c. Hogs fairly active at $4 10@$4 50. Cattle quiet and unchanged. Freights easier; Wheat, to Buffalo, 15c.; Corn, 14c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 153,000 bushels Wheat, 138,000 bushels Corn, 89,000 bushels Oats, 21,000 bushels Rye, 33,000 bushels Barley, and 10,000 Hogs. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 117,000 bushels Wheat, 135,000 bushels Corn, 70,000 bushels Oats, 24,000 bushels Barley, and 7,000 Hogs.

Louisville, Oct. 6.—Tobacco active and firm; sales 75 hhds. Lugs at $7@$8; Low to Medium Leaf, $8 25@$12; Fair to Good, $15@$18 50. Bagging quiet, steady, and unchanged. Flour steady and in fair demand; Extra Family, $6 50. Wheat firm at $1 40@$1 50. Corn steady at 50c.@55c., in ear, and for shelled, in bulk. Oats steady, in bulk, at 38c. Rye steady at 75c., all on arrival. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork, $13. Bacon—Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Clear Rib, 7⅞c.; Clear Sides, 8c. Sugar-cured Hams, 16⅛c.; plain, 15⅛c., all packed. Lard, 9⅛c.; Keg, 10⅛c.@10⅛c. Whisky quiet at 85c.

Toledo, Oct. 6.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; declined 1c.@2c.; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 44@$1 45; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 50; Amber Michigan, $1 43; No. 1 Red, $1 40; No. 2 do., $1 38. Corn dull and unchanged; high Mixed, 55c.; low Mixed, 55c.; Michigan, 55c.; no grade, 54c. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2, 37c. Freights firm; to Buffalo, 6c.@6⅛c.; to Oswego, 11⅛c.@12⅛c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, and 10,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, and 3,000 bushels Oats.

Milwaukee, Oct. 6.—Flour unchanged. Wheat declined 2c.; No. 2, $1 18⅛; No. 1, $1 20⅛. Oats firm; No. 2, 30c. Corn firm; No. 2 Mixed, 47c. Rye advanced 2c.; No. 1, 62c. Barley—No. 2 Spring advanced 2c.; sales at 62c. Provisions firm. Pork, $13 50@$13 75. Lard, 9⅛c.@10c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 15c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 132,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour and 54,000 bushels Wheat.

New-Orleans, Oct. 6.—Cotton strong; Middling, 19⅞c.@20c.; net receipts, 2,040 bales; gross, 3,528 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,780 bales; sales, 1,700 bales; stock, 23,080 bales; net receipts of the week, 8,189 bales; gross, 11,395 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,352 bales; coastwise, 4,217 bales; sales of the week, 10,000 bales.

Baltimore, Oct. 6.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 19⅛c.; net receipts, 29 bales; gross, 274 bales; exports, coastwise, 230 bales; sales, 803 bales; stock, 914 bales; net receipts of the week, 458 bales; gross, 2,344; exports to Great Britain, 325 bales; coastwise, 1,460 bales; sales of the week, 2,090 bales.

Mobile, Oct. 6.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 19⅛c.; net receipts, 757 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,375 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 9,803 bales; net receipts of the week, 4,461 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,374 bales; sales of the week, 7,000 bales.

Savannah, Oct. 6.—Cotton quiet, but firm; Low Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 2,694 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,802 bales; sales, 550 bales; stock, 10,456 bales; net receipts of the week, 10,012 bales; exports, coastwise, 5,242 bales; sales of the week, 4,900 bales.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 6.—Flour active; $5@$8. Corn in fair demand, advanced; sales at 78c.@80c. Oats active; 52c.@53c. Pork unchanged. Lard—An advance asked but none established. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Sides, 8⅛c.@9c.

Cleveland, Oct. 6.—Flour dull. Wheat irregular and unsettled; declined 2c.@3c.; No. 1 Red Winter at $1 41@$1 42. Corn dull; High Mixed, 60c. Oats dull and a shade lower; sales at 39c. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

Norfolk, Oct. 6.—Cotton quiet; Low Middling, 19⅛c.; net receipts, 590 bales; exports, coastwise, 144 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 4,053 bales; net receipts of the week, 5,861 bales; exports, coastwise, 6,639 bales; sales of the week, 1,120 bales.

Wilmington, Oct. 6.—Cotton firm; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 483 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,232 bales; sales, 94 bales; stock, 2,192 bales; net receipts of the week, 2,430 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,115 bales; sales of the week, 688 bales.

Charleston, Oct. 6.—Cotton quiet; Low Middling, 18⅛c.@19c.; net receipts, 940 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 11,898 bales; net receipts of the week, 7,667 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,689 bales; coastwise, 3,638 bales; sales of the week, 39,000 bales.

Galveston, Oct. 6.—Cotton—Telegraphic communication interrupted; net receipts estimated at 500 bales; stock, 19,995 bales; net receipts of the week, 3,520 bales; exports, coastwise, 544 bales; sales of the week, 1,350 bales.

Memphis, Oct. 6.—Cotton quiet; Middling 19c.; receipts, 1,630 bales; shipments, 1,560 bales; receipts of the week, 6,625 bales; sales, 5,115 bales; stock, 1870, 5,939 bales; 1871, 5,000 bales.

Detroit, Oct. 6.—Wheat dull and drooping; Extra, $1 55@$1 56; No. 1 White, $1 49; Amber Michigan, $1 46. Corn dull and lower. Oats unchanged.

Montgomery, Oct. 6.—Cotton—Receipts of the week, 2,220 bales; stock, 1870, 3,815 bales; 1871, 3,237 bales.

Philadelphia, Oct. 6.—Cotton quiet but firm; Middling, 20⅛c.@20⅛c.; net receipts, 350 bales; gross, 2,188 bales.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Oct. 6—11½ A. M.—The money market is tight and occasions depression and a panicky feeling in Railway shares. Consols opened at 92⅞ for money and 92⅞ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92⅛; 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 92⅛; 10-40s, 90.

1½ P. M.—Consols, 92⅞ for money and 92⅝@92⅞ for the account.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for money and 92⅞ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92⅛; 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 92⅛; 10-40s, 89⅛.

Paris, Oct. 6—A. M.—The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 11,000,000 francs during the week.

Evening.—Rentes closed at 56f 50c.

Liverpool, Oct. 6—10½ A. M.—Cotton—The market opened strong; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 20,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 183,000 bales, including 15,000 bales for export, and 49,000 bales for speculation. The stock in port is 499,000 bales, of which 156,000 bales are American. The receipts of the week have been 196,000 bales, including 25,000 bales American; actual export, 3,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market is strong. The sales of the day are still estimated at 20,000 bales, including 7,000 for speculation and export. The stock of Cotton at sea bound to this port is 408,000 bales, including 36,000 American.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Wheat, 11s.@11s. 8d. ⅌ cental for No. 2 Red Western Spring. Flour, 24s.@27s. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 33s. ⅌ quarter. Peas scarce at 44s. ⅌ quarter for Canadian. Provisions—Pork, 48s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for fine Western Prime Mess.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed strong; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d.; the sales of the day have been 20,000 bales, including 7,000 bales for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—Corn, 32s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. Produce—Tallow, 44s.@46s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

Evening.—Turpentine, 46s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Oats, 3s. ⅌ bushel.

London, Oct. 6—1 P. M.—Sugar, 34s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard on the spot, and 28s. for do. afloat. Petroleum, 11d. ⅌ gallon for Spirits, and 18d.@18⅛d. for Refined.

Evening.—Turpentine, 46s.@47s. ⅌ cwt.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Mortgages taken in trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NOS. 217 TO 223 WEST 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble, marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; largest varieties; cheapest in the City.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, D. D., Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., OPPOsite the Academy of Music.—Free seats; Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.; sermon in the MORNING by Rev. W. T. Egbert, and in the EVENING by Rev. G. C. Currie, of Providence, R. I. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MacArthur every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and persons having no regular place of worship are cordially invited.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. Wm. McAllister, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M.; Sacrament at 3 P. M.; Young People's Prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock; Experience-meeting Saturday evening; seats free; strangers and others made welcome.

A TRIP TO CALIFORNIA.—REV. E. C. Sweetser will deliver on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., the second of a short series of discourses founded upon the experiences of his recent tour across the continent. Services commencing at 7½ P. M. Morning services as usual at 10½.

ADDRESS BY REV. T. E. COOKMAN to young men, on SUNDAY EVENING, in Association Hall, 23d-st., corner of 4th-av. Singing by the congregation, under the direction of a popular leader, with grand organ and cornet accompaniment, from 7½ to 8 o'clock, followed by regular evening service. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

AT SECOND-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Avenues C and D, preaching by the Pastor, Henry Aston, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Evening, subject—*Jehoiakim's Pen-knife.* Sabbath-school at 9 and 1½. Prayer-meeting at 3 o'clock. Wednesday evening prayer-meeting at 7½. Seats free. All made welcome.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH.—PUBlic services will be resumed in this church, West 54th-st., near 8th-av., SUNDAY MORNING. Rev. William R. Williams, D. D., is expected to preach at 10½ o'clock. The Lord's Supper will be observed at 3½ o'clock P. M.

AT WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Grand-st., New-York City—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., Subject—*The Greatest in the Kingdom of Heaven*; and at 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, J. S. Haugh. Seats free. Sunday-school at 9 and 2. Young men's meeting at 6½ P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for evening discourse—*The American Church of the Future.* The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

BISHOP SNOW, OF MOUNT ZION, Messenger of the coming Savior, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*All the Children of God to be Gathered into One Church.* Come and hear.

BRICK CHURCH, 5TH-AV., CORNER 37th-st.—Rev. Dr. James O. Murray will deliver a memorial discourse on the life of the late Abner L. Ely, on SUNDAY, Oct. 8, at 10½ A. M.

CHURCH SITTINGS FOR YOUNG MEN. The gallery of the Church of the Heavenly Rest is appropriated chiefly to young men; permanent sittings will be assigned to those who desire to become regular worshipers. Divine service at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., except on the second Sunday in the month when the second service will be at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF OUR FATHER, (FIRST Universalist of Brooklyn,) Clermont-av., between Fulton-st. and Atlantic-av.—SUNDAY, Oct. 8, Rev. Henry Blanchard, of Lowell, Mass., will preach. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—SUNDAY, Oct. 8, being the second Sunday in the month, this Church will be open at 11 A. M., and in the EVENING at 7½. The usual afternoon service will be omitted.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. Andrew Longacre, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., near Broadway.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. P. Wilson, on SABBATH, Oct. 8, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, south-west corner of 35th-st. and 3d-av.; seats free. Rev. Dr. E. O. Flagg, Rector; service and sermon at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

EVANGELICAL SWEDENBORGIAN LECTURE, by Samuel Leavitt, on SUNDAY MORNING, in the Hall, south-west corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st. Subject—*How Protestantism May Avoid Impending Failure.* Union Prayer-meeting after lecture.

EAST SIXTY-SECOND-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching in the MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Joseph Pullman. In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, Hon. J. S. Diehl will deliver an illustrated lecture in this Church on *Jerusalem and Solomon's Temple.*

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., near 6th-av.—Service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Philip Schaff, D. D. Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services; Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; preaching by the pastor, Rev. Thos. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; ladies' Bible-class at 2½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 8 P. M.

FREE METHODIST PEOPLE MEET for worship in the hall corner 8th-av. and 25th-st. Preaching on SABBATH next, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., by Rev. A. F. Curry, who has been reappointed Pastor of this charge for the ensuing year. Class-meeting at 9 A. M.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, west of Broadway.—Rev. W. W. Newell, Jr., Pastor elect, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

INTERESTING SERVICES AT ATTORNEY-STREET M. P. CHURCH, between Delancey and Rivington sts., New-York City, on SUNDAY.—Rev. J. J. White, A. M., late Pastor of First Methodist Church, Lebanon, Ohio, but newly-elected Pastor of Attorney-street. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Subject at night—*Wonderful Faith.* All invited. Seats free.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN Church, 40th-st., east of Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. George S. Chambers, and in the EVENING by Rev. John Thomson, D. D. Communion service after morning sermon.

MADISON-SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D., is expected to preach in this church on SUNDAY MORNING, and Rev. E. W. Gilman in the AFTERNOON: Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

OPENING RECEPTION OF THE Young Men's Christian Association, 23d-st., corner 4th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 9. Concert from 8 to 9 by Misses Ridgway and Gaylord, and Messrs. Hill and Mora. The newly-repaired and refinished rooms will be thrown open to visitors. Members and friends, young men especially, are cordially invited.

OPEN COMMUNION BAPTIST CHURCH, 17th-st., near 6th-av.—Services by the Pastor, Rev. R. Cameron, 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. Cordial invitation to all.

PREACHING IN THE WEST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av., by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. Pendleton, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

REV. DR. CYRUS DICKSON WILL give an address in the Brick Church, corner 5th-av. and 37th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, suggested by his recent visit to California and Oregon. Subject—*Observations on the Missionary Field West of the Missouri River, and Along the Coast of the Pacific.*

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR Grand-street Methodist Church, Williamsburg, near 5th-st., will preach SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., on *Heavenly Possessions*, followed with reception of members and communion. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, third of series of discourses for young ladies. Topic—*Their Highest Calling.* Seats free.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., at 10½ A. M., on *The Greatness of God*, and at 7½ P. M., to young men on *Honesty.* Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR OF THE Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Bible Class in the lecture-room at 2½ P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY EVENING BOAT for Albany and Troy, from Pier No. 44 North River, (Spring-st.,) at 6 o'clock, connecting with early express-trains on Monday morning for the West and North.

REV. THOMAS GUARD, A DISTINguished minister of the Irish Wesleyan Conference, will preach in the Eighteenth-street M. E. Church, (18th-st., near 8th-av.,) on SUNDAY (8th inst.,) at 7½ P. M.

REV. CHAS. F. LEE, FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., SUNDAY, Oct. 8, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Crowning Wrong and Crucifying Right.* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR OF Trinity M. E. Church, in West 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. M. G. HODGE, D. D., PASTOR OF South Baptist Church, West 25th-st., 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

REV. L. S. WEED WILL PREACH IN John-street M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. A. H. WYATT WILL PREACH in the Jane-street M. E. Church on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and at 7½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY by Dr. L. S. Luddington at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the second coming of Christ, and a future life by a resurrection from the dead. All are invited.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 8th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. Vail.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Rev. Thos. Guard, of the Irish Wesleyan Conference, will preach at 10½ A. M., Rev. C. D. Foss, Pastor, at 7½ in the EVENING.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. A. R. Thompson, D. D., Pastor.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14th-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. Alfred H. Kellogg (late Pastor of the University-place Church,) will supply the pulpit of this Church during the month of October. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT MEETINGS.—ELder G. W. Burnham will preach at the church, No. 138 West 24th-st., on the SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M., on subjects in reference to the coming of Christ and a preparation therefor.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. C. S. Harrower, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Services at 7½ A. M., 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M. for Deaf-mutes, and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. Gallaudet will preach.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. Willis, Pastor, will preach. Subject, evening—*The Gospel Contract.* Seats free. Love Feast at 3½ P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Rev. Dr. Price will preach. Seats free.

ST. TIMOTHY'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—56th and 57th sts., west of 8th-av. Geo. Jarvis Geer, D. D., Rector. Three services SUNDAY, Oct. 8, 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—DIVINE service in the chapel every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILliams, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 278 5th-av.

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, at Madison-avenue Church, at 7½ o'clock. The exercises: Blackboard teaching illustrated by C. B. Stout, and an address by Dr. Howard Crosby. Subject—*The Gospel as Taught from the Old Testament.*

THE CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, south side of West 42d-st., between 9th and 8th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Fred. Evans, at 10½ and 7½ P. M. Subject in the MORNING—*Music and Religion.* EVENING—*Lesson from the Eagle and Her Young.* Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Bible Class at 2½. All are welcome.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, in the MORNING by Rev. Chas. Glover, and in the EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. Burch. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and at 2.

TO YOUNG MEN.—AT THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, on SUNDAY EVENING, Dr. Thompson will preach on *Christian Helps to Business Success.* Service at 7½.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, REV. J. Stanford Holme, D. D., Pastor, in 55th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.—Preaching every Lord's Day at 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching SABBATH, 8th inst., 10½, morning, by Rev. Dr. D. M. Maclise. Young people's meeting evening, 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, grateful for past support, are compelled to appeal for funds for present needs. The receipts during the Summer have been inadequate to supply necessary funds, and with the approach of cold weather the demands upon the treasury increase.

Over three hundred children are in the school.

More than two hundred reside in the house.

About one thousand meals are daily given to children and adults.

One hundred and forty-six persons have been provided with employment during the past four months.

More than five thousand dollars are needed for immediate use.

The Board hopes that the friends, who need only to be reminded of the wants of the institution, will kindly remember us.

Contributions may be sent to HUGH N. CAMP, Treasurer, No. 155 Worth-st.

TRUSTEES.

| | |
|---|---|
| ARCHIB'LD RUSSELL, President, | CHARES ELY, |
| | MARSHALL LEFFERTS, |
| HUH N. CAMP, Treasurer, | FREDK. G. FOSTER, |
| GEORGE F. BETTS, Secretary, | MORRIS K. JESUP, |
| | DALYDIG SUYDAM, |
| | G. H. MORGAN, |

N. Y. BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, 6th-av. and 30th-st.—Open 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.; superior Russian vapor, Turkish hot air, sulphur, and all medicated baths; also private warm baths at 20 cents; a separate department for all the above baths for our colored citizens.

BELGIAN BLOCKS.

TO HONEST CONTRACTORS: I will deliver in New-York, or elsewhere, Belgian blocks, made by Scotch pavers, better for standing wear and tear than the smooth, over-sized Eastern blocks supplied by the Ring-monopolists, and 30 per cent. cheaper. CRAMMOND KENNEDY, No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

CHEAPEST SHOW CARDS IN THE world; handsome and weather-proof.—Patent-medicine men, liquor dealers, manufacturers of all kinds invited to call and see samples. Competition impossible. R. A. ADAMS, No. 12 South 5th-av.

## AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

FINE ARTS AT AUCTION.—REOPENING OF THE SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 5th-av., 14th-st.

Important sale of FINE OIL-PAINTINGS belonging to the estate of the late Richard Bainbridge, Esq. Exhibition free, day and evening, till time of sale. EVENINGS of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 10th and 11th insts., at 8 o'clock.

This sale comprises some 200 works, and includes a number of rare and valuable paintings recently imported, together with the entire collection of a private gentleman removing from the City. It is well worth the attention of the trade, as well as all art lovers.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

EDWIN M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. S. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Oct. 7, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
625 boxes fresh Messina Lemons, landing.
80 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, landing.

AUCTION SALE OF DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS, comprising hyacinths, tulips, crocus, &c., this day, at 11 A. M., at YOUNG & ELLIOTT'S, No. 9 John-st.

## DRY GOODS.

BOYS' & YOUTHS'
BOOTS & SHOES
A SPECIALTY AT
CANTRELL'S,
No. 241 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

## MILLINERY.

A BEAUTIFUL VARIETY OF THE most elegant Chapeaux de Course, Bonnets, &c., at Mme. H. BUHLMEYER'S, formerly No. 5 Great Jones-st., now No. 15 East 9th-st.

## DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

Young ladies, misses, and masters—Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.
Ladies only—Tuesday and Friday mornings at 10½.
Gentlemen—Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8.
Particulars in circular.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING
COMMENCE SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 7.
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
For particulars send for circular.

ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square, and 42d-st.—Mr. TRENOR'S classes are now open on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 and 8 P. M. Send for circulars.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—FLOUR AND Produce Commission business. A gentleman of long and large experience in the flour and grain business is desirous of making a connection with a partner that can contribute a moderate capital. To such a partner, active or special, satisfactory references will be given. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

NAIL WORKS.—FOR SALE OR TO LEASE from Jan. 1 next, the Tisdale Nail Works, Rolling-mill and Foundry, at East Wareham, Mass, now in operation, and in good running order. Apply to L. B. TISDALE, East Wareham.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED $40,000 in a manufacturing business, where the same amount is now invested, which will pay thirty-five per cent. and over. Address E. B., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

## PERSONAL.

$50 REWARD WILL BE GIVEN FOR information of the present residence of WILLIAM RIESS, who left his home, No. 196 Grand-st., New-York City, on July 12, 1871; or the same reward will be given to any person that will return him to the above address. He was 12 years of age, about 4 feet 3 inches high, stout build, dark complexion; was born in the City of Kempen, Germany; could speak the English and German languages. Address A. H., No. 196 Grand-st., New-York City.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, NO. 33 CHAMBERS-ST., Oct. 2, 1871.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE books for taxes on personal property and bank stock will be opened for payment at this office on WEDNESDAY NEXT, Oct. 4, 1871. Due notice will be given when the books for real estate are ready.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 59 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1871.

CHARLES BARD IS THIS DAY ADMITted as partner in our firm.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, Oct. 6, James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Thos. H. Landon, Esq., referee, sold a four-story brick tenement-house and lot, located on the north side of Fifty-ninth-street, 400 feet west of Ninth-avenue, lot 25 by 100, for $10,850; purchaser, P. Fitzgerald. No other business was transacted.

At Richmond Hill, Long Island, on Thursday, the auction sale conducted by Johnson & Miller was largely attended, and the result fully as satisfactory as that achieved at the auction of last week, all the balance of its lots unsold at that time, some 200 in number, being disposed of at good figures. Full details will be found below. The principal purchasers at the last auction, most of whom reside in Williamsburg, were as follows: Daniel Mapes, Miles Meyers, Margaret Hill, John Glover, John Edwards, Wm. H. Clack, William Fairhurst, John Shaw, O. H. Stearns, F. Knight, John McMurran, Henry Longstreet, J. B. Lathrop, William Hoph, John Hanna, M. H. Field and J. Ruft. At Uniontown, N. J., at the sale conducted by A. Mellick, Jr., & Brother, also on Thursday, although the attendance was quite large, such a success was not met with as the real merits of the property offered deserved, and consequently only some forty plots were sold, at prices ranging from $105 to $295 apiece, the plots being in size 50 by 150 each.

Today, at Pleasantville, Westchester County, at the new depot in the village, James M. Miller, at public auction, will dispose of 163 plots and lots, all handsomely located; also, a country-seat, with fifteen acres of land, and in addition a desirable dwelling-house. Sale at 12 M. The proposed transaction is one of importance, and the auction should attract buyers. The sales projected for next week will all be duly noticed on Monday.

### Exchange Sales, Friday, Oct. 6.

NEW-YORK.

*By James M. Miller.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 4-story brick tenement-house and lot, n. s. 59th-st., 400 ft. w. of 9th-av., lot 25x100 | $10,850 |

### Suburban Sales, Thursday, Oct. 5.

RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND.

*By Johnson & Miller.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 lots, Nos. 106 to 109, $122 each | $488 |
| 1 lot, No. 190, $140 | 140 |
| 4 lots, Nos. 191 to 194, $145 each | 580 |
| 2 lots, Nos. 195 and 196, $150 each | 300 |
| 2 lots, Nos. 197 and 198, $138 each | 276 |
| 4 lots, Nos. 199 to 202, $140 each | 560 |
| 4 lots, Nos. 203 to 206, $105 each | 420 |
| 4 lots, Nos. 207 to 210, $115 each | 460 |
| 5 lots, Nos. 272 to 276, $120 each | 600 |
| 3 lots, Nos. 277 to 279, $120 each | 360 |
| 2 lots, Nos. 290 and 291, $135 each | 270 |
| 3 gores, Nos. 287 to 289, $75 each | 225 |
| 3 gores, Nos. 279 to 281, $95 | 285 |
| 8 lots, Nos. 268 to 271, and Nos. 233 to 236, $130 each | 1,040 |
| 4 lots, Nos. 264 to 267, $135 each | 540 |
| 4 lots, Nos. 260 to 263, $130 each | 520 |
| 3 lots, Nos. 257 to 259, $100 each | 300 |
| 2 lots, Nos. 252 and 253, $130 each | 260 |
| 3 lots, Nos. 254 to 256, $125 each | 375 |
| 4 lots, Nos. 237 to 240, $120 each | 480 |
| 4 lots, Nos. 241 to 244, $130 each | 520 |
| 4 lots, Nos. 245 to 248, $125 each | 500 |
| 4 lots, Nos. 229 to 232, $150 each | 600 |
| 1 lot, No. 228, $130 | 130 |
| 2 lots, Nos. 226 and 227, $130 each | 260 |
| 4 lots, Nos. 215 to 218, $140 each | 560 |
| 4 lots, Nos. 336 to 339, $130 each | 520 |
| 4 lots, Nos. 130 to 133, $145 each | 580 |
| 4 lots, Nos. 134 to 137, $135 each | 540 |
| 4 lots, Nos. 138 to 141, $135 each | 540 |
| 4 lots, Nos. 142 to 145, $135 each | 540 |
| 4 lots, Nos. 146 to 149, $135 each | 540 |
| 4 lots, Nos. 114 to 117, $115 each | 520 |
| 4 lots, Nos. 232 to 235, $130 each | 460 |
| 6 lots, Nos. 19 to 24, $130 each | 750 |
| 2 lots, Nos. 33 and 34, $130 each | 260 |
| 2 lots, Nos. 31 and 32, $130 each | 260 |
| 5 lots, Nos. 26 to 30, $130 each | 650 |

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**FIRST-CLASS AND MEDIUM HOUSES**
FOR SALE.

West 12th-st., 5th and 6th avs., three story, brick.
West 14th-st., 7th and 8th avs., four story, brown stone, extra deep lot.
West 15th-st., 6th and 7th avs., three story, brick.
East 17th-st., near 3d-av., four story, brick, English basement.
West 18th-st., 5th and 6th avs., four story, brick.
West 21st-st., 5th and 6th avs., four story, brown stone.
East 22d-st., near 4th-av., three story, brick.
East 23d-st., near 3d-av., four story, brick, English basement.
West 28th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, four story, brown stone, English basement.
East 29th-st., near 5th-av., extra size, with stable.
East 31st-st., near 5th-av., four story, brown stone.
West 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four story, brown stone.
West 37th-st., 5th and 6th avs., four story, brown stone.
West 39th-st., 5th and 6th avs., four story, brown stone.
West 42d-st., near 7th-av., four story, brown stone.
West 47th-st., 6th and 7th avs., four story, brown stone.
West 52d-st., 5th and 6th avs., four story, brown stone.
West 53d-st., 5th and 6th avs., four story, brown stone.

Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.,
or No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

**IMPORTANT.**

We are offering brown-stone houses from $12,000 to $75,000, in desirable localities, at reduced valuations, with immediate possession.

WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

**W. H. FALCONER'S**
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.
(Established 1853.)

Houses and lots bought and sold; stores and houses let; rents collected and returns promptly made.

**M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP,** No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st., Real Estate Agents, pay particular attention to the care of estates, attending to the repairs, renting and collecting rents of the same.

Parties residing out of the City who desire to place their estates in hands of agents, may rely on the best of attention being given to the business.

**$14,000.**—A THREE-STORY BROWN-stone-house in East 51st-st. for sale.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

**FOR SALE.**—THE VALUABLE PLOT OF ground and buildings thereon, corner of Mulberry and Jersey sts., size about 72 feet front by 150 feet depth; desirably situated for a large manufactory or other first-class improvements. Also, a valuable tenement property on Mulberry near Prince-st. Also, the two extra size lots, together, 65x100, Nos. 57 and 59 Thompson-st. For further particulars apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

**FURNISHED HOUSE,** NO. 101 60TH-ST., for sale.—A first-class brown-stone four-story high-stoop house, handsomely furnished, No. 101 60th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; will be sold very cheap, owner wanting to leave for Europe. Apply to M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.

**GRAMERCY PARK.**—TO LEASE FOR A term of years, or for sale, a fine house facing upon the Park. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

**FOR SALE**—TWO SPLENDID FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front houses; have all the modern improvements; were built by day's work, and of the very best material. Will be sold low and on very easy terms. Apply on the premises, 83d-st., between Madison and 5th avs., or of J. H. WALKER, No. 50 Beekman-st.

**A 3D-AV. VALUABLE FOUR-STORY** store property for sale low, 20x30x85, about 62d-st.; one of those desirable Livingstone leaseholds for sixty years; rental value $2,200.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

**$17,500.**—WEST 41ST-ST., FOUR-STORY English-basement house, 20x40x98.9, for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

**A FINE PROPERTY,** NEAR COOPER Institute, suitable for business, on Stuyvesant-st., running through to 9th-st., 50 feet front on each, 89 feet deep one side, and 110 the other, will be sold on easy terms. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

**ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.,** near 5th-av. and Mount Morris Park—Strictly first-class dwelling; replete with all improvements; furnished or unfurnished; most desirable and convenient neighborhood up-town; immediate possession. BENJ. BROWNE, No. 2,240 3d-av.

**A.—FIRST-CLASS DESIRABLE** new brown-stone corner and inside medium-size dwellings on 57th-st., (100-foot street,) convenient to Central Park and Broadway, for sale low.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story Dorchester-stone front houses, on the west side of Madison-av., between 54th and 55th sts.; very superior; 25 by 55; lots 70. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, on the premises.

**FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.**—No. 10 East 46th-st., large house, full lot, every improvement; also, similar houses on 5th-av., near 38th-st., and 38th-st., near 5th-av. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place, corner Broadway.

**A DESIRABLE LARGE FOUR-STORY** house, with extension and extra depth lot, convenient to Broadway, in East 12th-st., for sale low.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

**$11,500.**—MUST BE SOLD—Three-story brick house, 17x45x100, in fine order, on East 42d-st.; gas fixtures included; worth $14,000. HATCH & VAN DOREN,
No. 610 6th-av.

**EAST 62D-ST.**—A THREE-STORY ENG-lish-basement house, only $8,000.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

**A HANDSOME FOUR-STORY BROWN-**stone house, finely frescoed, in 43d-st., between 5th and Madison avs. for sale.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

**$24,000.**—A THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house in 45th-st., near 5th-av. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

**A BARGAIN, IF SOLD IMMEDIATELY.**—A handsome lot on 5th-av.; also, building site at Fort Washington, for sale.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

**EXCHANGE FOR LAND NEAR THE** City, a four-story full-front brown-stone house, near Central Park, one of the finest locations in the city. J. O. HOYT & SON, No. 171 Broadway.

**TO LOAN**—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, sums to suit applicants; no bonus required on first-class property. TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

**HOUSES IN ALL LOCALITIES AT** all prices, for sale
F. G. & D. BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**AVENUE HOUSES FOR SALE.**

5th-av., between 13th and 14th sts., with extra lot on 13th-st., four story, brown stone.
5th-av., corner 13th-st., four story, brown stone.
5th-av., near 32d-st., four story, brick, English basement.
5th-av., near 46th-st., elegant four story, brown stone.
5th-av., near 49th-st., elegant four story, brown stone, extra width.
5th-av., near 53d-st., with stable attached, four story, brown stone.
Madison-av., near 38th-st., four story, brown stone, high stoop.
Madison-av., near 40th-st., four story, stone.
Madison-av., near 43d-st., four story, brown stone.
Madison-av., near 53d-st., four story, brown stone.
Madison-av., near 60th-st., four story, brown stone.
6th-av., near 4th-st., three-story brick store and dwelling.
6th-av., corner 16th-st., three-story brick stores and dwelling.
6th-av., corner 24th-st., four-story brick store and dwelling.
6th-av., near 25th-st., four-story brick store and dwelling.
8th-av., near 4th-st., store and dwelling.
3d-av., corner of 33d-st., four-story brick store and dwelling.
3d-av., corner 35th-st., four-story brick store and dwelling.
2d-av., corner 36th-st., four-story brick store and dwelling.

Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st., or
No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

**A.—DESIRABLE HOUSES FOR SALE, BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON.**

5th-av., 47th and 48th sts., full and medium-sized houses.
Madison-av., below the Park, full-sized dwellings.
Park-av., near 38th-st., medium size, four stories.
Lexington-av., 34th, 44th, 50th, 55th and 62d sts., medium size.
35th-st., near 5th-av., medium-size dwelling.
37th-st., near 5th-av., desirable med. sized house, ext'n.
38th-st., near 5th-av., first-class full-sized.
39th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4-story h. s. br'wn-stone.
44th-st., near 5th-av., new medium-size modern house.
45th-st., bet. 5th and Madison avs., elegant med. size.
46th-st., near 5th-av., first-class full-size, extension, &c.
47th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., neat four-story dwelling.
48th-st., superb large new brown-stone, leasehold.
49th-st., near 5th-av., four-story brown-stone, 21x50x100.
50th-st., near 5th-av., small desirable modern house.
51st-st., near 5th-av., small desirable modern house.
52d-st., full size four-story brown-stone.
53d-st., near Madison-av., new medium-size dwelling.
54th-st., near 5th-av., full size, first-class houses.
56th and 58th sts., near 5th-av., also fronting Central Park, full size houses.

ALSO,

$110,000 Estate Funds to loan on New-York improved and unimproved City property. For permits and particulars apply at the offices,
NO. 11 PINE-ST.

**$11,500.**—BROADWAY, NEAR 100TH-st., good house and lot for sale.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

**EAST 116TH-ST.**—TWO NICE HOUSES, 18x50 feet each, for sale on easy terms.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE**—RARE CHANCE, THE FIRST-class brown-stone dwelling No. 126 First-place, Brooklyn, with its complete new and elegant furniture, carpets, &c.; all are offered at reasonable terms; occupants leaving for Europe; furniture throughout stylish and only used since May last; if preferred the house can be leased. Apply on the premises.

**FOR SALE**—THREE-STORY BASEMENT and subcellar, brown-stone house, in a good neighborhood in Brooklyn; price $11,000. Apply to RULAND & WHITING, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN**—A NEW first-class brown-stone house, No. 582 Washington-av., between Fulton and Atlantic avs. Inquire on the premises, or of J. KIRBY, Builder, No. 73 Gates-av.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

### RICHMOND HILL

### Long Island,

NEW YORK
Brooklyn
South Side R.R.
L.I.R.R.
Richmond Hill
Jamaica

is a railroad station and beautiful village seven miles from the Roosevelt-st. Ferry, by Southside Railroad, and two miles west from Jamaica, being at the junction of the railroad with Myrtle and Fulton avs. It has an elevated grade, and is handsomely laid out with streets, avenues and parks, improved with new and elegant buildings, ornamental trees and Macadamized sidewalks; thoroughly drained; perfectly healthy; the whole tract of over 200 acres restricted against nuisances, and so located as to command a full view of the ocean off Rockaway and of the surrounding country.

COTTAGES AND MANSARD ROOF DWELLINGS IN VARIETY, AND ELIGIBLE LOTS AND VILLA SITES FOR SALE.

The place is suitable for residence throughout the year; climate milder in Winter and cooler in Summer than that of the interior; the surrounding country beautiful and roads excellent; churches and schools near by, and access to the City rapid, frequent and cheap; time to the ferry at South Seventh-st. thirty minutes, fare, fifteen cents; yearly commutation, $48. Property at this point purchased at present rates will rapidly enhance in value.

Apply to O. B. FOWLER, Agent, near the Station,
or R. R. HAZARD, Jr.,
Real Estate Broker,
No. 110 Broadway, (basement.)

**A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE** and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

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For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

**COUNTRY-SEATS TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Orange, N. J. | $30,000 | Yonkers, N. Y. | $20,000 |
| Elizabeth, N. J. | 25,000 | Norwalk, Conn. | 35,000 |
| New-Brunswick, N. J. | 18,000 | Stamford, Conn. | 60,000 |
| Uniontown, N. J. | 16,000 | Staten Island | 200,000 |
| Lewisburg, Westchester County | 12,000 | Staten Island | 20,000 |
| Peekskill, N. Y. | 32,000 | Hackensack, N. J. | 8,000 |
| Esopus, N. Y. | 60,000 | Scarsdale, N. Y. | 30,000 |
| Fort Washington, N. Y. | 200,000 | Rutherford Park | 14,000 |
| Llewellyn Park, Orange | 60,000 | Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y. | 100,000 |
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For further particulars apply to
TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

**NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.**

For sale, ninety-five acres on Coddington Cove, the railway and the bay; a new drive and a mile of water-front present villa sites of the rarest beauty to be found on the island.

H. B. SARGENT,
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Boston, Mass.

**FOR SALE**—NEIGHBORHOOD VILLA sites—a desirable plot of ground, healthy location, south side of Staten Island, commanding extensive views of the ocean, Long Island and New-Jersey shores, well wooded and watered with living springs, convenient to railroad, admirably adapted for several cottages or a first-class hotel; terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

**A COUNTRY HOUSE**—FLUSHING; twenty-five minutes from New-York; all the modern improvements; greenhouse, stables, extensive fruiteries, large trees; this property will be sold at a sacrifice; it is in perfect order; can be occupied immediately. Address W. E. LEAVITT, No. 118 Wall-st.

**WATER FRONT FOR FACTORIES, LUMBER-YARDS, ROPE-WALKS, &c.,** FOR SALE OR LEASE.—Blocks of ground on Newtown Creek, near East River, accessible by railroad or river, adjoining Brooklyn and Long Island Cities. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

**A GREAT BARGAIN FOR AN IMMEDIATE PURCHASER.**—Farm and Country Residence combined. One of the finest little Dairy and Grain Farms on the line of the Harlem Railroad. Only $75 per acre, worth over $100. Owner at Crook's Hotel, No. 84 Chatham-st., until Saturday at 2 o'clock.

**FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE**—A new handsomely-furnished villa, $13,250; pure dry mountain air for consumptives, and freedom from the Ring. Address Box No. 788 Post-office, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

**FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.**—A Gothic stone cottage, containing seven rooms; gas in house; barn nearly new; 2½ acres of land; plenty of fruit and shade trees. For further information apply to J. S. H., Box 4,578 New-York Post-office.

**FRUIT FARM AT NEWBURG** AT A bargain; thirty-four acres excellent soil, well fruited; plain buildings; splendid scenery; possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

**AMERICAN WATCHES IN GREAT** varieties, cuckoo, French and American clocks, jewelry, diamonds, sterling silver-ware. FRANKFIELD & CO., 209 6th-av., cor. 14th-st., and 323 8th-av., cor. 28th-st.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

**WANTED TO PURCHASE**—A GOOD modern, well-built house, first-class in all respects, located between 34th and 46th sts., and near 5th-av.; a fair price will be paid for a suitable building, either furnished or unfurnished. Address, with full particulars and lowest price, HAMILTON, Box No. 2,964 Post-office.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**WANTED**—TWO OR MORE UNFURNISHED rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; terms must be moderate; reference. Address X. C. A., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**THE EMPLOYMENT AND INDEMNITY COMPANY,** of No. 4 Union-square, have also a branch office at No. 721 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. First-class servants of all nations, capable and honest, will be furnished to City and country; references fully investigated by this institution, which is the first and only one authorized in this country, with branches in different parts of this City and Brooklyn; also, branches in all parts of this country and Europe. None but those furnishing satisfactory references are supplied with a situation.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 236 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

**WANTED**—SOME POSITION IN A CHRISTian family by an efficient person, to relieve a parent in her household cares; charge and instruction of children, or ladies' companion; references exchanged. Address Post-office Box No. 5,545, New-York.

**WANTED**—A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF intelligence as family seamstress, who will be willing to assist with growing children. Address, stating qualifications and reference, H. S., Box No. 587 City Post-office, New-York.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches and marketing; best City references. Call or address No. 227 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl to mind children and assist in chamber-work; best City reference. Apply at No. 318 West 40th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl, to take care of growing children and do up-stairs work and plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 216 West 30th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid; willing to assist in ironing, or as competent waitress; good City references. Apply at No. 551 6th-av., in the bakery.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to take families' or gentlemen's washing; best City reference. Apply at No. 539 West 35th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, competent young girl, not long in the country, as chamber-maid, and assist in washing and ironing, or as chamber-maid and to take care of children; best City reference. Call or address No. 147 West 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking; soups, meats and game, desserts and jellies; good City reference. Apply at No. 26 East 40th-st., between Madison and Park avs.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent chamber-maid, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; four years' reference from her last place; can do all kinds of fluting. Call at No. 244 East 30th-st.

**A LADY OF EXPERIENCE** DESIRES a position as nurse and companion to an invalid lady, or as governess to young children; no objections to going South; references given. Address E. R. H., Room No. 818, Grand Central Hotel.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE, COMPEtent young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chamber-maid and assist in fine washing; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference. Call two days at No. 110 West 17th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of baking and desserts; City reference. Call for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., rear.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO take in gentlemen's or family washing; very best of references given; please call and see; satisfaction warranted. Apply at No. 344 East 12th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, a situation in a college or institution to take charge or make herself useful; reference from where she has lived twenty years. Call at 37 West 14th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS NURSE, TO take care of young children and do light chamberwork; excellent reference. Apply at No. 340 West 36th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid; will assist in washing and ironing, or as chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Apply at No. 150 West 28th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid; will assist in waiting or washing in a private boarding-house; first-class references. Apply at No. 214 East 22d-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to do light chamber-work and take care of a baby; excellent reference. Apply at No. 169 West 34th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl as waitress or chamber-maid and waitress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 147 West 28th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class seamstress; has a knowledge of dress-making; good operator; best City reference. Call at No. 112 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

**WANTED**—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTestant girls, situations; one as cook, and the other as waitress and to do chamber-work; City reference. Call at No. 337 West 26th-st.

**WANTED.**—A LADY GOING TO EUROPE wishes to get a place for her servant as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing and ironing; wages $14. Call at No. 13 East 34th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as good cook and assist with the washing and ironing; City reference. Call at No. 221 East 29th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress; competent to take the place of a waiter-man; first-class City reference. Call at No. 157 West 31st-st.

**WANTED**—BY A GOOD GIRL A SITUAtion to do general house-work; is a clean cook, good washer and ironer. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

**SERVANTS WANTING EMPLOYMENT** can get first-class situations by applying to the branch office of the Employment and Indemnity Company, No. 721 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. on MONDAY, Oct. 9. Come early.

### MALES.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried man, (colored,) a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; honest, reliable and obliging; four years' reference from his last employer. Call or address No. 23 West 13th-st., Astor Stable, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

**WANTED**—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG German, a situation as coachman, good groom and first-class driver; has thorough knowledge of the business; sober and obliging; best City references. Call on or address O. MILLS, No. 202 William-st., in the bakery.

**WANTED**—SITUATIONS BY A COLORED man and his wife, the one as first-class waiter, the other as first-class cook; both thoroughly competent in their respective capacities; seven years' unexceptionable references. Call or address No. 129 West 33d-st., second floor, front room.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; best City references from last employer; country preferred. Call or address No. 8 East 31st-st., Bradley's stable.

**WANTED**—BY A SCOTCHMAN, YOUNG and single, a situation as coachman or groom; understands his business thoroughly; not long in this country; willing and obliging. Address W. G., No. 7 East 28th-st., private stables.

**WANTED**—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; is a first-class man, of long experience, sober, trustworthy and obliging; best of reference as to ability; prefers the country. Address B. B., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Address J. B. L., No. 54½ West 32d-st., Up-town Advertisement Office.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE Protestant man, a situation as first-class coachman; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; excellent City reference. Call or address B. R., No. 220 East 42d-st.

**WANTED**—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman, a situation; married; no incumbrance; a good City driver; honest and reliable; first-class City reference. Address ISAIAH, No. 120 Water-st., office R. D. Case.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion; is a good gardener and farmer; understands the care of horses; is strictly temperate. Call on last employer, Mr. Johnston, No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st., New-York.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG colored man as coachman; no objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of reference given as to character and capacity. Call for two days at No. 223 East 20th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an entirely competent and careful driver; good horseman. Apply at No. 57 West 16th-st.

**A POSITION IN A WHOLESALE** grocery, produce commission and foreign fruit house is desired by a young man, with a view to learning the business; a salary not so much an object as a good situation; best of references. Address H., Box No. 2,462 Post-office, New-York.

## FURNITURE.

**WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS** and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st.,
corner of Crosby.

## LOAN OFFICES.

**1.191 BROADWAY,** H. B. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advances on diamonds, jewelry and watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, 1,191 Broadway, bet. 28th and 29th sts.

## HOTELS.

**MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL.**

No. 14 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway.
Elegant suites of rooms, with or without private table.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

No More Accidents from Runaway Horses!

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### HORSE DETACHMENT.

PATENTED.

**Warranted to Release an Unmanageable Horse Instantly—Requires no Change of Harness—Applicable to any Four-Wheeled Carriage or Sleigh.**

AWARDED A MEDAL AT THE LATE NEW-ENGLAND FAIR AT LOWELL, MASS.

"An actual necessity of civilized life. . . The movement of the hand and the release of the tugs and hold-backs are an instantaneous operation. No one need be afraid of riding with such a perfect safeguard as this."—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

"It is no theory—it is already a proved fact. A lady is just as safe driving herself, with one of these attachments to a carriage, as she would be seated at home. The shafts are kept from the ground, and nothing happens to carriage or contents."—*Boston Sunday Times.*

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HANCOCK & RICHARDSON,
**P. O. Box No. 7, Charlestown, Mass.**

### HORSE BLANKETS,

In grades embracing a large variety of

STABLE AND KERSEY DRESS BLANKETS,
NEW-HAMPSHIRE BLANKETS,

WAGON BLANKETS in Fancy Plaids; SWEATING BLANKETS in White, Fawns, Blue, Gray and Fancy Checks, in extra sizes and weights, suitable also for LAP BLANKETS.

CARRIAGE ROBES, assorted styles and qualities.

SLEIGH-BELLS, strapped and unstrapped, in WHITE and YELLOW METAL and in SILVER and GOLD-PLATED.

HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
NO. 72 BEEKMAN-ST.

**HARNESS.**—LIGHT SINGLE AND DOUBLE harness of every description, coach, express, and truck harness, at extremely low prices. We make our own harness on the premises, and warrant them as represented. The largest assortment of horse-blankets in this City; also lap-robes, whips, riding-saddles, and bridles. E. BARTLETT,
No. 62 Warren-st., corner College-place.

**ONE CONCORD AND ONE LIGHT** express wagon, one Carpenter's and one two-seat depot wagon, one four-wheel dog-cart with top on hind seat; two light road wagons, one collector's cart, one grocery wagon, one two-seat phæton. Apply at No. 226 Spring-st., corner of Clarke.

**$5—RICH PLUSH** CARRIAGE ROBES horse blankets, hop bagging, canvas beavers, cassimere cloths, burlaps, rubber blankets and coats, soldiers' goods, and cheap goods for the million. No. 103 Chambers-st.

**HORSES AND COUPE.**—FOR SALE, A splendid pair of bay horses, over 16 hands; six years old; warranted perfectly sound; also, a coupe in good order; sold by a gentleman going to Europe. Apply at private stable, No. 42 East 32d-st.

**A.—CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,** NO. 141 West Broadway.—A fine assortment of carriages, rockaways, buggies, express and business wagons, phaetons, one coupé rockaway, second-hand; all very cheap at No. 141 West Broadway.

**A FIRST-CLASS STABLE,** NO. 49 WEST 18th-st., to let, with or without apartments; four stalls and two box stalls which can be converted into four single stalls; with all other conveniences. Inquire of JOHN H. SWIFT, No. 64 West 20th-st.

**SECOND-HAND** AND SLIGHTLY-SOILED carriages cheap; light rockaway, pony wagon, coupé rockaway, several buggies, depot wagon, six-seat rockaway, assortment of harness. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 638 Broadway.

**FOR PEREMPTORY SALE,** AT THE Jerome Park auction, next WEDNESDAY, NEW-LONDON, by imp. *Balrownie*, out of imp. *Lacrife*; seven years old; perfectly gentle in the saddle and in harness.

**A FEW HORSES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED** with good board; stalls on the ground floor. At HETTRICK'S livery stable, Nos. 103 to 109 West 30th-st.

**TO LET**—PRIVATE STABLE, IN GOOD ORder. Apply at No. 42 East 32d-st., or at No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 1.

## MUSICAL.

### CHICKERING & SONS' PIANO-FORTES.

**The Best Pianos at the Lowest Prices,**

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We invite the attention of persons intending to purchase Pianos, to our New Illustrated Catalogue, giving full description of Styles and Prices, and the terms on which we sell to those desiring to make

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SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

**Chickering & Sons,**
**No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York.**

### A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

**SIGNOR A. BENDELARI** WILL REsume his lessons in vocal music on MONDAY, Sept. 18. Address at his residence, No. 9 East 17th-st.

## LECTURES.

**TO LECTURE COMMITTEES.**

Gough, Collyer, "Nasby," "Mark Twain," "Josh Billings," Dr. John Lord, Dr. Willits,* Dr. Tiffany, Col. John Hay, De Cordova,* Vandenhoff,* "Oliver Optic," Edward Everett Hale, Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, Saxe, Col. T. W. Higginson, James Parton, William Parsons, Rev. W. H. H. Murray, Gen. Hawley, David A. Wells, B. Waterhouse Hawkins, Frederick Douglass, Prof. Fairfield, Dr. Adrian J. Ebell, Alf. Burnett, Matthew Hale Smith, James Murdoch,* Isabella Dallas-Glynn, Fanny R. Edmunds, Frederick Robinson, Moses T. Brown, Gen. Sam F. Cary, Gen. Barriman, E. P. Whipple, Hon. Thomas Fitch, Gen. Wm. H. Gibson, Mary A. Livermore, Virginia F. Townsend, Lottie Hough, Kate Reignolds, Emma Hardinge-Britten—and many other popular lecturers and readers; a debate on Women Suffrage between Mrs. Livermore and Gen. James A. Hall; the Mendelssohn Quintette Club and other musical combinations—can be engaged through the Boston Lyceum Bureau. No charge to Lyceums. Send for the list. Lecturers marked thus * for N. E. only. Address
REDPATH & FALL, Boston, Mass.

**LECTURE COMMITTEES 1871-72.**

MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S new Lecture,
"WOMAN!"
Mr. VANDENHOFF gives his Readings as heretofore.
Address till end of October, Portsmouth, N. H.

## HELP WANTED.

**WANTED** FOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY of a religious society, a single man between twenty and thirty years of age. Must be of earnest piety, and a member of an Evangelical church. Ability to lead congregational singing would add to his usefulness. Address, stating age, nationality, reference, salary expected and church connections, JAMES I. FREDERICK, Station F.

**WANTED**—A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS man, with large experience and thorough acquaintance with the grinding of white lead and colors, as foreman in our paint-factory, with steady employment. No one without these requirements and the best of references need apply.
OLIVER JOHNSON & CO., Providence, R. I.

**WANTED**—THREE CANVASSERS; INSURance, book, map, patent right or advertising agents preferred; fair salary and permanent situation to competent men; state fully business experience with lowest salary for first year; (also, State agent.) ASHER & ADAMS, No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

**A. T. STEWART & CO.** WANT A LADY of experience and excellent taste to superintend the making of ladies' hats, bonnets, &c.; one possessing the necessary qualifications will be liberally dealt with. Apply at manager's desk, Broadway and 10th-st.

**WANTED**—IN HARLEM, BY AN AMERIcan family, two girls; one as good plain cook; must be good washer and ironer; another, about sixteen years, to do upstairs work and waiting. Apply at No. 135 East 127th-st.

**WANTED**—TWO FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN in fancy goods department. None but those with best of reference from New-York, Boston, or Philadelphia need apply. BALL, BLACK & CO.,
No. 565 and 567 Broadway, New-York.

**WANTED**—A PROTESTANT NURSE GIRL who can give good reference, to go to California. Apply for two days at Room No. 4, Fifth-avenue Hotel; entrance on 23d-st.

**GIRL WANTED**—GOOD PLAIN COOK and to assist in washing and ironing or for general housework. Apply at No. 52 Morton-st., high stoop, between 8 and 10 o'clock.

**WANTED**—A MARBLER. ADDRESS, STATing terms and reference, WILSON & FENIMORE, manufacturers of paper hangings, Nos. 14 and 16 South 7th-st., Philadelphia.

**A. T. STEWART & CO.** WANT A FIRST-class dress-maker of large ability, who can measure, cut, fit and trim. Apply at manager's desk, Broadway and 10th-st.

**WANTED**—A COLORED COACHMAN FOR the country; one that understands gardening and milking. Call at 195 Bowery, between 11 and 1.

**WANTED**—A STOUT BOY IN A LITHOgraphic office. Apply at No. 14 Cortlandt-st.; none need apply who are afraid of work.

**WANTED**—A GOOD COOK, ONE WHO WILL do coarse washing. Apply at No. 33 West 20th-st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND MATINEE.**

PAREPA-ROSA—ENGLISH OPERA.
TODAY AT 1 O'CLOCK. DOORS OPEN AT 12.

**PAREPA-ROSA—GRAND MATINEE.**

THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
PAREPA-ROSA, TOM KARL, Mr. and Mrs. COOK.

**PAREPA-ROSA—GALA MATINEE.**

AT 1 O'CLOCK, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Admission, $1. Reserved seats, $1 50. Box seat, $2.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC—SATANELLA.**

PAREPA-ROSA—GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
MONDAY, OCT. 9—FOURTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.

GRAND RENTREE OF MME. VANZINI, (Mrs. Van Zandt,) the most eminent American prima donna from the principal opera-houses of Europe, in Balfe's romantic and beautiful opera, (first time in America,)

SATANELLA; OR, THE POWER OF LOVE, which will be produced in a gorgeous mise en scene, entirely new costumes, new scenery, splendid appointments, and the following superb STAR CAST:

Mme. VANZINI, (Van Zandt,)....as.......Satanella.
Miss CLARA DORIA..............as..............Lelia
Mrs. AYNSLEY COOK.............as.............Stella
Mr. W. CASTLE.................as....Count Rupert
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL............as.........Arimanes
Mr. E. SEGUIN.................as.......Hortensius
Mr. WHIFFEN...................as...............Karl
Mr. G. HALL...................as..........Brachchio
Mr. BARTLEMAN as the Vizier; Mr. KINROSS as the First Pirate, and Mrs. BOUDINOT as Bertha.
CONDUCTOR....................Mr. CARL ROSA

Prices as usual; reserved seats for sale at the Academy, at Schirmer's, No. 701, at Hall's, No. 751, and No. 114 Broadway.

**PAREPA-ROSA – ENGLISH OPERA.**

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Owing to the immense preparations necessary for the proper production of Balfe's romantic opera, SATANELLA, or the Power of Love, on MONDAY NIGHT, Oct. 9, for the first time in America, the management regrets to announce that NO PERFORMANCE will take place TO-NIGHT, in order that the new opera may be thoroughly rehearsed and brought before the public in an unapproachable style.

Ticket-holders for the second extra night may have their tickets exchanged or the money returned.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.**

Every evening at 8 o'clock, G. L. Fox's celebrated spectacular ballet pantomime, HUMPTY DUMPTY. G. L. FOX as Clown. The world-renowned MARTENS FAMILY, in their Eccentricitées Tyroleans and Duo des Chats.

H. D. THE KIRALFY TROUPE,
H. D. ADELE, MARIETTA,
H. D. PAGLIERI, MORIONDO,
H. D. CLEMENCE ALEXANDROWA.
H. D. YOUNG ADONIS AND LITTLE VENUS.
H. D. Signor CASSELLI, THE ZIG-ZAGS.
H. D. Herr WILLIO.

Seats secured six days in advance and by telegraph. Matinees every Wednesday and Saturday.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**

TWO PERFORMANCES TODAY.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
Mr. FRANK MAYO
in the great local drama of the
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
which will be presented with
ENTIRE NEW SCENERY,
introducing three celebrated pictures,
THE SNOW-STORM,
UNION-SQUARE BY MOONLIGHT,
and the
TERRIBLE, STARTLING AND LIFE-LIKE
FIRE SCENE!
MONDAY, OCT. 23,
Mr. SOTHERN as LORD DUNDREARY.

**FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.**

Every night for the fifth week,
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S
Great drama of the times,
DIVORCE!

Theatre crowded to the doors at every performance. Reserved seats may be had for fifteen days in advance. DIVORCE matinée SATURDAY next at 1½ o'clock.

**SECOND WEEK.**

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF DAN RICE'S PARIS PAVILION CIRCUS,
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

New and startling features, Acrobatic, Gymnastic, and Equestrian.

BOX, PARQUET, AND FAMILY CIRCLE thronged with the fashion of the Metropolis.

First appearance of the World-Renowned Blind Horse,

EXCELSIOR, JR.

Seats secured three days in advance. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2 P. M.
DAN RICE IN THE RING.

**DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.**

CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

**THE MOULTON CONCERTS.**

The management has the honor of announcing that Mrs. CHARLES MOULTON, so long distinguished in European and American art circles for her matchless vocal powers and thorough culture, will make her first appearance in a series of THREE GRAND CONCERTS and ONE GRAND MATINEE, at STEINWAY HALL, on MONDAY, OCT. 16, TUESDAY, OCT. 17, FRIDAY, OCT. 20, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 21.

Mrs. Moulton will be assisted by the following eminent artists:

Miss AGNES PALMER, Contralto.
Signor G. LEONI, Tenor.
Signor GIORGIO RONCONI, Baritone.
Signor PABLO SARASATE, Violin Virtuoso,
and a GRAND ORCHESTRA under the direction of Signor CARLO BOSONI.

**MME. VANZINI,**

(Mrs. JENNY VAN ZANDT,)
the most distinguished American Prima Donna,
on MONDAY, Oct. 9, in SATANELLA.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

**TO RENT, FURNISHED, OR FOR** SALE—A very superior full-size house on Irving-place, near the Westminster Hotel.

ALSO,

TO RENT—On West 4th-st., near Broadway, a first-class full-size three-story house, to a private family or respectable business for eighteen months. Full particulars and permits from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**TO LET**—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

**TO LET**—ON STATEN ISLAND, NORTH shore, a cottage, well heated and thoroughly comfortable, with five acres of land, fine shade and fruit trees, vegetable garden, beautifully situated, only seven minutes' walk from landing. Apply to WM. F. HALL, No. 59 Wall-st.

**PART OF A HOUSE TO LET**—FURnished or unfurnished, or good board for a gentleman and his wife, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders. For terms apply on the premises, No. 124 West 11th-st.

**TO LET FOR ONE YEAR**—A FIRST-class house on 5th-av., between 30th and 40th sts., beautifully furnished. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

**TO LET**—THE ELEGANT BROWN-STONE dwelling-house, No. 61 West 15th-st.; very low to a good tenant. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

**TO LET**—FURNISHED, NO. 109 EAST 40TH-st., near 4th-av., 14x60 house; rent $200 per month.
JOHN M. RIPON, No. 91 Fulton-st.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

**OFFICES TO LET**
IN
**TIMES BUILDING,**

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

**NEW-YORK SWIMMING ACADEMY**—6th-av. and 30th-st.; size 80x40 feet; even with sidewalk; high ceiling; suitable for balls, concerts, theatricals, political meetings, free-and-easy, dancing-schools, &c., &c.; will be let by the month, week or day. Apply on premises.

**HOTEL TO LET.**—COZZENS' HOTEL, Omaha, Nebraska. Best hotel west of Chicago; contains seventy rooms; possession Nov. 1. For particulars, terms, &c., address SETH W. HALE, No. 28 Broad-st., N.Y., or GEO. P. BEMIS, Omaha, Nebraska.

**A PRIVATE FAMILY** WILL LET TO A physician first floor side room and extension, newly furnished, hot and cold water, gas; fine location. No. 40 East 20th-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1871.

**A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT.,** free of United States Government Tax, has been declared payable on the 23d day of October next to the stockholders of this Company, or their legal representatives who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will close on the afternoon of the 9th October, and be opened on the morning of the 25th October. F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAILROAD COMPANY,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 27, 1871.

**THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST** Mortgage Bonds of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company of North Carolina due July 1, 1871, will be paid in New-York exchange, at par, upon presentation at the First National Bank of Wilmington, N. C., on and after Sept. 30, 1871.
M. CRONLY,
President.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NO. 71 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1871.

**A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF** TEN (10) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this pay been declared, payable on demand.
A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary.

**THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1871,** on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville Railroad will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Union Trust Company in New-York. T. J. DAVIS, President.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

**SUMMER BOARD** AT AMENIA SEMInary, Amenia, N. Y., until Sept. 25. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for prospectus.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**GRAND FESTIVAL AT FASHION COURSE,**
IN AID OF THE
UNION HOME FOR SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS.

In order to enable the working classes to witness the immense attractions presented each day, the price of admission will be reduced to fifty cents; children, twenty-five cents. Agents will please sell accordingly, and make returns at fifty cents each when called upon.

For the amusement of Patrons,
Immense Dancing Platforms
Have been erected, where
Dancing will be free throughout the day.
A
LARGE EXHIBITION PLATFORM
AND
PATENT SAFETY SHOOTING GALLERIES
HAVE BEEN BUILT.
BALLOON ASCENSIONS
WILL BE MADE DAILY.
Exhibitions of Trained Horses
Will be made the second week
BY
PROFS. ROCKWELL AND HURLBURT.

PROGRAMME FOR SATURDAY, OCT. 7.

11 A. M.—Tight-rope Gymnastics.
11½ A. M.—Drumming Exhibition.
12 M.—Dancing Quartet.
12½ P. M.—Senorita Rosetta in costume.
1 P. M.—LACROSSE HURDLE RACE by members of Lacrosse Clubs, each carrying a ball on Lacrosse stick, to run 200 yards and jump four hurdles, each three feet high; first premium $15, second $10.
2 P. M.—THE INDIAN GAME OF LACROSSE will be contested by the MANHATTAN, of New-York, and KNICKERBOCKER, of Brooklyn, for championship flag and $100; second prize, set of goal flags, $50.
3 P. M.—TROT FOR SEVENTH-WARD PURSE, $200; free to all horses owned in Seventh Ward, New-York City; best two in three.
4 P. M.—THE NEW-YORK SKATING ASSOCIATION will be represented by about fifty volunteers, ladies and gentlemen, who will execute promenades, glides, races and difficult movements.

Balloon ascension by the daring aeronaut, Washington H. Donaldson.

Should the weather prove unfavorable, as far as practicable, the performances will be added to those of the next fair day.

VISITORS' GUIDE.—Persons going in carriages can take the ferry-boat at James-slip, 10th-st., 23d st., 34th-st. or 92d-st., East River ferries, and drive to Fashion Course, guided by sign-boards the whole route. Thirty minutes' ride.

Foot passengers should take either James-slip or 34th-st. ferry to Hunters' Point. Cars at left side of boat landing. Ask for "trip tickets to the Festival," and in seventeen minutes be at the grounds. Trains every half hour.

BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Manager,
Store No. 29 Beekman-st., New-York.

See programme for full list of entertainments.

**MR. GEORGE DOLBY'S**
BALLAD CONCERTS,
AT
STEINWAY HALL,
MONDAY, OCT. 9; TUESDAY, OCT. 10;
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11, AND
THURSDAY, OCT. 12.

Mr. GEORGE DOLBY, in order to give to his novel series of Ballad Concerts—which includes also Glees and Madrigals—that high standard of excellence which shall gain the approval of the cultivated audiences of the United States, has engaged for his American tour the following artists, whose eminence has been cordially indorsed by the public and the Press of England, Ireland and Scotland:

Miss EDITH WYNNE, Soprano.
Mme. PATEY, Contralto.
Mr. W. H. CUMMINGS, Tenor.
Mr. J. G. PATEY, Bass.
Mr. SANTLEY, Baritone.
Piano-forte—Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER.

Mr. DOLBY believes that concerts in the language of the country—the selections being from the highest sources, both old and new, and interpreted by eminent artists, familiar with the schools—will be acceptable to the American people, and will secure a generous patronage; and that the part singing—glee and madrigal—brought to the nicest perfection of expression and tone-coloring by constant practice, will prove a popular and attractive feature of the Ballad Concerts.

The Concerts will commence each evening at 8 o'clock.

Admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location.

Tickets may be obtained at Steinway Hall daily, from 9 to 5 P. M.

**UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.**

Corner of Broadway and 14th-st.
R. W. BUTLER..........................MANAGER
COMPLETE CHANGE OF BILL.
THE GREAT LEFFINGWELL,
THE COLOSSAL OLIO TROUPE
AND GRAND BALLET,
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
at 2 o'clock.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC**—SATANELLA.
Rentrée of the most eminent American Prima Donna,
Mme. VAN ZANDT, on MONDAY, Oct. 9.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**A PRIVATE FAMILY** NEAR MADISON-square will rent back parlor and bedroom, upstairs, with board, to a gentleman, or gentleman and lady of culture, who desire a quiet, congenial home. Address, with full name, LITERATURE, Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

**AN ELEGANT PARLOR FLOOR,** with closets, to rent, with or without private table; also, spacious second-story back room, and fine rooms for gentlemen on fourth floor; house and appointments first-class; reference. Three doors from Madison-av., No. 15 East 24th-st.

**NO. 36 WEST 9TH-ST.**—HANDSOME suites of rooms, with good table; also single rooms; house and location first-class; best references given and required. Apply at No. 36 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

**A SMALL FAMILY HAS TWO** NICEly-furnished rooms to let, without board; gentlemen preferred; good chance to secure a quiet home; terms moderate. Inquire at No. 352 West 15th-st., near 8th-av.

**NO. 37 WEST 22D-ST.**—A HANDSOME front room on fourth floor for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; two hall rooms for gentlemen; also, a basement room for two, with board, or physician's office.

**NO. 37 EAST 20TH-ST.,** NEAR BROADWAY.—Board for gentlemen and wives, or gentlemen, with unusually pleasant, well-furnished apartments, on second and third floors; also, hall bedrooms. References.

**A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED** second floor to let, consisting of two large rooms, bath-room and ample closets, for gentlemen only; breakfast if desired; private house. No. 52 West 21st-st.

**NO. 161 WEST 23D-ST.**—A PRIVATE family having recently moved into a very handsome house, will rent an elegant suite, newly-furnished, or unfurnished; location unexceptionable; highest references given and required.

**FIFTH-AV.**—THE SECOND AND THIRD floors of a private residence on 5th-av., (a corner,) on Murray Hill, will be rented, with board, (private table) to parties willing to pay for home comforts; references. Address T. J. C., Station D.

**NO. 61 ST. MARK'S-PLACE**—A THIRD-story room to let to a gentleman and wife, (with board;) also, hall room; only a few boarders taken; dinner at 1 o'clock.

**NO. 50 WEST 28TH-ST.**—PARTIES willing to pay a remunerative price can find handsomely-furnished rooms and unexceptionable board. References exchanged.

**A PARLOR FLOOR TO LET**—ELEgantly furnished, bath, &c. attached; with or without board. Address E. Y. D., Post-office box No. 2,891.

**NO. 117 EAST 12TH-ST.,** NEAR 4TH-AV.—Very desirable suite of rooms on parlor floor to let, together or separately, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without board; also, single rooms.

**NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST.,** BETWEEN 5TH-av. and Broadway, a small private family will let, with board, their second floor, and suite of rooms on third floor. References exchanged.

**NO. 9 EAST 11TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.**—A respectable gentleman can have a comfortable furnished bedroom, or suitable for two friends; also a hall bedroom to let; bath and gas.

**NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.,** NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsome furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a party of gentlemen or family, with first-class board.

**A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM ON** second floor and one on third floor to let, to gentlemen only, in private house No. 65 Prince-st., near Metropolitan Hotel.

**NO. 20 WEST 14TH-ST.,** NEAR 5TH-AV.—Nicely-furnished rooms to let in suites or singly, with first-class board; terms moderate; references required.

**PLEASANT AND VERY HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED** rooms may be obtained, with board, at No. 106 West 44th-st. References given and required.

**FIFTH-AV., NO. 76**—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board, (strictly first-class,) newly-fitted and furnished; entire floor, with private table if desired; references.

**NO. 19 EAST 49TH-ST., A** FEW DOORS from 5th-av., elegant and finely-furnished suites, with or without private table. Also board for one or two gentlemen.

**NO. 37 WEST 22D-ST.**—A HANDSOME room on fourth floor, front, for two gentlemen, or gentleman and lady; also, a basement room for two, with board, or a physician's office.

**NO. 136 MADISON-AV., CORNER** 31st-st., to let in floors. House newly painted and papered throughout. Elegantly furnished private table, if desired.

**NO. 29 WEST 18TH-ST.,** NEAR 5TH-AV.—A handsome, well-furnished suite of rooms may be had, with board, by a desirable party.

**NO. 64 WEST 14TH-ST.**—FURNISHED rooms to let on parlor and other floors, with or without board.

**TO LET**—AT NO. 61 MORTON-ST., FURnished rooms, on second floor, with hot and cold water.

**NO. 117 EAST 34TH-ST.,** NEAR PARK-AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with first-class board.

**NO. 7 BANK-ST.**—A HANDSOME SECOND-story front room, with board for two, $18. Back rooms, $15. On fourth floor, $12.

**A FEW ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN,** without meals, or for a family for light housekeeping, to let at No. 24 West 14th-st. PRESCOTT.

**A FEW DESIRABLE** ROOMS TO RENT, en suite or singly, with first-class board, at No. 112 Madison-av.

**APARTMENT AND SINGLE ROOM,** prettily decorated, to let, with board. No. 17 East 17th-st.; French cook.

**TO LET**—HANDSOME BACK PARLOR, FURnished, No. 146 West 16th-st.; also, room on fourth floor; gentlemen preferred.

**BROOKLYN BOARD.**—NO. 181 MONTAgue-st.—A second floor, three rooms, will be let separately or together; house private and first-class.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**WALLACK'S.**

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THIS SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 7,
Will be presented Morris Burnett's comedy,
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

Characters by Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. PECK, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss HELEN TRACY, Miss MARY LENOYLE, Miss FLORA CLAYTON.

To be followed by Haynes Bayley's comedietta
FORTY AND FIFTY.

Mr. LILYWHITE..............Mr. JOHN GILBERT
ALTAMOUNT..................Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
PETER..................................Mr. J. PECK
Mrs. LILYWHITE.....................Mrs. J. SEFTON
CLEMENTINA.........................Miss CLAYTON
JESSY....................................Miss HAYDEN

Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT
Will make her first appearance in America,
MONDAY, Oct. 9,

On which occasion will be presented with appropriate scenes and appointments, for the first time in eight years, Colman the elder's comedy,
THE JEALOUS WIFE.

In preparation, Tom Taylor and Charles Reade's comedy,
MASKS AND FACES.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance in this theatre of
Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS.

Due notice will also be given of the first appearance of Mr. CHAS. FISHER, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL and Miss EFFIE GERMON.

**THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA,**

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Strakosch Italian Opera Ticket-office is at the Everett House, (entrance on 4th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.,) where subscriptions for the
SEASON OF TWENTY (20) NIGHTS OF
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA,
Commencing on MONDAY, Oct. 23, 1871,
in which
MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON
will make her first appearance in Italian Opera in New-York, are now being received
from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M. daily.

E GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—EILEEN OGE. E
I EILEEN OGE. I
L A HIT, A PALPABLE HIT. L
E Thunders of applause greet every scene. E
E Cheer upon cheer and shouts of laughter E
N greet those popular favorites Mr. and Mrs. N
W. J. FLORENCE
O each evening, in Edmund Falconer's truly O
G excellent Irish Drama G
E EILEEN OGE: OR, E
E DARK'S THE HOUR BEFORE THE DAWN. E
I BRYAN O'FARRELL...Mr. W. J. FLORENCE I
L BRIDGET MAGUIRE...Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE L
E Patrick O'Donnell...............Mr. Geo. Clark E
E Miss Eileen Moriarty.........Miss Rose Evans E
N Miss Norah O'Donnell........Miss Ione Burke N
The other characters by the powerful com-
O pany of this establishment. O
G EILEEN OGE MATINEE SATURDAY at 2. G
E EILEEN OGE EVERY EVENING AT 8. E

**OPERA BOUFFE—OPERA BOUFFE.**

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
REVIVAL OF FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE,
with
MLLE. AIMEE.

In consequence of the sudden illness of Mons. Albert Julien, the first performance of LA PERICHOLE, which was announced to take place Friday, Oct. 6, is postponed until
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 9.

Mons. Fernand Noe, who was engaged to make his début in FLEUR-DE-THE, will make his first appearance in the part of Piquillo, in LA PERICHOLE,
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 9.

Tickets bought for Friday will be good for Monday.

**BOOTH'S THEATRE. CUSHMAN.**

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
The great Tragic Artist,
MISS CUSHMAN,
in her celebrated rôle of
QUEEN CATHERINE,
in Shakespeare's grand tragedy Henry VIII.
MR. WM. CRESWICK
as CARDINAL WOLSEY.

CUSHMAN MATINEE
ON SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
MISS CUSHMAN as QUEEN CATHERINE.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

**WOOD'S MUSEUM.**

THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON AT 2 P. M.,
THE ONLY MATINEE
OF THE STRANGER.
LUCILLE WESTERN
Will by SPECIAL REQUEST impersonate
AT MRS. HALLER P.
2 IN THE STRANGER. M.
EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
LAST TIME. OLIVER TWIST.
LUCILLE WESTERN
AS NANCY SYKES.

**OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.**

GRAND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION of the American Institute in the monster building, covering the block 3d and 2d avs., 63d and 64th sts., over 600 feet long, with over 100,000 square feet exhibition space. Thousands of attractive novelties from all parts of the Union.

RARE FLOWERS, PLANTS, FRUITS, &c.
MECHANICAL MIRACLES.

Machinery run by over 200-horse power, making all sorts of things, from carpets down to fringes and tassels, before your eyes. Beautiful decorations. A marvelous sight that none should miss. Keating's splendid music. Every afternoon and evening. Admission 50 cents. Children half price. See small bills.

**WACHTEL**

AT THE STADT THEATRE.
WACHTEL TO-NIGHT AS FRA DIAVOLO.
WACHTEL, THE GREATEST LIVING TENOR.
WACHTEL IN STRADELLA, MONDAY.

**MME. VAN ZANDT AND SATANELLA.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY, Oct. 9.
SATANELLA, Balfe's masterwork. SATANELLA.

**OPERA LIBRETTOS.** SAVE 20 CENTS plain edition, 15 cents; illustrated, 30 cents. For sale only by WM. HALL & SON, No. 751 Broadway.

## THE TURF.

**AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB,**

JEROME PARK.
FALL MEETING, 1871.
SIX RACES EACH DAY.
SATURDAY, Oct. 7.
TUESDAY, Oct. 10.
THURSDAY, Oct. 12.
SATURDAY, Oct. 14.

First race each day promptly at 1 o'clock.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

**NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.**

JEROME PARK RACES.

A special train to above races will leave Grand Central depot, (42d-st. and New-av.,) entrance on New-av., each race day at 12 M., returning after the races; fare for round trip, 40 cents; special cars reserved for ladies.

Fourth-av. cars pass the depot.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE**—THAT ON the 28th day of September, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JEREMIAH LODER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE**—THAT ON the 27th day of September, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB STERN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.**—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL REILLY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Daniel Reilly, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of October, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of September, 1871. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

s30-law3wSa*

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF** THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON DONAU, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,062.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of the estate of Simon Donau, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 20th day of June, A. D. 1871.

RICHARD WARREN, Assignee,
o7-law3wSa* No. 128 Duane-street.

## INSTRUCTION.

**PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.**—AN EXPErienced tutor, a graduate of Yale, will give private instruction in ordinary academic branches, or in the classics and mathematics, preparatory to a collegiate course; references given. Address A. B., No. 250 West 49th-st.

## BOARD WANTED.

**CITY AND COUNTRY** BOARD WANTED. Address BOARDERS' DIRECTORY, No. 737 Broadway; established 1857; free directions to boarding places, saving time, trouble and expense.

## MEDICAL.

**STAMMERING CURED** BY DRS. WHITE & OATMAN, No. 402 4th-av., corner 28th-st. New-York. No pay until cured. Circulars sent.

# POLITICAL.

## JAMES O'BRIEN FOR SENATOR.

### Grand Meeting in His Favor in the Eighteenth Ward—Speeches by Peter Mitchell and the Ex-Sheriff.

There was a vigorous demonstration, last night, in behalf of Ex-Sheriff JAMES O'BRIEN, whose claims to represent the Seventh District in the State Senate were advocated before the working men of the Eighteenth Ward at Rose Hill Hall, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, in Second-avenue. The audience was composed of respectable citizens, and before the adjournment many new names were added to the already long list.

Mr. PETER MITCHELL was the first speaker of the evening. He said that notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather and the demands on his time in his own Ward, he felt it his duty to come out and say a word for JAMES O'BRIEN, the noblest young man in the City. Everybody was bound to help this man of the people and determined opponent of the notoriously corrupt trio, TWEED, HALL and SWEENY. These men have filled sinecure offices with their minions, whose sole duty was to intimidate the honest citizen, shut up the mouths of reformers and to stuff ballot-boxes. Their day is at an end, thank God, and it is now necessary to strike in the crisis, and to put your best and most honest men in places of trust. Of these JAMES O'BRIEN is one. You men who will not go to the polls resolute to protect the ballot against rogues, are unworthy of citizenship. Nothing but earnest, unwavering endeavor will avail now in our struggle to release ourselves from the thraldom of this rascally combination at present in the Municipal Government.

As he concluded his remarks a stir was observable near the doorway, and the throng parting, disclosed the ex-Sheriff, whose appearance was the signal for a perfect ovation. The whole assemblage arose and burst forth into prolonged cheers of welcome that made the very windows rattle. No sooner did he take his place at the head of the table than Mr. O'BRIEN went through a course of hand-shaking painfully pleasant. Every individual wanted to give him a personal greeting. When order was restored the gentleman said in the most good-natured manner: "Well, my friends of the Eighteenth Ward, I promised to come and see you to-night, and having made the engagement, have kept it. I always keep my engagements, and intend ever to fulfill my promises, to whomsoever given. I come here to-night to make, or perhaps I should say to renew one with you. Need I say what it is? Well, perhaps I had better do so in these corrupt days. It is that I intend to look after your interests and honestly do my duty to the City when you send me to Albany as your Senator. [Cheers.] My record is before you in the past. I acted purely in defence of the right when I came forward and denounced the corrupt practices of the Ring and its tools and parasites here and at Albany. I saw the wholesale robberies of the men who had been intrusted with the City's weal, and remonstrated with them in vain. At last, seeing no alternative, I exposed them, and will continue to do so at all times and places until the evil is forever crushed. You have been sufferers from the peculations of the Ring; and now that their glaring acts are before you in black and white, will you by any act or neglect continue them in office? [Loud cries of "No! Kick them out!"] Now, just think of this for one moment: We are going to lose the State, under the leadership of HALL—who has been branded as a thief, and never put forward a worthy denial—TWEED, SWEENY and others, who are in the same predicament. Do you not think that the Democracy owe these men something like gratitude even for that. [Imprecations and hisses. ] Well, we sink this consideration, and finding ourselves robbed, answer HALL's question "What are you going to do about it?" with an appeal to the law and a fair means of redress. But, gentlemen and friends, if this effort fails, I would not stand in the shoes of any member of the Ring for any consideration. They must pay the penalty exacted by an outraged constituency. [Cheers.]

No sooner did Mr. O'BRIEN take his seat than the men crowded around him, and gray-headed fathers of families and sturdy young mechanics called him by name, and wished him good luck with earnestness. Some there were who told of favors and charitable assistance given them in the hour of distress. For example, an elderly man named O'NEIL calling for silence, said: "I was in sore need of a friend once, and could hardly get along; I told my story to JAMES O'BRIEN here, and he put his hand in his pocket and gave me $60. God bless him." With like demonstrations of hearty personal affection the audience took leave of their choice for Senator.

### The Fifth District Republicans—The State Ticket Ratified—The Administration of Gen. Grant Indorsed—Complimentary Resolutions to Collector Murphy.

The Fifth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at No. 242 Spring-street, and adopted the following resolutions:

*Whereas*, The Fifth Assembly District Union Republican Association recognize the action of the Syracuse Convention as an assurance that the Republican sentiment of the State is kindred with that of the City of New-York, as opposed to Tammany Democracy and all its officials,

*Whereas*, The ticket presented by the Convention contains the names of Republicans whom we can indorse as citizens whose record is clear, and who, if elected, will fill their offices with purity, honesty and patriotism; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this Association fully endorse the ticket nominated in Convention at Syracuse, and join with that Convention in the demand for justice at the polls and the carrying out of a fair registry law, with the cheering hope that the days of the "Ring" are numbered.

*Resolved*, That we prefer to keep up the fight until New-York State is redeemed and the City Government rescued from the hands of plunderers, and the good ship of the Republic started on another four year voyage, with ULYSSES S. GRANT at the helm.

*Resolved*, That we give the Committee of Seventy our co-operation and sympathy, and that we immediately open a subscription list for furnishing them with material aid in their noble and patriotic undertaking, and that a committee of three be appointed forthwith, with due power to carry out the foregoing resolution; that we implore our United States Senators to act in unity with the people who elected them, thereby healing the wounds of many, setting aside animosities and divisions, and producing harmony and strength in the Republican Party in the City and State of New-York; that the coming election is fraught with great interest to the whole American nation, inasmuch that it is the beginning of a new era, and the index for the Presidential campaign in 1872; that there never was a more opportune time for the Republican Party in this State to elect honest and worthy men to our next Legislature, thereby giving us wholesome government, by repealing the present laws, so obnoxious to the tax-payer and the working man of New-York City and State.

*Whereas*, Hon. THOMAS MURPHY, Collector of this Port, has recognized the right of colored citizens of this City to representation in the different offices in his Department, a recognition which former Collectors of this Port were tardy in recognizing; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Hon. THOMAS MURPHY is deserving of, and should receive, the thanks of all loyal colored citizens in this City and throughout the land.

*Resolved*, That the recent reported action of Gen. GRANT, in refusing to remove the Collector at the solicitation of any clique or faction, has doubly endeared him to the colored people throughout the land.

### The Repentant Republicans' County Convention—They Offer to Co-operate with the Committee of Seventy.

The Tammany Republican County Convention was held last evening at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, JOHN FAULKNER, Esq., in the chair. After the reading of the following correspondence, the Convention adjourned to Monday evening:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1871.

DEAR SIR: At the County Convention, held pursuant to an order of the General Committee of the Union Republican Party, (HORACE GREELEY, President,) a Committee of Conference was appointed, consisting of twenty-one delegates, to confer upon the subject of county nominations with all political bodies and committees of citizens who are opposed to Tammany Hall, and are desirous of co-operating in an endeavor to overthrow that corrupt oligarchy.

Such Conference Committee has appointed a subcommittee of six, of which JOHN FALCONER, Esq., is Chairman, to carry their instructions into effect. Confident that the honorable Committee of Citizens and Tax-payers for the thorough reform of the City and County of New-York are in sympathy with the purpose of the Union Republican Party, we address you, its Chairman, asking it to unite with us in securing the nomination of such candidates for the various County offices to be voted for at the coming election as command most fully the confidence of the honest masses and will receive their support, without reference to party antecedents or present differences. Upon an intimation that your Committee accepts the foregoing proffer in the spirit with which it is tendered, the Subcommittee will be ready at once to enter upon a conference. Any communication for the Subcommittee will be received if addressed to the office of the Secretary, at No. 51 Chambers-street.

Very respectfully, &c.,
BENJAMIN A. WILLIS, Secretary.
Hon. H. G. STEBBINS, Chairman Committee Citizens and Tax-payers.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1871.

*Benj. A. Willis, Esq.:*

DEAR SIR: A letter of Sept. 23, 1871, from you to Hon. H. G. STEBBINS, was this day referred by that gentleman to the Committee on Elections of the Committee of Seventy, at their first meeting today. This will account for their not having received earlier attention. I am directed by the Committee on Elections to acknowledge the receipt of the communication, and to say that we desire to co-operate with you in the spirit expressed by you. Within a day or two another meeting of our Committee will be held, probably on Saturday, at which the Committee will be glad to meet you in conference. A notice of the next meeting will be given you so soon as it shall be determined upon.

Very truly, FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
Chairman of Committee on Elections.

### The Eighth District Republicans.

The Eighth Assembly District Republican Association met at No. 274 Grand-street last evening. Mr. W. H. PALMER presided, and Mr JOSEPH MCCABE acted as Secretary. Mr. JOHN J. O'BRIEN made a few remarks in support o the State ticket. On motion of Mr. SAMUEL COOL, the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Republicans of the Eighth Assembly District Republican Association do unanimously indorse the Union Republican State ticket placed in nomination at Syracuse on the 28th of September, and do most earnestly call on Republicans and honest Democrats to concentrate their united strength at the polls to secure its success, and that a committee of five be appointed to organize a public meeting to ratify the same.

Messrs. Lucas, Roberts, Cool, Davis and O'Brien were appointed to organize the public meeting. After electing several new members, the meeting adjourned.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democrats of Alleghany County have nominated I. J. ELLIOTT for Assembly.

The official majority against the new Constitution of Nebraska is 641.

The Democrats of Broome have nominated LEWIS S. ABBOTT, of Binghamton, for Assembly.

The Republicans of the Second District of Ontario have nominated CRYILLO S. LINCOLN for Assembly.

A call has been issued for a meeting of the Colored Citizens' State Central Committee, in Utica, on Wednesday, Oct. 18.

The Young Democracy of Boston have postponed their ratification meeting in Faneuil Hall until Wednesday evening.

The Democrats were defeated in the town of Monroe, Conn., on Monday for the first time in forty years.

O. C. WYMAN has been nominated for Assembly by the Republicans of the First District of Jefferson County.

WILLIAM FOSTER, of Constantia, was, on Thursday, nominated for Senator by the Republican Convention for the Twenty-first District.

The Republicans of Onondaga have nominated W. P. GOODELLE for District-Attorney, and CHARLES CARPENTER for Justice of Sessions.

PETER BURNS was yesterday nominated for the Assembly by the Republicans of the Second District of Onondaga County.

LEVERETT HITCHCOCK was elected Town Clerk of Hamden, Conn., on Monday for the thirtieth time. He has been Postmaster since 1840.

The Anti-Dram-shop Party have nominated TRUMAN VAN TASSELL for Assembly in the First District of Onondaga County, and VICTOR KINGSLEY in the Third District.

Col. GEORGE W. MCCOOK, has returned to Columbus, Ohio. It is to be hoped he is now strong enough to bear without injury news of his defeat. His physicians positively prohibit him to attempt to speak in public.

Hon. W. B. WASHBURN will take his seat in Congress at its meeting in December, as he has unfinished business which will require his attendance. He will probably resign his seat at the holiday adjournment.

The Democrats of the Second District of Chautauqua would not take up WINANS, and made their own nomination for the Assembly. ALONZO LANGWORTHY, of Sinclairville, is the candidates elected.

The Providence *Journal* says that the real estate qualification has had an excellent effect in elevating the character of the foreign-born portion of the population of Rhode Island, and that the suburbs of that city, particularly, are dotted with little homes owned by Irishmen.

The Legislature of California will first meet in Sacramento on Monday, Dec. 4. The Senate stands twenty-one Democrats, eighteen Republicans, and one independent. There is one vacancy, which will probably be filled, at a special election, by a Republican.

The Republican county ticket in Niagara is composed as follows: For County Clerk, PETER D. WALTER; District-Attorney, MORTIMER M. SOUTHWORTH; Surrogate, JOSHUA GASKILL; Superintendent of the Poor, ALBERT FLANDERS; Justice of Sessions, RENSSELAER WARD; Coroner, THEODORE W. RUETE.

It is reported that the Democratic candidates for Lieutenant-Governor and Supreme Court Judge in Minnesota made a doleful journey to St. Paul the other day and despairingly tendered their resignations, but were persuaded by the State Executive Committee to stick in the fear of demoralizing the party.

It is said Hon. WILLIAM B. WASHBURN did not learn of his nomination for Governor of Massachusetts until the morning after it was made. He was at home at the time, and to the offer of the telegraph operator to keep the line open, he said that if the news was bad he was not anxious to hear it, and if it was good it would keep.

The Republican State Committee of Massachusetts has organized, electing GEORGE B. LORING, Chairman; GEORGE S. MERRILL, Secretary, and S. B. STEBBINS, Treasurer. The Executive Committee were directed to take active measures to secure a thorough political canvass in the State.

The Republicans of Wyoming have nominated their county ticket as follows: For County Judge, Byron Healy; District-Attorney, Elbert E. Farman; Treasurer, Harwood A. Dudley; Superintendent of Poor, Benj. F. Bristol; Coroners, Robert A. Patchin, Warren S. Hawes; Sessions, Leonard P. Runals.

The new Tennessee House of Representatives got into a curious muddle the other day. The members were all sworn in on Monday by the oath prescribed by the old Constitution, and as the new instrument prescribes an oath which members are specially required to take, they were all sworn again on Wednesday, after a wearisome discussion.

The victory obtained by the Republicans of Hartford, in the town election on Monday, is made more significant by the fact that the total vote polled was larger by many hundred than was ever cast at a town election there before with one exception, and that in 1868, when in a vote of 5,128 the Democrats carried the town by 764 majority.

The Uniontown (Penn.) *Standard* learns that the Democratic members of the Good Templars organization throughout Fayette County, Pennsylvania, have received circulars signed by WALLACE, the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, urging them to do all in their power, secretly, in favor of the Third Party, in order to defeat the Republican candidates.

The Binghamton *Times* refuses to indorse the nomination of WILLIAM M. ELY for the Assembly, and denounces him as a tool of Tammany. And the Binghamton *Democratic Leader*, which asserts that if Mr. TWEED owns the Republican Party of Broome County, he certainly does not run the Democratic Party there, urges the election of the Democratic candidate, on the ground that he is an honest man and would not be a servant of the corruptionists.

Of Col. GABRIEL T. HARROWER, the Republican candidate for Senator in the Twenty-seventh district, the Corning *Journal* speaks thus: "He was one of the founders of the Republican Party in this county, and has ever been one of its most active and prominent supporters. His patriotism led him, at much sacrifice of business affairs, to enlist in the war, and as Colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-first New-York Volunteers he has an honorable record as a courageous and efficient officer. He is one of the people, and has many old friends in the district who hail this nomination with delight. In all the relations of life Col. HARROWER is entitled to the respect and confidence of the people."

Hon. FRANCIS JORDAN, who was for five years Secretary of State of Pennsylvania, has written a letter strongly favoring constitutional reform. He alludes particularly to the evils of bribery in the Legislature, and the extent of special legislation. He shows that during the past five years there have been passed in that State 340 public and 6,170 private acts, and that besides these there were 956 additional private acts not published, by reason of the non-payment of the enrollment tax thereon, making the total of private laws in five years 7,126. He recommends biennial sessions of the Legislature and an increase in the membership of both Houses; minority representation; the election by the people of sundry State officers now otherwise chosen; modifications of the pardoning power; a change in the tenure and mode of choosing the Judiciary; a change in the date of the annual Fall election, to the time of the Presidential election, to prevent colonization from surrounding States, and to dispense with one election every fourth year; and further restrictions upon the powers of corporations.

JOHN N. DAVIDSON is the Republican candidate for Assembly in Wyoming County. The Warsaw *New-Yorker* speaks enthusiastically of him, saying: "Mr. DAVIDSON was first named by a representative of the strong Republican town of Castile, and received the votes necessary to a nomination from all sections of the county. He is a young man of the highest character, well nurtured and grounded religiously and morally—of thorough education—with much popularity where he is known, and one whose personal honor, intelligence and faithfulness to Republican principles no man can question. He taught in our high and common schools for several years, and has always taken an active interest in educational matters. At present he is a farmer. JOHN N. DAVIDSON will never cast any votes in the Assembly that need explaining to his constituents. Where there is any doubt as to a measure he will give his constituents the benefit of the doubt, and vote No! In local politics he has taken an independent and moderate course. There can be no doubt of his election by our old-time Republican majority."

Gen. BUTLER has just received a letter from some colored citizens of New-Orleans, in which they thank him for his deeds in their behalf in the past, and earnestly express the hope that he may be elected Governor of Massachusetts. They say: "Your name, Sir, is treasured among us. We knew you in times that tried men to the utmost. You entered our city when it was pent with a thousand cruel spleens that menaced you on every side, and with but a barren welcome at the best from our few loyal white residents. Disorder everywhere prevailed. Your hand mastered it. An unhappy man dared rend down the national flag; in its descent he found a fatal loop at the other end of the rope. Three miscreants in the guise of Federal soldiers, entered and robbed houses in our midst—they were shot. You thus avenged, and at once, the national flag and the national uniform as sovereign promises of peace and protection to all. You asked the black man to stand by you and maintain his inch of Union soil. You enabled him to assert himself, to earn his title to that soil, and to call the men of the North in your command his brethren. And you have done much for him since by zealously assisting to engraft his civil guarantees upon the same national charter that assures the defenses of the white citizens."

## LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

### NEW-YORK.

Rev. G. W. WELDEN, of London, England, is at the Brevoort House.

Russian Minister C. CATACAZY is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Dr. J. DORSEY CULLEN, of Richmond, Va., is at the St. James Hotel.

Dr. T. P. JOHNSON, of Brazil, is at the Hoffman House.

W. S. GODBE, of Salt Lake City, and A. S. BALDWIN, United States Navy, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

United States Senator A. H. CRAGIN and Hon. C. C. ROWELL, of New-Hampshire, are at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Secretary of State HOMER A. NELSON, of Poughkeepsie, and Hon. P. MONTEATH, of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

NILES G. PARKER, Secretary of the State of South Carolina, and Hon. C. C. COX, of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Chief Engineer CLARK FISHER, of the United States Navy; Hon. GEO. INNIS, of Poughkeepsie, and Gen. STONEHOUSE, of Albany, are at the Astor House.

Several policemen were arraigned yesterday before Commissioner MANIERRE, on charges of transgressing the rules. None of the cases were of any importance.

HENRY HAYES and JOHN CORPAUGH were committed yesterday by Justice DOWLING for having, on the 14th of August, knocked down and robbed JAMES ARMSTRONG, of No. 42 Baxter-street.

HERMAN MILLER and ANNIE ENSLEY were committed yesterday by Justice DOWLING, on a charge of stealing $140 from MAXIMILIAN KOOBER, of No. 94 Elm-street, at No. 153 Hester-street.

It was anticipated that INGERSOLL, the successful City chair-maker, would be up for examination in the Supreme Court, yesterday. He, or the counsel on either side, did not put in an appearance.

JOSEPH KORN, who was admitted from No. 131 West Broadway, died yesterday at Park Hospital from the effects of a fracture of the leg received by being run over by car No. 19 of the Cross-town Railroad.

THOMAS BROWN, a liquor-dealer, at No. 110 West Broadway, was held to bail in $500 for examination, yesterday, before Commissioner SHIELDS, on a charge of not paying his special internal revenue tax.

Not only can remittances be made by the international money orders to Germany and England, but also to Spain, Russia, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, the East Indies and China.

The chimney of No. 109 Mulberry-street yesterday fell into the rear window of No. 209 Canal-street, severely injuring BENJAMIN BROWN, of No. 111 South Third-street, Williamsburg, and J. W. FIELDMAN, of No. 201 East Ninth-street.

In the case of THOMPSON against STEWART, to recover damages for assault and battery, the facts of which were reported in yesterday's TIMES, the jury brought in a verdict yesterday morning in favor of plaintiff, assessing the damages at six cents.

Judge BLATCHFORD opened the United States District Court in Admiralty on Tuesday, but in consequence of the counsel in the different suits not being ready to prosecute them, only one case has been tried in the interim. The Court has adjourned to Monday.

Rev. ATHANASE COQUEREL, of Paris, will deliver two lectures, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, at the Cooper Union, on the evenings of the 17th and 20th inst. The subjects will be: "Siege of Paris by the Prussians" and "Siege of Paris from the Commune."

Mr. JOHN B. WOLFF delivered an address before the Liberal Club last evening, on the Indian question. He spoke for an hour and a half with the view of showing that in ten years the red man could, if the proper test were applied to his case, be made a useful citizen of the Republic.

A report that TWEED and HALL are retained on the Committee of Reception of the Russian Grand Duke is circulated down town. An inquiry at the proper source satisfies us that neither the Mayor nor TWEED have anything to do with the arrangements, nor will they be suffered to take part in the ceremonies.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner HERRMAN in the case of CHARLES VONDERMEISSEN, aged seventeen years, who died from injuries received on Sunday last by being run over at the corner of Hudson and West Tenth streets by car No. 87 of the Eighth-avenue line. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Worship has been resumed in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Resurrection, at south-west corner of Fifty-fifth-street and Third-avenue. Rev. EDWARD O. FLAGG, D. D., the rector, will officiate at 10½ A. M., and Sunday-school commences at 2½ P. M.

E. J. ANDERSON, a lawyer, who has an office at No. 9 Murray-street, is charged with having procured two fraudulent bondsmen on an internal revenue bond, for a person named VASQUEZ. He was liberated on his own recognizance by Commissioner SHIELDS.

Gen. RYAN called at the Mayor's office, yesterday, and asked permission to fire 100 guns in the City Hall Park, on Tuesday next, in honor of the fourth anniversary of the commencement of the struggle for Cuban independence. The request was refused by the Mayor. He recommended that the salute be fired from one of the docks.

ELLEN CONNOLLY, wife of Dr. JAMES CONNOLLY, who committed suicide, having become insane, was brought before Justice FOWLER, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and by him placed in the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Mrs. CONNOLLY has never recovered from the shock of her husband's death.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder HACKETT, W. A. ROBINSON, formerly a cashier in several prominent banking establishments in this City, was sent to State Prison at hard labor for five years on a charge of embezzlement. JOHN GORHAM, convicted of carrying concealed weapons, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

### BROOKLYN.

JOSEPH DELANY and JAMES KEENAN, who almost killed a German named MAX CERF, were fined $25 each, yesterday, by Justice BUCKLEY.

LUDWIG SANDERS, MARGARET WILSON, and LOUISE ANDREW were sent to the Penitentiary, yesterday, for six months by Justice BUCKLEY, for stealing $50 worth of clothing.

The body of a new-born male child, wrapt up in a newspaper, was found lying in an empty lot on Green-avenue, yesterday morning. It was taken to the Morgue.

The trial of DANIEL E. GALVIN for the murder of MICHAEL CAMPBELL, in July last, was brought to a close in the City Court yesterday. The Jury failed to agree, and were discharged.

In the Supreme Court, before Judge TAPPAN, yesterday, PHELPS, DODGE & CO. New-York merchants, recovered $1,300 from Sheriff WALTER for unlawful detention of personal property.

The rector, church wardens and vestrymen of the Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church of Williamsburg, obtained permission from the Supreme Court yesterday, to discharge a mortgage amounting to $500 upon the church.

The Trustees of the Ormond-place Congregational Church are about to erect a new and larger place of worship. Eleven lots of ground have been purchased at the corner of Hancock-street and Bedford-avenue, at a cost of $33,000, and plans for a church in some respects resembling the Schermerhorn-street Tabernacle, and which, if carried out, will cost $55,000, are under consideration.

### LONG ISLAND.

Chicken thieves are operating with much success in the vicinity of Astoria. The losses are getting quite large.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Astoria will hold the first of their Winter meetings on Tuesday evening next, at Astoria Hall, Astoria.

The Synod of Long Island, composed of the clergy and delegates of Long Island, Staten Island, and Shelter Island, will meet during the third week in October at Sag Harbor.

The races which were to come off yesterday at the Suffolk County Agricultural Fair, Riverhead, were postponed until today, also the final closing of the exercises, together with the distribution of the awards.

### WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The contract for opening and grading of Grand Park-avenue, from the Boston Post road, village of Mamaroneck, to Griffin-avenue, in the town of Scarsdale, a distance of over two miles, was awarded to Mr. HARRISON HUNT for $5,900.

Coroner WEEKS held an inquest on Thursday, in the town of Poundridge, upon the body of HENRY VAN TASSELL, aged fifty-one years, who committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn. Verdict, temporary insanity.

The Board of Education of the town of West Farms, at their last meeting, discussed the propriety of selling two or three small school-houses, which are mere frame structures, entirely unsuited to the purpose, and erecting a large and handsome brick building, embracing all the modern improvements, at Fordham, in the place of the old ones.

### NEW-JERSEY.

Over 50,000 baskets of peaches have been shipped from Morristown during the season.

The Second Jersey City Precinct Police Guard go on their annual excursion to Clifton, on Thursday next.

Of the 24,635 children registered in Hudson County as of a school age, 8,672 attend the public schools.

The Hudson County Penitentiary, at Snake Hill, is full. Three prisoners are confined in cells meant for two only, and no more prisoners can be accommodated.

The case of LEWIS J. TODD, Treasurer of the Firemen's Insurance Company, of Jersey City, charged with secreting the funds of the Company while entering a petition for bankruptcy, came up yesterday in the United States District Court at Trenton. Case still on.

The case of WONDERLY and partner against Z. S. BOOTH, S. B. RANSOM, and others, for the amount of insurance on a building burned in 1868, was commenced in the Hudson County Circuit Court yesterday. The defendants are the officers in the Company in which the insurance was effected.

The BLAUVELT family are again making a movement to secure the fabulous fortune said to be in possession of the Government of Holland. They have recently appointed a committee to go to Holland and institute proceedings to get possession of the money.

Early this week a number of students at Princeton were expelled by the Faculty for offenses of a disorderly character. On Thursday the Sophomore Class rose in open revolt, and refused to attend any further recitations or exercises of any sort unless their classmates were taken back. Yesterday a number of men from other classes joined the rebels, and it is feared considerable difficulty may be experienced before the matter is adjusted.

[Advertisement.]

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR AND PARTIAL DEAFNESS CURED.—The number and the importance of the demands on the attention of Dr. HARTLEY during his recent visit to this City, and the gratifying amount of success that has attended his treatment, have induced him to establish a permanent practice in New-York, and may be consulted at his parlors, No. 907 Broadway, near Twentieth-street.

Dr. HARTLEY begs to state that he has no connection with any person advertising to cure deafness; neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation practiced by ignorant pretenders. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

D. HARTLEY generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the ear, without charge until cured, during the month of October, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of yet more serious evils, by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Deafness, noise in the head and all disagreeable discharges from the ear speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Twenty-three years' close and undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

References to many of the first families of this City, and physicians and surgeons throughout the United States.

No charge for consultation and examination. Receptions from 9 to 3 daily; Sundays until 12.

NO. 907 BROADWAY.

[Advertisement.]

It has long been a matter of surprise to us that people will submit to the torture and punishment of severe headaches when they can so easily obviate the necessity of suffering the pain and agony attendant on that disagreeable complaint. No one who wears Hats purchased at KNOX's celebrated Hat Emporium, No. 212 Broadway, has ever been known to suffer from them. The remedy is to purchase only hats manufactured or imported by KNOX.

BROOKS BROTHERS,
No. 44 East 14th-st., Union-Square,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR
NEW AND CHOICE STOCK OF MATERIALS
FOR
Fall and Winter
CLOTHING.

SILLECK BROS.,
NO. 297 BROADWAY,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE READE-ST.,
UNDER-SHIRTS
AND
DRAWERS,
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR. THE STANLEY, CHANCELLOR AND SIR ROGER SCARFS, REYNIER'S DOG-SKIN, AND BAJOU'S PARIS KID GLOVES.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

DIAMONDS,
WALTHAM WATCHES,
STERLING SILVERWARE,
AT CLOSE PRICES.
BISHOP & REIN,
Jewelers and Silversmiths,
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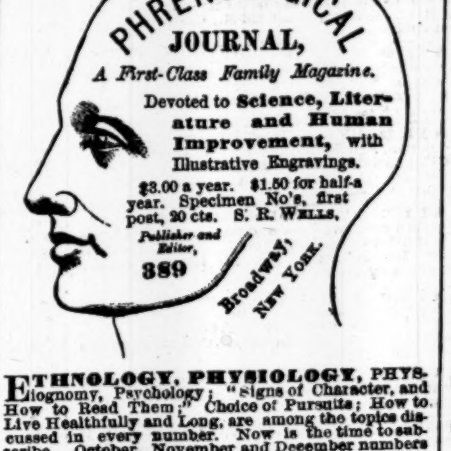

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BRONZES.

# THE REIGN OF CORRUPTION.

## PAVEMENT SWINDLES.

### How the Taxpayers are Plundered in the Matter of Wooden Pavements.

An illustration of one of the many rascally schemes by which the Ring enriches itself by plundering our citizens, is to be found in the narrative which is here given to the readers of this morning's TIMES. The facts cannot be contradicted, having been furnished by a gentleman of wealth, undoubted honor and eminent respectability. This gentleman was first applied to by one of the parties in the transaction for the necessary amount of money to carry it to a successful issue, and he refused, after becoming aware of its real nature, to have anything to do with the matter. New-York has been afflicted with all kinds of pavements, some of which, like the Fisk poultice, proving to be such unbearable nuisances as to necessitate their being taken up from the streets, and replaced by others less obnoxious. Everybody will recollect how soon the tar poultice, after it had been plastered over many of the stone pavements in the City was torn up, and carted away at a great expense to the City. Three hundred thousand dollars were made out of the poultice laid on Fifth-avenue, and the unfortunate property-holders on that thoroughfare were obliged to foot the bill. When the Nicolson pavement was laid in Mercer-street a few years ago, and proved a partial success, the City was overflooded with contractors for wooden pavements, and competition has been so great ever since that where it might be practicable to lay such pavements in thoroughfares not too much traveled, an honest City Government could have had the work done at a reasonable price. But such is not the case, the citizens of New-York being obliged to pay more than double what the work could be done for. To obtain a contract to lay a pavement in the City, it is necessary to have a bill passed through the Common Council and signed by the Mayor, or passed over his veto.

Some contractors who had a patent wooden pavement for which they wished to get the job of laying in the City, made an application a short time ago to the authorities to obtain their consent. Getting at first but little encouragement, they finally obtained an audience with an Alderman, who informed them that he was the chief of the Ring in the Common Council. He said that he could secure them a contract, and carry through the bill over Mayor HALL's veto. The contractors were asked how much per cubic yard they would contract to lay the payment for. The answer was $3 50. "How many yards do you want?" was then asked. The contractors hesitating, the Alderman told them that they could have 1,000,000 yards if they so desired, and would agree to his propositions. "First," said he, "you must charge $5 50 per yard, out of which you will take your $3 50, and give to us the added $2, to be divided among us for getting you the contract. How many yards do you want?" The contractors replied that they did not care to take a larger contract than for 120,000 cubic yards. "Then," said the Alderman, "You must first deposit $120,000 in bank, and give us a check for the amount, payable upon the bill becoming a law, and we will guarantee to make it such. The other $120,000, to be divided among outsiders, you can pay to us afterward; but we can do nothing with you until you have given us a check for the $120,000 placed in bank, and we will then secure you the contract, as we have said, and your money, over Controller CONNOLLY's veto." The contractors, who were well pleased with the probability of getting a contract in which they would be allowed $3 50 per cubic yard, making at this rate a profit of 100 per cent., made a vigorous effort to get the required amount for deposit, not having themselves that sum of money. It was finally raised and deposited in bank. Before giving the check into the hands of the Alderman, it was discovered that "Boss" TWEED, as Commissioner of Public Works, would have something to say before the contractors could get their money, and the Alderman was asked by the contractors what security they were to have against the possible action of Mr. TWEED. "Oh," said the Alderman, "you must make your own arrangements with TWEED. Contractors always make their private arrangements with TWEED." "Well," said the contractor, "unless you agree to settle everything with TWEED as well as CONNOLLY, I will not deal, for I understand that we will also be obliged to come down handsomely to him or he will interfere. The contractors having been informed that they would have to pay TWEED at least $50,000 before they could get their money, declined to have anything to do with a contract that did not promise as big results as they at first imagined. In this way are all contracts made for wooden pavements, the City authorities receiving at least fifty per cent. out of the job.

The Nicolson pavement can be laid for $3 per cubic yard and yield a handsome profit, after the royalty of twenty-five cents is paid to the owners of the patent right.

An eminent engineer who has the means at command to do so, says that he will pave every street in New-York with wooden pavements for $3 per yard, and that if the City would do the work, employing competent persons to superintend it, they could lay the pavement for $2 50 per cubic yard. It will be remembered that the money to pay for the pavements does not come out of the Treasury, but is raised by assessment on those living along the line of improvement.

# INTERESTING INQUIRIES.

### Significant Stock Transfers.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Before the closing of the transfer-books of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company yesterday, a very large amount of the stock was registered in the name of one HENRY SMITH. Can you inform the public if this is Mr. HANK SMITH, of Ring notoriety, and whether his interest also represents that of his politico-financial associates, who are well known to have been largely interested in this stock? It may be well too to inform the depositors and stockholders of the Tenth National Bank that some 1,200 shares of the preferred stock of the above-named railroad corporation was yesterday placed in the name of W. B. PALMER, Cashier.

WALL-STREET.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 5, 1871.

### Where are the Old City Records?

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In reading your paper of today, and on seeing that the notorious New-York Printing Company is being looked up by the Committee of Seventy, it strikes me there is a circumstance in connection with that Company not generally known. Are you or are your readers aware that all the old historical records of the City of New-York were some time ago removed from the City Hall to the cellars of the aforesaid Company? Perhaps, as BILL TWEED has turned over his interest in the New-York Printing Company to his son, there may be some difficulty in getting them back. Any how, these old papers possess sufficient interest to every intelligent citizen to make it worth while to try.

HISTORICUS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 5, 1871.

### Another Odell.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

A paragraph appeared in your issue of Oct. 4, under the head of "The Iniquitous Ring," which states that "GEORGE ODELL receives $2,000 per year as Second Clerk to Superintendent of Street Improvements," and also that he keeps a large livery-stable on Lexington-avenue, and other statements not very flattering to the party named. This may be all true in the main, but there is one error which nearly concerns us which we wish you would correct. There is no person by the name of Odell keeping a livery-stable on Lexington-avenue but ourselves; and we would like it to be distinctly understood that neither of our names is "George Odell," and that we are not, either of us, the person alluded to in the paragraph, nor do we know anything about him or of his existence.

A. S. & E. ODELL,
Nos. 690, 692, 694 and 696 Lexington-avenue.

### What Becomes of the Money?

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Last year an amendment to the Code of Procedure was passed empowering the Justices of the several District Courts of this City to appoint stenographers at a salary of $2,000 a year, and the Clerks of these Courts were directed to collect, in addition to the usual fees, the sum of $1 in all cases in which a trial is had.

Since the passage of this amendment one part of it has been strictly carried out—that is the $1 has been exacted, but as yet I have seen no stenographers, except in Judge QUINN's Court, and if he receives $2,000 a year for what he does, I can only say, in the slang of the day, "He's got a soft thing." There is no necessity whatever for stenographers in Justices' Courts, and the idea of paying them $2,000 a year is simply preposterous, as there is really nothing for them to do, and suitors are obliged to suffer. It costs more now to obtain judgment in one of the District Courts than it does in the Marine Court, or even in the Supreme Court, where there is no defense. Could you manage to find out what becomes of that $1 extra? You have unraveled some well-kept secrets, and I am sure the profession would thank you. It must amount to many thousands yearly, and the amendment requires the fees to be paid into the City Treasury. Are they?

AN ATTORNEY.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 5, 1871.

### Judgments Against the City.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your report of payments by the City appears, if not mistaken, $1,200,000 for judgments against the City.

It might be worth while to have them examined.

What for?
If obtained by confession or default?
In whose favor?
Who received the money?

The City Law Department may need an examination as well as the others.

TUESDAY, Oct. 3, 1871. SUBSCRIBER.

# NEW-JERSEY.

### The Campaign in the State—What the Republicans Have to Do and Are Doing.

The Republicans of New-Jersey are actively at work and mean to retain possession of the State, the political control of which they obtained last Fall. Aside from the office of Governor there are other important matters at stake—the redistricting of the State for one or more additional Congressmen, one certainly, and perhaps two or three; the appointment of a Chancellor to succeed Mr. ZABRISKIE; of a Clerk and all the Republican Judges of the Supreme Court, and of all Gov. WARD's appointees of Prosecutors in the several counties. The Republicans of the State also desire to show that New-Jersey heartily and thoroughly sustains the National Administration, and will next year be found in the ranks of those States whose electoral vote will be cast for the Republican President, and also that it emphatically repudiates the corruptions and rascalities of the Tammany Ring, which has controlled the Democratic Party throughout the country. The Republican State Executive Committee has formally organized, with Hon. GEO. A. HALSEY, of Newark, as Chairman; C. ADOLPHUS SMITH, of Plainfield, as Secretary; and State Treasurer SORY as Treasurer, and opened a head-quarters at Room No. 23 Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, which will be kept constantly open during the campaign to supply speakers and documents. The Committee is earnestly at work, and has appointed Gen. VAN BUREN, of Bergen County, to take charge of the speakers. Among gentlemen invited to take part in the canvass of the State are Secretary Robeson, Gen. Garfield and Judge Bingham, of Ohio; Speaker Blaine and Judge Hale, of Maine; Senator Wilson and Congressman Dawes, of Massachusetts; John W. Forney and Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and others; while of home talent, Senator Frelinghuysen, Gen. Kilpatrick, Major Pangborn, Cortlandt Parker, A. S. Keasbey, John Hill, John Davidson, and others, are already actively engaged. The canvass promises to be one of the most effective ever made in the State. Since the nomination of Mr. WALSH, large and enthusiastic ratification-meetings have been held at Jersey City, Newark, Paterson, Elizabeth, Rahway, Plainfield, Orange and New-Brunswick, in this section of the State, and arrangements have been made for meetings at Trenton, Bridgeton, Camden and other cities in the lower part of the State. Mr. WALSH has visited the State and various county Fairs, and the several local Conventions, and has made many friends, and would today poll over a thousand more votes than he would have received the day after his nomination. The Republicans are also supporting him by making strong nominations for the local offices. In Atlantic County Hon. WILLIAM MOORE, member of Congress for the past two terms, is nominated for Senator, and Bergen County presents Mr. HOWLAND, a well-known New-York merchant. In Cumberland a division between rival candidates was settled by the nomination of a third man, who is acceptable to both wings. The other counties promise to present equally available and popular candidates, who will not only command the full party strength, but add to that of Mr. WALSH. The opening struggle will take place in Newark, which holds its municipal election next Tuesday, the 10th, for a Mayor and other city officers. Last year the Democracy, who had held power for a twelvemonth, were so extravagant and reckless, having run the city into debt over $100,000 in nine months, that they were emphatically repudiated, the Republicans electing their ticket by over 2,500 majority, and twelve of the thirteen Councilmen, a victory which they supplemented in November by giving Hon. GEO. A. HALSEY for Congress over 3,200 majority. This year the Democracy have been more careful and their nominations are of a more respectable character. The Republicans have renominated Mayor RICORD, who was elected in 1869 by 282 majority, and the Democrats present Ex-Mayor MOSES BIGELOW, who held the office for seven successive years, from 1857 to 1864, and was beaten in 1867 by Ex-Mayor PEDDIE. Mr. BIGELOW is regarded as one of the strongest men, and will command his full party strength. The Republicans count on from 1,500 to 2,000 majority, and will elect two-thirds of the Councilmen. A sweeping Republican victory in Newark in October over a strong Democratic nomination will encourage the party throughout the State, and be an indication of the result of the more important struggle in November.

### An Aeronaut Falls a Mile Through the Air.

A letter to the Cincinnati *Gazette* has the following account of a terrible tragedy mentioned already in our telegraphic columns:

Prof. WILBUR was engaged by the Orange County (Ind.) Fair to make an ascension in his hot-air balloon each day of the Fair. On each ascension but the last he had check ropes attached, to allow the ballon to go no higher than he desired; but on Saturday evening, Sept. 30, the closing day of the Fair, he detached the lines to allow the aerial ship to take him withersoever it would. Mr. KNAPP, the editor of the *Orange County Union*, had arranged to make the ascent with Prof. WILBUR. After inflating the ballon to its utmost capacity, Mr. KNAPP stepped into the car. The Professor had hold of the rope which attached the car to the balloon, and gave the word to "let go." From some cause he failed to reach the car in time. As the car began to rise, Prof. WILBUR kept hold of the rope, and attempted to get in. He succeeded in getting his elbow over and inside the edge of the basket, his body outside and feet dangling in the air, and in this perilous position started up. When about fifteen or twenty feet from the ground, the car came in contact with one of the ropes that held the balloon while being inflated, and threw Mr. KNAPP out, who fell to the ground, sustaining considerable injury. The balloon being lightened of part of the weight, shot upward almost with the speed of an arrow. Prof. WILBUR, still clinging to the basket and endeavoring to gain the car, ascended to the height of about one mile, as near as could be guessed, and when at that altitude the spectators were horror-stricken to see him loose his hold and fall to the earth.

It was truly a heartrending spectacle, and one which we may hope to never see again. Men and women shouting, shrieking, screaming and falling upon their knees, and in the anguish of their hearts imploring heaven to protect him. But prayers and sympathy were unavailing. The Professor was seen high up in the air with face down, arms and legs extended, his body in a circular motion descending at a fearful speed. He was about one minute in falling, and struck the earth with his head first, bursting it open. The sound of the fall was heard by the citizens of Paoli a half mile from the place. His hat, which came off a few seconds before he started, fell within four feet of him shortly after he reached the ground, he having passed it about midway down. The balloon rose to an immense height, and taking a north-westerly direction, landed some three miles from the scene of the disaster. His body was taken to the Albert House, in Paoli, and cared for by his wife, who witnessed the terrible tragedy.

### Serious Bridge Accident in the Indian Territory.

A special telegram from Sedalia, Mo., gives the following account of a serious accident in the Indian Territory on the 1st inst.:

"The American Bridge Company, of Chicago, Mr. L. C. BAYINGTON, Superintendent, is engaged in putting up a bridge across the Verdigris, a short distance south of Fort Gibson, for the M., K. and T. Railroad Company. The bridge that they are building is 500 feet long, and consists of three spans. The first span is 150 feet long, the second span 200 feet long, and the third 150 feet long. At 5 o'clock on the evening of the 1st, the workmen, about twenty-eight in number, had completed the first span, and were engaged in putting up the second span of 200 feet, when, without any warning, the span that they were at work on fell, carrying with it the twenty-eight men, wounding eighteen and two missing. Of the eighteen wounded, eight are supposed to be fatally injured. The work of the bridge was about thirty-five feet above the water, and the water is eighteen feet deep. The bridge is mostly of iron. Manager STEVENS, of the M., K. and T. Railroad, on learning of the disaster by telegraph, immediately ordered a special train to Fort Scott to take all that were in condition to be removed, and returning took physicians and nurses to the scene of the disaster for those that were unable to be transported to Fort Scott. The men at work on this bridge were mostly from Chicago, and the balance from Fort Scott. One of the missing men was found in the river, and another has died from his wounds."

# CHINAMEN IN LOUISIANA.

### An Unfavorable Report of the Results of the Experiment.

The editor of the Louisiana *Planters' Banner*, in a letter to his paper, written on the 15th ult., speaks as follows, perhaps from a prejudiced stand-point, of the results of the attempt to introduce Chinese labor:

"A week ago we visited the Millaudon plantation, a short distance above Gretna, on the west side of the Mississippi. This estate, as we have stated before, is the property of AMOS B. MERRILL, Esq., of Boston, Mass. Last year Mr. MERRILL brought to his plantation about 140 Chinamen, from California, at an expense of more than $12,000. Mr. KINGSLEY, the plantation agent, gave us an interesting account of the working and other qualities of John Chinaman, which "we rise to explain.' The whole company of Chinamen were quartered by themselves in the two-story brick retifying-house connected with the large distillery on the plantation. They had been on the plantation but a few weeks when CUM WING, or KIM WING, as he sometimes writes his name, who brought these Chinamen from California, visited the plantation. He was a wealthy Chinese merchant and labor agent, connected with a Chinese house in California, and with another in China. Soon after he made his appearance on the plantation, the Chinamen 'went for him' in a body. They carried him to their quarters, divested him of all his clothes except his breeches, and took his boots. They bid defiance to the overseer, the agent, the proprietor, Mr. MERRILL, and all others. This occurred, we think, late in the evening. Mr. KINGSLEY at once went to the city and brought a Police force to quiet these 'humble and obedient laborers' from the Celestial Kingdom. The Chinamen were in bed when the Police force arrived, and each had a candle burning at his window. Each one denied that he had anything to do with the arrest and detention of CUM WING. The Police took CUM WING to the residence of Mr. MERRILL, and about fifteen pigtails, supposed to be ringleaders, were taken to the negro quarters. The rest of the Chinamen, about 125, were detained as prisoners in the upper story of their quarters, the guard standing at the door of the lower story in front.

At about 4 o'clock in the morning the guards heard a disturbance in the rear of the house, and soon learned that about sixty Chinamen had dropped one by one from the second-story windows of their quarters, and were armed with clubs and missiles, and, furious and resolute, were preparing to rescue their leaders, who were under arrest at the negro quarters, and to recapture CUM WING. The Police immediately rallied, most of them Irishmen, armed with clubs and six-shooters. Mr. KINGSLEY requested them not to shoot, but to handle the yellow rebels as roughly as they pleased. The fray commenced in a most lively manner. The pigtails were no match for the Police, who knocked them down, beat and kicked them, tumbled them right and left. It being a night fight, the fray was exciting in the extreme, and the whole plantation, where either black, white or yellow people were found, was in a white heat excitement. The Chinamen were promptly subdued, and again put under guard in their quarters. Some months after the above affair the Chinamen on the Millaudon plantation became sullen, and gave the overseer, Mr. WHITE, some trouble. One day he pushed one of them one side as he stood in his way, and the Chinaman struck him. Mr. WHITE drew his six-shooter, shot him through the arm, and wounded his body. This roused every Chinaman on the place, for whoever strikes or insults one of these people, insults the whole gang with which he is associated. The overseer fled to the house, and the infuriated celestials sent for a gang of their countrymen, about thirty in number, who were working in another part of the plantation. As soon as these arrived they all armed themselves with cane-knives, missiles, clubs and sheath-knives, and marched on the dwelling-house of the proprietor of the plantation. There were no Police at hand to protect the white people, and their numbers were too small to protect themselves.

The celestials furiously demanded WHITE, the overseer. They were terribly in earnest. Nothing but the blood of WHITE would appease their wrath and satisfy them. Strategy was the only way to save the life of Mr. WHITE and quiet those yellow fiends. So, while Mr. MERRILL and others were pretending to inquire into the matter, and were delaying their attack upon the house and the murder of the overseer, Mr. WHITE made his escape in the direction of Gretna, and they persuaded the infuriated laborers that he had been arrested by the Police and would be tried and punished. This satisfied them, and they retired to their quarters.

Mr. KINGSLEY says he found his Chinese laborers unfaithful, and that they cared not a straw whether they did their work or not, provided they got their pay. They were slow, not strong or able-bodied, and as fond of ease and idleness as any beings on earth, when they can get enough ahead to enable them to get along without work. The agent found them very ordinary hands about the sugar-house, and they gave him much trouble in putting cane on the carrier as they were ordered to do it.

In the field they had to be watched, and forced to work, or they would have been nearly worthless. They frequently were stubborn, and delayed work, halting their teams at places that would compel other teams to halt and lose time. Their object, Mr. KINGSLEY thinks, is to get all they can out of their employer, and give him as little in return. He says they are the keenest cheats in the world, and cunning in making bargains and in obtaining advantages. He says that they object to being docked when idle or sick, but tenaciously demand all of their wages, whether they earn them or not; that they are utterly destitute of moral honesty, and have not the least sense of justice in their natures.

A well-informed Chinaman from California visited the plantation some months since, and told the agent that they did not know how to get work out of Chinese laborers. He told Mr. KINGSLEY that they fed them too high, and didn't beat them enough. He told them to beat them like dogs, and they would do much better.

Out of 141 Chinamen brought to the Millaudon plantation, there are now but twenty-five remaining on the place, and Mr. KINGSLEY says he will give them $5 apiece to run away. Fifty-one of the original lot went to work for Mr. JAMES, at the penitentiary, in Baton Rouge, twenty-six went to work for Col. ROMAIN, on the coast, and more than forty ran off. Mr. KINGSLEY says they are fond of changing about, run away worse than negroes, and if they hire at a stipulated price they will leave as soon as anybody offers them higher wages. Col. JAMES employed 151 Chinamen at the Penitentiary, and has discharged them all in disgust. Col. ROMAIN's have all run away. Mr. AGMAR, six miles above Plaquemine, employed fifty Chinese. They have all run away. Mr. DAVIDSON employs a large number below New-Orleans. They have given him a great deal of trouble, and we learn he is much dissatisfied with them. Mr. STACKHOUSE pays $26 a month in gold to fifty or sixty Chinamen. We learn that he is dissatisfied with them. Mr. KERNOCHAN, below New-Orleans, has thirty Chinamen. They work very well for him. He had a stout, resolute overseer, who whipped the head Chinese manager and interpreter when they first commenced work on the plantation, (tied him down and whipped him,) and soon after the Celestial manager ran away; the gang were terribly afraid of the big white overseer, who kicked and cuffed them about as though they were dogs, so they are doing pretty well. ED. J. GAY, Esq., worked fifty-three Chinamen on his plantation near Plaquemine. They all ran away. Mr. KINGSLEY says the Chinamen and negroes seem very friendly, and have no trouble in their intercourse with each other, but they do not live together in the same quarters. Mr. KINGSLEY is of the opinion that the muss between CUM WING and the Chinamen on the Millaudon plantation was the result of a preconcerted plan between CUM and the laborers, to obtain more satisfactory terms from Mr. MERRILL; that they are crafty enough for any such tricks, and the whole affair looked to him like 'a put up job,' though Mr. MERRILL does not think so."

### The Organization of the Tennessee Legislature.

Alluding to the organization of the new Senate of Tennessee, the Knoxville *Chronicle* says:

"There are a large number of Conservative Union men in East Tennessee who have acted with the Democratic Party, believing it to be conservative and kindly disposed to those who co-operated with them. We hope all such will not fail to observe that, in the organization of the Legislature, their representative candidate, Dr. W. R. SEVIER, of Jonesboro', was shoved aside for that more worthy representative of Tennessee Democracy, Gen. JOHN C. VAUGHN, of Monroe County. There is no comparison between the two men as to their fitness for the place, but Gen. VAUGHN wore a rebel uniform during the war, while Dr. SEVIER sympathized with the Government, and the former was therefore the favorite. Any one who knows the two men will be able to say much for the sense and judgment of a Senate that would prefer VAUGHN to SEVIER."

### Impressive Baptismal Service in Boston.

The rite of baptism was solemnized by Rev. E. E. HALE at the residence of one of his parishoners at the South End, Boston, on Sunday evening. The following particulars are obtained from the *Transcript*:

"A large number of the relatives and friends of the family were present, including the grandparents of the child christened, it being the first anniversary after their golden wedding, which occurred on the 2d of October, 1870. The baptismal water used on the occasion was the same the mother of the infant was christened with some thirty years ago by Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER YOUNG. The child was named MARY ST. BARBE, a name borne from ancestors for four or five successive generations, by an ancient family of Newburyport. The flowers contributed by friends were of the choicest exotics, artistically combined, in bouquets, wreaths, baskets and other devices. One piece, however, designed by Messrs. DEE & DOYLE, florists, No. 5 Tremont-street, eclipsed them all. It was a cradle, of fine proportions, composed entirely of flowers in a happy combination of tube-roses, white carnations, the top a bower of smilax edged with pink rosebuds; as a whole, it was a gem in the floral art. The occasion was one of pleasure and delight to all present. They retired with the best wishes for the parents and the little one, who is the 'St. Barbé' of the present generation."

# THE NORTH CAROLINA OUTLAWS

### Lowrey and His Gang—The Authorities Defied—Pursuit by the Soldiers.

The wild deeds of the Robeson County gang of outlaws, in the eastern section of North Carolina, have often been spoken of. The men have for several years past defied all law and authority. A correspondent of the Washington *Chronicle* gives the following story of their misdeeds:

"During the war, in 1862, ALLEN LOWREY, said to be a full-blooded Indian, residing in the little village of Scuffletown, and a son of his were murdered by Confederate troops, the charge being that of harboring rebel deserters and Federal soldiers.

LOWREY's wife was a bright mulatto woman, by whom he had eight sons. One of these, HENRY BERRY LOWREY, though but fifteen years of age when his father was shot, swore he would avenge the death of parent and brother. HENRY was charged soon after with killing a man named BARNES, for which he was tried and sentenced to be hanged. He broke out of jail, but was subsequently arrested and lodged in irons in the prison at Whitesville, Columbus County. From this he effected his escape also and fled to the woods, where he has remained till the present day.

A year after the surrender a party of disguised men killed Sheriff KING, of Lumberton, and robbed him of a large sum of money. LOWREY and several former associates were suspected of the crime. Some of those suspected were caught and hung by a mob; others fled to the woods and joined LOWREY to avoid punishment. The band now consists of Henry Barry Lowrey, the leader; Stephen L. Lowrey, Thomas Lowrey, Boss Strong, Andrew Strong, and George Applewaite and two or three others. Several efforts have been made to capture them, but have proved ineffectual. A number of persons engaged in hunting the outlaws have been shot, and a terrible state of affairs exists in the county because of their depredations. In the Spring of last year a company of militia surrounded the gang near Scuffletown, and found all drunk but LOWREY and APPLEWAITE. The company fired upon them, and APPLEWAITE was wounded and fell. LOWREY roused his men, returned the fire with his right arm, and bore APPLEWAITE, the wounded man, off on his left, and they all escaped.

LOWREY, it is said, wears a belt with several knives and pistols, carries a double-barrel gun on each side, and a carbine that shoots sixteen balls, in his hand. His men are all armed well, and provided with a supply of ammunition.

Scuffletown is an old settlement of Indians and free negroes. The population of ten miles square exceeds 4,000 people. It is thought that many of the residents are in sympathy with the outlaws, and lend them assistance and provide food and ammunition. The majority of these people, however, it is stated, are as anxious to effect the capture of these desperadoes as the community generally can be.

Last Summer the authorities of Robeson County, suspecting that the relatives of the gang were harboring them, and knew of their whereabouts, arrested the wife and children of LOWREY, and proceeded to Lumberton. On the way the outlaws fired upon the Sheriff's posse, killing three and wounding others severely. Failing to effect the release of his family, LOWREY sent a message to Lumberton, stating that he would give the Sheriff till ten o'clock the following day to release them, and if this was not done he would drench the county in blood. The order was obeyed by the authorities, and the women and children returned to Scuffletown.

The next outrage committed by LOWREY was the murder of Mr. MCLAINS, a few weeks ago. The band has perpetrated several depredations of late, and damn and defy the authorities. These desperadoes are determined never to be taken alive by the authorities. LOWREY, it is said, swears he will spill his blood near or upon the spot his father shed his own. They prowl about the country, often in open day, and prey upon the people. Many citizens of Robeson have seen and conversed with LOWREY and other members of his gang, and they have often stalked up to a farm-house and demanded a breakfast, dinner or supper, and the demand is generally granted. LOWREY says all he asks is to be let alone—he knows he will be shot or hung if caught—and he will harm no one that does not harm him or his associates.

Members of both political parties are active in lending the authorities assistance to capture the band.

Adjt.-Gen. GARMAN, of this State, is now in Robeson County, and has a detachment of United States soldiers, with a company of militia, engaged in hunting the gang. It is hardly probable that they can be captured until Winter, and then not until they are frozen, starved, or driven out of that section of the country."

### An Atrocious Murder by the Kuklux in Louisiana—A New-York Man Killed.

The New-Orleans *Republican* publishes the letter given below from Hon. W. B. PHILLIPS, Parish Judge of Grant Parish, a parish created two or three years ago from a portion of Rapides and other territory. Mr. WHITE went to New-Orleans with the Eighteenth New-York Regiment of Cavalry. He was a nephew of KENNETH G. WHITE, of this City, Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, and a son of JOSEPH L. WHITE, formerly member of Congress from Indiana, who was shot in Nicaragua by an intoxicated man in January, 1861:

COLFAX, Sept. 27, 1871.

*Editor Republican:*

Your imagination cannot conceive of a more heinous crime than was committed here on the night of the 25th inst. A crowd of white men, about fifty, came to my home about 1 o'clock, set fire to my dwelling-house, and guarded the doors with double-barreled shot-guns; and when DELOS W. WHITE, our Recorder, and myself went to the door, they fired upon us, killing WHITE in an instant. They took two more shots at me, and I fell down as if dead, and then they mounted their horses and ran off. They burned everything I had entirely up, and left a torch tied on the end of a pole twelve feet long in the yard. It will be unsafe for Republicans in this part of the State until the general election is over. Mr. WHITE was burned up in the house. I could not get him out. The people are much excited. I am not in condition to write more.

W. B. PHILLIPS.

### Another Slander Against Mrs. Wharton Disposed Of.

The following letter is published in the Baltimore papers of Thursday:

INNSBRUCK, Sept. 18, 1871.

*To I. Nevitt Steele, Esq.:*

DEAR SIR: I have received from friends in Baltimore newspaper items relative to myself so entirely false and prejudicial to my friend, Mrs. WHARTON, that I conceive it my duty to write to you on the subject. The papers state that I was "made ill by clam soup, brought by Mrs. WHARTON's servant, who begged me not to eat it," &c. The facts are these: I had been ill for some days, but was getting better, and hearing Mrs. WHARTON say she was going to have clam soup for her dinner, took a fancy to have some. Mrs. WHARTON demurred at my request, fearing I was not well enough to indulge my appetite, but finally yielded and sent me some, with other viands from her table. The result was what she feared, and a return of sickness ensued as a consequence of my imprudence. This occurred in the early part of May, nearly a month prior to our leaving for Europe. I had a remarkably good sea voyage, and have since my landing enjoyed uninterrupted good health.

As to the malicious report of our having gone to Europe earlier than we intended to get rid of Mrs. WHARTON, it is palpably untrue, for early in March we engaged passage at the same time in the steamer in which we afterward sailed, expecting Mrs. WHARTON and NELLIE to join us in London. I feel very indignant that such a tissue of falsehoods and misrepresentations should be laid before the public, and therefore submit this statement to you, as Mrs. WHARTON's senior counsel, to be used as you may think proper.

MRS. WILLIAM E. ALCOCK.

### A Pretended Nephew of Robert E. Lee Flourishes for a Season in Tennessee.

The Nashville *Banner* says that several months since one Capt. S. ADAMS LEE introduced himself to the citizens of Murfreesboro and vicinity as a cousin of the lamented Gen. R. E. LEE, and as Captain of the *Merrimac* in the late war. He had but one leg, and this, coupled with the delivery of several lectures ostensibly in behalf of the Lee Memorial Fund, added to his popularity, and he was elected Professor in Soule College, received a license to preach, and became a great man. Soon afterward he made some remarks on the cars derogatory to the character of the ladies and citizens in general of Murfreesboro. Mr. E. G. BUDD and Rev. Dr. HALSELL having heard and repeated the remarks of Capt. LEE, he was called upon to explain them and exculpate himself. He wrote to "his cousin," Gen. G. W. C. LEE, to testify as to his character, &c., &c. At the same time he denied having made the statements reported by Mr. BUDD and Dr. HALSELL, whereupon Mr. BUDD wrote to Gen. FITZHUGH LEE, to see who the Captain was. In reply to Mr. BUDD's letter, the following was received from Gen. FITZHUGH LEE:

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Sept. 19, 1871.

*Mr. E. G. Budd:*

MY DEAR SIR: Your note followed me from Lexington to this place, and was only received yesterday. I have to reply that we have no one in our family named S. ADAMS LEE—nor have I ever heard of such a person before. Yours, respectfully,

FITZHUGH LEE.

About the same time, Rev. Dr. MOORE, of Soule College, received the following, which purported to be from Gen. G. W. C. Lee, strongly indorsing him as a generous, brave, high-toned man, incapable of a mean action, whom he had known from boyhood. A letter was thereupon sent to the President of the Washington-Lee College, and the following reply received:

LEXINGTON, Va., Sept. 26, 1871.

*Reese K. Henderson, Esq., Editor Murfreesboro News:*

DEAR SIR: Your note of the 23d inst., inclosing copy of two letters in reference to "Capt. S. ADAMS LEE," was received this morning. The letter of the 15th inst. to Rev. Dr. MOORE, signed G. W. C. LEE, was neither written by me nor by my authority. I cannot vouch for the truth of any of the statements it contains, and know several of them to be false.

Very respectfully and truly, G. W. C. LEE.

Of course Capt. S. ADAMS LEE has abandoned his class in the Soule College, and sought new fields.

# SHERIDAN'S BUFFALO HUNT.

### Return with His Party to Chicago Laden with Spoils of the Chase—Buffalo, Elk and Antelope, Deer, Coyotes and Wild Turkeys.

Gen. SHERIDAN and party reached Chicago in return from a very successful buffalo hunt on the Western plains, on Wednesday morning, in fine health and spirits. Some incidents of the trip are thus given by the Chicago *Evening Journal*:

"The party left Chicago on the 20th ultimo, by the Chicago and North-western Road, JOHN C. GAULT, Esq., Superintendent, tendering the Director's car to the General for his party. At Omaha a like courtesy was shown by Mr. SICKLES, Superintendent of the Union Pacific, and L. M. BENNETT, Superintendent of the Pullman Car Company on that road. The trip was most delightful. On arriving at North Platte, Major-Gen. EMORY and Major J. H. BROWN, the commander of the expedition, met the party, which was escorted by them to Fort McPherson, a pleasant ride of seventeen miles over the plains. About two miles from the post several companies of cavalry, with a regimental band, were drawn up, and received Gen. SHERIDAN, and were reviewed by him, after which the party were presented to the officers of the post and their ladies, who also had come out in carriages and on horseback. The party were escorted to Camp Rucker, where quarters were assigned, and the day spent in choosing horses, target practice, &c., concluding with a grand hop at the post.

At 8 o'clock next morning tents were struck, and the grand march begun. Lieut. E. M. HAYES, Quartermaster, and "Buffalo Bill," the observed of all observers,"—splendid in form, the beau ideal of the rough rider that he is—as scout and guide. The advance was lead by Gen. SHERIDAN and Major BROWN; eighty-five mounted men, fourteen wagons, three ambulances, and led horses for the party, constituted the outfit. Twelves miles out leave was taken of the ladies and officers who thus far accompanied the party, and the first camp was reached on Plum Creek, eighteen miles, which, in honor of the commander, was named "Camp Brown, my Boy."

The march was commenced for the grand hunt at an early hour next morning. A cup was voted to the slayer of the first buffalo, and one also for the first elk. About ten miles out, seven buffalo were seen on a distant hill; the command was halted, and seven "solitary horsemen might have been seen," led by Buffalo Bill, and all eager for the chase. Gen. FITZHUGH secured the first tongue and brush, and became winner of the cup. CROSBY made a good second, and LIVINGSTON third, while JEROME, the younger, brought in the trophies from the fourth. Camp was reached at about 2 o'clock, which, in honor of one of the most gallant soldiers in the service, was named "Camp Jack Hayes." Before the camp-fires were lighted, WILSON brought in an elk of about 600 pounds avoirdupois, and became the winner of the cup.

The next was a regular field-day. The party camped on the Beaver, and "Camp Cody," named in honor of Buffalo Bill, was filled with trophies taken from forty buffalo. Gen. STAGER brought in six, LAWRENCE JEROME four, and every one of the party two or three. All having now killed buffaloes, but little interest was taken in the numerous herds seen on the adjacent hillsides, except to secure enough for use in the camp.

Elk, antelope, black-tailed deer, coyotes, jack rabbits, skunks, pocupines, prairie dogs, rattlesnakes, wild turkeys, mallard, teal and wood-duck, and three or four kinds of fish, embraced the game found and secured—FITZHUGH shooting the first buffalo, WILSON the first elk, CROSBY the first antelope, RUCKER the first coyote, SHERIDAN the first rabbit, and LEONARD JEROME the first wild turkey. The finest elk were killed by Lieut. HAYES, FITZHUGH and JOHNSON, weighing nearly 1,000 pounds.

The first day's march was to Camp Brown, on Plum Creek, 18 miles; the second to Camp Jack Hayes, on the Medicine, 30 miles; the third to Camp Asch, on the Republican, 13 miles; the fourth to Camp Cody, on the Beaver, 15 miles; the fifth to Camp Stager, on the Short Nose, 24 miles; the sixth to Camp Jerome, on the North Solomon, 24 miles; the seventh to Camp Sam Johnston, on the South Solomon, 25 miles; the eighth to Camp Davis, on the Saline, 30 miles, and on the ninth to Camp Hecksher, 15 miles.

On their arrival at Fort Hayes, on the Kansas and Pacific Railroad, a palace car was in waiting, having been placed at the disposal of Gen. SHERIDAN by the Superintendent of that road, in which the party, by the courtesy of the Superintendents of the Hannibal and St. Joseph and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy roads, were brought safely home, and the grand hunt was successfully completed without an accident, and with thousands of pleasant memories clustering around it."

### The Candidate for Supreme Judge in the Eighth District.

It was only after twenty-two ballotings that the Republican Convention in Buffalo for the Eighth Judicial District nominated Hon. GEORGE D. LAMONT, of Niagara, for Justice of the Supreme Court, the vote being previously equally divided between him and Judge MARVIN, the present incumbent. The Buffalo *Express* says:

"We believe the Convention has acted wisely in its choice, and that its action will meet the approval of a majority of the Republicans of the district. It was from no want of confidence in the eminent jurist whose term is about to expire that the choice fell upon another, but rather in obedience to the constitutional limitation that disqualified Judge MARVIN from being eligible far a full term. This, in addition to the fact that the northern portion of the district has no representation upon the Supreme Bench, while the county of which Judge MARVIN is a resident already has one, were considerations that determined the result. Judge LAMONT has already served an unexpired term in the Supreme Court, and is eminently well qualified for the position for which he has been nominated. The zealous support given him yesterday in the prolonged contest attests the confidence reposed in him by the Bar of the Eighth District. We congratulate the people of Western New-York upon the fortunate selection that has been made."

### Four Sunday Murders in a Tennessee Town.

The Nashville *Union* has received the following information concerning four murders which were committed in Jackson, Tenn., last Sunday afternoon and night:

"The first took place about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A difficulty occurred between two persons, one named SUTTON and the other WHITESIDES, in which the former was killed. The particulars, as we understand them, are that there had been previously some misunderstanding between the parties, and SUTTON had threatened the life of WHITESIDES. SUTTON was well known to the community as a very dangerous man. It has not been more than three months since he killed a man named YANCEY, in Jackson. WHITESIDES, hearing of these threats, took his gun, went out into the street, and finding SUTTON, shot and killed him, and made his escape. He is generally believed to be justified in taking SUTTON's life.

About 7 o'clock in the same evening, a conductor on the Mississippi Central Railroad, named FOWLER, shot and killed a brakesman named BENTLEY. It seems that for some cause the conductor had discharged the brakesman and ordered him not to come upon his train any more. BENTLEY denied the conductor's authority to discharge him, and insisted that he would go upon the train. The conductor told him that if he did so he would shoot him. When the train was about to start, the brakesman got aboard, or attempted to do so, when the conductor shot him in the neck with a pistol, from which wound he died during the night. The conductor at once left with his train and had not been captured by last accounts from Jackson.

During the same night another case of horrible killing occurred in the some city. A negro man, whose name we did not learn, murdered his wife and child. We have not the particulars of this double murder."

# SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BRUNER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Peter Bruner, at his counting-room, No. 77 King-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of April, 1871.

PETER BRUNER,
KATE BRUNER,
FREDERICK BOHDE,
J. R. FLANAGAN,
Executors.

ap29-law6mSa*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Owen T. Coffin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN A. HAMMOND, late of the town of Greenburgh, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her place of residence, in the town of Scarsdale, said county, on or before the 1st day of November, A. D. 1871.—Dated this 15th day of April, A. D. 1871.

AMELIA P. HAMMOND, Executrix.

# NEWSPAPERS.

## WASHINGTON TERRITORY ITEMS.

A paper bearing this title will be issued monthly from our office, commencing Oct. 10, 1871.

It will be devoted to a description of the soil, climate, natural resources, business and commerce of Washington Territory. Every locality will be represented by contributors of acknowledged ability.

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Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Oct. 7, at 12 M. precisely.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11, at the latest.

## WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC..........Oct. 7, 11 A. M.
ATLANTIC..........Oct. 14, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC..........Oct. 28, 3 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

## ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

| FROM GLASGOW. | | FROM NEW-YORK. |
|---|---|---|
| Wednesday, Sept. 20, | EUROPA, | Wednesday, Oct. 11. |
| Saturday, Sept. 23, | IOWA, | Saturday, Oct. 14. |
| Saturday, Sept. 30, | CALEDONIA, | Saturday, Oct. 21. |
| Saturday, Oct. 7, | ANGLIA, | Saturday, Oct. 28. |

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

## FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. Oct. 11, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Oct. 18, at 8½ A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE...Oct. 20.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. Oct. 25, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Nov. 1, at 8½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Nov. 8, at 2½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

## INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Oct. 7, 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, Oct. 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGT'N. Saturday, Oct. 14, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Thursday, Oct. 19, 10 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

| Payable in Gold. | | Payable in Currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First cabin | $75 | Steerage | $30 |
| To London | 80 | To London | 35 |
| To Paris | 90 | To Paris | 38 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at reduced rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

## NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 47 North River.

SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Oct. 7, at 10 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HELVETIA, GRIGGS, Tuesday, Oct. 10, at 1 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

## FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER..........Oct. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH. Nov. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....Dec. 23

These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

## U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Oct. 12.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Oct. 19.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Oct. 26.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

## FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M.,..direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Saturday, Oct. 14
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., Oct. 24
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Saturd'y, Nov. 4
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,). Tues., Nov. 14

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

## FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Oct. 7, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY Oct. 7, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Oct. 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Oct. 12, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

| | |
|---|---|
| C. D. OWENS,<br>Agent A. & G. R. R.,<br>No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE,<br>Agent C. R. R.,<br>No. 409 Broadway |

# SHIPPING.

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

## CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Oct. 14—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. LAPIDGE, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Oct. 13.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, Nov. 2, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

## NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

# RAILROADS.

## NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express. Drawing-room car New-York to St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Special express, arriving at Troy at 8:15 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls; also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains—8:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1871.

## SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double-track Railroad on Long Island.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries.

8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon, for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M., and 3:30, 4:30, and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

For further particulars see time-table.

*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

## LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.

Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Goods intended for exhibition at the Fairs of Queens and Suffolk Counties will be taken free of charge.

# STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | | LEAVE RED BANK. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday, 7th.... | 1:30 P. M. | Monday, 9th.... | 12:00 M. |
| Tuesday, 10th.... | 12:00 M. | Tuesday, 10th.... | 4:00 P. M. |
| Wednesday, 11th | 2:00 P. M. | Thursday, 12th. | 6:30 A. M. |
| Thursday, 12th. | 3:00 P. M. | Friday, 13th.... | 7:00 A. M. |
| Friday, 13th.... | 3:00 P. M. | Saturday, 14th. | 7:00 A. M. |
| Saturday, 14th.. | 3:00 P. M. | | |

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE steamers, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M., 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West; to Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER. Making last passage for season up Tuesday, Oct. 10, and down Wednesday, Oct. 11.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

VINELAND RAILWAY—FOR VINELAND, N. J., and Bridgeton, leave foot of Murray-st., New-York, via New-Jersey Southern Railroad, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., by steamers *Empire State* and *Jesse Hoyt*. J. W. MILLS, Superintendent.

ALBANY AND TROY—REGULAR LINE at 6 P. M. daily, from Pier No. 44 North River, (Spring-st.) Through tickets for the West and North. Fare always less than by any other route.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves pier foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Fare 75 cents.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat AMERICUS will leave foot of Market-st. daily, at 3 o'clock P. M.; 37th-st. at 3:15.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR LEWES, DEL.—THE SPLENDID sea-going steamer EASTERN QUEEN will leave Pier No. 21 North River every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

# LEGAL NOTICES.

TO JOHN WILSON, ROBERT STEEL, and EDWARD CLAYPOOL, their wives and families, (if any such there be,) and the representatives of the said WILSON, STEEL and CLAYPOOL, and of their wives and families (if any:)

TAKE NOTICE that the late Dr. William Henderson, of Londonderry, Ireland, by his will, dated the 31st December, 1832, bequeathed to his nephew, John Wilson, of Brooklyn, near New-York, painter and glazier, the sum of £150, if living, at his (testator's death,) and in case of his death, leaving a wife and family, testator directed that said sum should be invested for the use of such wife for her life, and after her death to be divided among said John Wilson's children.

The said Dr. Henderson also bequeathed to his nephew, Robert Steel, therein described as "only child of Capt. Robert Long Steel by (testator's) sister, Nancy Henderson," and whose Christian name he believed to be Robert, theretofore residing with his uncle, Mr. Edward Claypool, accountant, Princess-st., Philadelphia, the sum of £300, and in case of his death, leaving a wife and family, testator directed that said sum should be invested for the use of such wife for her life, and after her death to be divided among said Robert Steel's children. But in case his said nephew should die unmarried and without issue, testator directed that £150 of said bequest, should be given to said Mr. Edward Claypool, if alive, and in case of his death that same should be divided between his wife and children.

The said Dr. Henderson died in the month of March, 1846, and said legacies of £150 and £300 were shortly afterward lodged by his executors in the Court of Chancery, in Ireland, and invested in Government stock, and same now remains in said Court, and amount to the sum of £919 19s. 4d., Government stock, and £27 2s. 10d., cash, or thereabouts.

Now, said legatees, (if living,) and if dead their wives and families, (if any,) or their legal personal representatives, and all persons having any claim in respect of said legacies, are required to furnish to Mr. Townley William Hardman, No. 2 Foster place, Dublin, Ireland, Solicitor, the particulars of such their claim, on or before the 1st of November, 1871, with their names, address and description, together with documentary evidence of their title.

And in case of no such claim being made within the time aforesaid, application will, after said date, be made to the Court of Chancery, in Ireland, to order that said stock and cash may be transferred to Mrs. Mary Anne Jane Bellamy Henderson, widow and personal representative of John Bellamy Henderson, deceased, who was sole residuary legatee of said Dr. William Henderson.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1871.

TOWNLEY WILLIAM HARDMAN,
Solicitor for the said Mrs. Henderson,
No. 2 Foster place, Dublin, Ireland.

# STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

## FINANCIAL.

# First Mortgage, Convertible, 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

OF THE

# PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY

OF ILLINOIS.

First Mortgage Bonds - - - $1,500,000
Capital Stock - - - - - - - - 2,000,000

THIS IS A COMPLETED Road 91 miles in length, connecting the important Cities of Peoria on the Illinois River, and Rock Island, Moline and Davenport, on the Mississippi. Davenport, on the opposite bank of the river, is connected by a railway bridge. The last rail of this road was laid July 7, 1871, and the line is now open and being operated with a success exceeding all anticipation. In order to place upon the road the large equipment necessary for the business offered, and to construct depots, car and engine-houses, machine-shops, &c., equal to any of the best old roads in the country, as is now required of this, the Company offer, through the undersigned, $1,500,000 convertible first mortgage gold bonds, which cover the entire property of the Company, and is less than $17,000 per mile. **PRESENT PRICE, 90, AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.** Principal and interest payable in coin at New-York or London, free of tax. Coupons payable February and Aug. 1.

This road, opened for the immense local as well as through traffic, now offered, will prove one of the most profitable in the West, traversing as it does a section of country unsurpassed in fertility of soil and agricultural resources, already thickly populated and in a high state of cultivation. This is self-evident from the fact that every section of the road passes through cultivated fields and many flourishing towns and villages, with a large city and navigable river at each end. Railroads in the West have been heretofore constructed through unsettled and uncultivated regions of the country, consequently have had but little local traffic to depend upon for several years after construction. But the Peoria and Rock Island Railway is a first class **COMPLETED** road, with **NO PARALLEL** or **COMPETING LINE**, and **RUNS THROUGH ONE OF THE RICHEST AGRICULTURAL, MANUFACTURING AND MOST POPULOUS DISTRICTS IN THE WEST.** Thus it is certain that the local business is already more than enough to sustain the road, while the through traffic is unlimited, as its connections are numerous, which can be seen by a glance at the map.

This road is a grand central link, to which many of the principal lines centralize and diverge to all parts of the continent.

We invite the attention of investors to this loan. Being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line of this railway and A MEMBER OF OUR FIRM HAVING MADE A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF THE ROAD AND ITS PROPERTY, WE CAN WITH THE UTMOST CONFIDENCE RECOMMEND THE BONDS AS A PRIME SECURITY, reliable and safe in every particular.

All marketable securities received in exchange at full rates, and bonds delivered to all parts of the country, free of express charges.

Maps, circulars, &c., with full particulars relating to the road, furnished on application by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.

**TURNER BROTHERS,**
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York

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# $150,000 NEW-JERSEY INVESTMENT

## VINELAND RAILWAY BONDS.

$16,000 per mile, Seven per Cent., free of tax; interest due April and October. Principal payable 1890.

The undersigned offers the unsold balance of the First and only Mortgage Bonds of the Vineland Railway Company, the entire Loan being $750,000.

The line begins at the terminus of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, and extends to the Delaware River, is 47½ miles, and traverses the garden of New-Jersey—almost the entire length passing through a rich and cultivated country,—the products of which will be brought to Philadelphia and New-York by this line.

The flourishing towns of Vineland and Bridgeton are on the route.

On the opposite shore of the Delaware River the Smyrna Road is constructing, and will form a part of a through line to Baltimore.

Thirty-seven miles are now operated, and the remaining ten miles will be laid by Sept. 20.

The road-bed is not surpassed in the United States. Traffic constantly increasing.

The investment is secure beyond question. For a short time the price will be 88 and accrued interest.

**H. G. MARQUAND,**
NO. 120 BROADWAY.

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# GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

**BANKERS, NO 25 NASSAU-ST.,**

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

Montclair Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 95 and interest.

Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 80 and interest.

Gallatin County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, (interest payable semi-annually in New-York by State of Illinois, at 82½ and interest.

White County, Illinois, 8 per cent. Bonds, (interest payable semi-annually in New-York by State of Illinois,) at 92½ and interest.

Clark County, Missouri, 8 per cent. Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Clark County, Missouri, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.

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BANKING HOUSE
OF
# Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

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OFFICE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Sept. 16, 1871.

**TO THE HOLDERS OF THE COMMON** stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given, that this Company offers to the holders of the common stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company Fourteen Millions of Dollars of the capital stock of this Company, issued in pursuance of the vote of the stockholders of this Company, taken under the provisions of its charter, at a meeting of the stockholders held at the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 27th day of July, 1871.

Each shareholder of the common stock will be entitled to forty per cent. of the par of the stock held by him, upon the payment of thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the par thereof, in the manner following, viz.: Ten per cent. of the par thereof on the 1st day of November next, the further sum of ten per cent. of the par thereof on the 1st day of December next, and the residue of said thirty-three and one-third per cent. at such time as the same may be called.

Notice of the calls for installment, payable subsequent to the 1st day of December next, will be given to the stockholders, by publication in a newspaper published in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, and also in a newspaper published in the City of New-York, at least thirty days before the day on which payment is required.

The whole of said residue will be called for on or before the 1st day of August, 1872.

If payment shall not be made in accordance with any calls which may be made, all rights to such stock shall cease, and the stock will be disposed of for the account and benefit of the Company.

Scrip certificates will be issued on the payment of the first installment (called for Nov. 1.) Payments of subsequent calls will, as the same are from time to time made, be stamped upon the scrip certificate.

The scrip certificates will be transferable on the books of the Company.

On payment of the thirty-three and one-third per cent. certificates for full-paid stock will be issued upon the surrender for cancelment of the scrip certificates.

Dividends, upon the sum of the installments actually paid in, will be declared, payable at the same rate and time as upon common stock.

Payments of the calls are to be made at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, and a presentation of the stock certificates will be required, to the end that the issue of the scrip certificates may be stamped thereon.

The stock transfer-books will be opened on Monday, the 25th day of September inst., and will be closed on Saturday, the 7th day of October next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

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## FINANCIAL.

# THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

**Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.**

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

TRUSTEES:

DARIUS R. MANGAM,
NORRIS WINSLOW,
S. H. WITHERBEE,
THOMAS CHRISTY,
WM. M. EVARTS,
GEORGE BUCKHAM,
LEWIS J. PHILLIPS,
WILLIAM F. ALLEN,
PARAN STEVENS,
JOSEPH POOL,
NAPOLEON J. HAINES,
JOHN R. CECIL,
BARNET L. SOLOMON,
BENJ. F. BANCROFT,
THOMAS CORNELL,
WILLIARD IVES,
JACOB S. CARTER,
OLIVER CARPENTER,
JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
ROBERT A. FORSYTH,
DANIEL S. APPLETON,
ROBERT H. BERDELL,
HENRY C. CARTER,
WM. B. SHATTUCK,
THOS. W. SHANNON,
THOMAS B. READ,
ALFRED B. DARLING,
GEORGE A. FELLOWS,
WM. S. WHITLOCK,
JAMES MERRELL.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

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# VERMILYE & CO.

# BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

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# TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner,
T. C. Turner,
J. Turner,
R. Turner,

**BANKERS,**

A. Turner,
G. M. Turner,
J. S. Decker.

**No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,**
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

---

# JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.

**Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris,**

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

CORRESPONDENTS IN NEW-YORK,
MESSRS. MORTON, BLISS & CO.

---

**FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,**
PAYING FROM
**TEN TO TWELVE PER CENT.,**
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

**ALBERT H. NICOLAY,**
BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

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CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1871.

**NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.**

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this Company, that they will have the privilege of subscribing for new stock in the proportion of one share for every five, and one share for every fraction of five shares greater than one-half, as registered in their name Oct. 20, 1871, to be paid for at the rate of seventy-five cents on the dollar.

Subscriptions will be received, and the first installment of fifty per centum will be payable between the 1st day of November and 1st day of December, 1871. Second installment of fifty per centum will be payable on the 1st day of February, 1872, and if not paid on or before that date, the right to the stock subscribed for will cease.

If stockholders prefer, the whole amount can be paid at the time of subscription. Interest to Feb. 1, 1872, at the rate of seven per centum per annum, will be allowed on all paid installments, at which time certificate of stock will be issued. This interest will be paid with the February dividend.

Stockholders registered in New-York will subscribe and pay at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York; all others at the office of the Treasurer in Cleveland, Ohio.

No subscriptions will be received after Dec. 1, 1871.

The transfer-books will close Oct. 20, and reopen Nov 2, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

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**$600,000**
OF THE SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Principal due 1st January, 1888, and coupons payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.

These bonds are the only mortgage lien on the railway and rolling stock of the corporation, and are for less than $13,000 per mile.

The gross receipts of the Company for 1870 amounted to $1,468,340 53-100; operating expenses and renewals, $916,095 82; showing a profit of $552,244 71, or $335,244 71 in excess of its annual interest of Seven per Cent. on $3,100,000 first mortgage bonds.

The South Carolina Railway is one of the earliest-built railways in the United States; its affairs have ever been managed with care and integrity, and the present condition of the property is that of complete restoration. We recommend its mortgage bonds to investors, with the assurance of their being a first-class security.

The above are offered for sale by the undersigned at 87½ per cent.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York City.

---

**SCHOOL DISTRICT BONDS.**

The surest and most remunerative of bond investments.

ALSO, OTHER SAFE AND DESIRABLE
Eight Per Cent. Bonds at 75 and interest.
Ten Per Cent. Bonds at 87½ and interest.
FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

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OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1871.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE** Bondholders and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of three Directors, (to fill vacancies caused by the expiration of terms of service,) and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 353 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on Thursday, Oct. 12, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. on the 23d day of September, until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of October. By order.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

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OFFICE OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET RAILROAD,
3D-AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1871.

**THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS** Railroad are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, next. The polls will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M. of that day. The transfer-books will be closed from Sept. 30, inst., to Oct. 12, next, inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES S. ARTHUR, Secretary.

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OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1871.

**TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.**—YOU ARE hereby notified that a call of (40 per cent.) Forty per Centum has this day been made on the shares of this Company, payable at the Third National Bank, No. 29 Pine-st., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18, 1871.

C. J. CANDA, Secretary.

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**NOTICE.**—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 20 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 16. Polls open at 3 o'clock, and close at 4 o'clock P. M.

ED. F. DRAYTON, Secretary.

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**$200,000 TO LOAN ON BOND** and mortgage in the City, Brooklyn or lower parts of Westchester County. First and second mortgages bought and sold.

M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP.

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## FINANCIAL.

# Montclair Railway

OF

# NEW-JERSEY,

(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)

# 7 PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
**LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,**
**NO. 10 WALL-ST.,**
AND THE
**MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,**
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

---

# JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

**BANKERS,**

**No. 59 Wall-St., New-York,**

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

---

**FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.**

NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY (now known as New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company) First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, interest payable in New-York.

The Bonds will be sold in lots to suit purchasers at a large reduction below the subscription price of the Company, which is 90 and accrued interest, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 43 Pine-st.

---

# ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

**BANKERS, No. 18 Wall-St.,**

EXECUTE ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD; ALLOW FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING AND BROKERAGE BUSINESS.

---

AGENCY OF THE
**BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,**
**NO. 48 WALL-ST.**
**COMMERCIAL CREDITS**

Issued for use in Europe, China and Japan, the East and West Indies and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the world.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, Cable Transfers. Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other Banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON,
ARCH. McKINLAY, } Agents.

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**NOTICE.**
REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 1, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein below designated, known as Five-twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on or after the 1st day of December next, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, Coupon Bonds known as the First Series, act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, numbered as follows:

1 to 30,699 inclusive, of $50 each.
1 to 43,572 inclusive, of 100 each.
1 to 40,011 inclusive, of 500 each.
1 to 74,104 inclusive, of 1,000 each.

And Registered Bonds of the same act:

1 to 595, inclusive, of $50 each,
1 to 4,103, inclusive, of 100 each.
1 to 1,899, inclusive, of 500 each.
1 to 8,906, inclusive, of 1,000 each.
1 to 2,665, inclusive, of 5,000 each.
1 to 2,906, inclusive, of 10,000 each.

The amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) is one hundred million ($100,000,000) dollars.

Coupon Bonds of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the First Series (embracing those described above) do not bear the series designation upon them, while those of the Second, Third, and Fourth Series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "LOAN DIVISION," Secretary's Office.

J. F. HARTLEY, Acting Secretary.

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**REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY.**

ORGANIZED UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 317 BROADWAY, CORNER THOMAS-ST., NEW-YORK.

Agents and trustees for the investment of money in real estate, bonds and mortgages, or other personal property and the management thereof.

PURCHASE AND SELL BONDS AND MORTGAGES ON REAL ESTATE.

Bonds and mortgages sold with the Company's guarantee.

Also, GUARANTEE PROMPT PAYMENT of principal and interest of bonds and mortgages for other parties.

Money loaned on satisfactory securities.

Money received on deposit and paid on check at sight.

Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

VERNON K. STEVENSON, President.
THOMAS A. DAVIES, Vice-President.

AUGUST BELMONT.
JOS. A. JAMESON.
SIEGM'D T. MEYER.
ROBERT SCHELL.
A. S. ROSENBAUM.
GRIFFITH ROWE.
R. T. WILSON.
EDWIN R. MEADE.
JOSEPH SELIGMAN.
JAMES S. THAYER.
JOHN H. WATSON.
D. M. KOEHLER.
CHAS. F. LIVERMORE.
C. C. BALDWIN.
WM. T. BLODGETT.
WM. L. ELY, Secretary.

---

**JOHN MUNROE & CO.,**
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO.,
No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

---

**AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,**
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

---

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

---

**REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF** the NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, at the close of business on the 2d day of October, 1871:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | | $5,605,158 03 |
| Overdrafts | | 1,556 84 |
| United States bonds to secure circulation | | 778,000 00 |
| United States bonds to secure deposits, special | | 750,000 00 |
| United States bonds and securities on hand | | 258,150 00 |
| Due from national banks | | 1,229,712 38 |
| Due from other banks and bankers | | 271,755 11 |
| Banking-house | | 500,000 00 |
| Current expenses | | 27,074 74 |
| Premiums | | 146,488 66 |
| Checks and cash items | | 5,004 67 |
| Exchanges | | 1,284,652 94 |
| Fractional currency and nickels | | 5,910 00 |
| Specie—Coin | $8,029 79 | |
| Certificates | 348,960 00 | |
| Checks | 19,550 63— | 376,540 42 |
| Legal-tenders | | 1,202,012 51 |
| Custom-house certificates | | 295,000 00 |
| Total | | $12,737,017 28 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock | $1,500,000 00 |
| Surplus | 165,000 00 |
| Discount | 46,340 07 |
| Interest | 21,348 70 |
| Profit and loss | 8,592 30 |
| Outstanding circulation | 684,905 00 |
| Dividends unpaid | 1,560 00 |
| Individual deposits | 3,319,276 61 |
| Certified checks | 83,565 33 |
| Cashier's checks | 10,291 67 |
| United States deposits, special | 751,807 85 |
| Due to national banks | 3,794,957 38 |
| Due to other banks and bankers | 2,349,372 39 |
| Total | $12,737,017 28 |

I, JOHN T. HILL, Cashier of the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

*State of New-York, County of New-York:* Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of October, 1871.

J. H. V. ARNOLD, Notary Public.

Correct. Attest:
J. Q. PREBLE,
GEO. C. COLBURN,
THOMAS A. VYSE, JR., } Directors.

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OFFICE OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1871.

**ELECTION NOTICE.**—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Rathbone Oil Tract Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, Oct. 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

---

**ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE** Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

---

## FINANCIAL.

**EIGHT PER CENT.**

# First Mortgage Bonds

# MOBILE & MONTGOMERY

RAILROAD COMPANY,
**Indorsed by State of Alabama.**
PRINCIPALL AND INTEREST
**PAYABLE IN GOLD.**

After a careful examination, we confidently recommend these bonds, because—

1. They are a first mortgage upon a road already completed and in successful operation, with net earnings, well established for several years, at MUCH MORE THAN ENOUGH TO PAY THE INTEREST on all the bonds authorized to be issued.

2. The proceeds of these bonds will complete an extension of fifteen miles of heavy work from Tensas into the City of Mobile, DISPENSING WITH THE PRESENT STEAM-BOAT SERVICE, CURTAILING EXPENSE AND INCREASING EFFICIENCY OF THE ROAD.

3. The road is 182 miles long. Entire mortgage, $2,500,000, or a little over $13,000 PER MILE; COST OF ROAD OVER $30,000 PER MILE.

4. It connects MOBILE and MONTGOMERY, and is a link in the route from NEW-ORLEANS to NEW-YORK, and also between the GULF and LOUISVILLE, by the insured completion of the road from MONTGOMERY north to DECATUR, being built by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, who thus display their estimate of the value of the route.

5. They are indorsed and guaranteed by the STATE OF ALABAMA, the value of whose indorsement has been recently tested and fully established.

6. Some of the most careful investors in ENGLAND and this country, after investigation, have bought these bonds for permanent investment, so that now only about $150,000 are on the market, which are for sale at present at 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST, by

**SOUTTER & CO.,**
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

---

**REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF** THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, of the City of New-York, at the close of business on the 2d day of October, 1871:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discount | | $5,082,113 19 |
| Overdrafts | | 2,251 12 |
| United States bonds to secure circulation | | 667,000 00 |
| United States bonds on hand | | 20,080 00 |
| Other stocks, bonds and mortgages | | 19,850 00 |
| Due from other national banks | | 245,298 71 |
| Due from other banks and bankers | | 258,328 69 |
| Banking-house | | 175,000 00 |
| Current expenses | | 11,746 38 |
| Checks and other cash items | | 57,409 24 |
| Exchanges for Clearing-house | | 2,482,962 62 |
| Bills of other national banks | | 17,194 00 |
| Fractional currency, (including nickels,) | | 2,410 15 |
| Specie, viz.: Coin | $42,979 90 | |
| Gold Treasury notes | 42,940 00 | |
| Checks on other banks payable in gold | 6,144 17— | 92,064 07 |
| Legal-tender notes | | 615,220 00 |
| Clearing-house certificates | | 340,000 00 |
| Total | | $10,088,848 15 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in | | $2,000,000 00 |
| Surplus fund | | 400,000 00 |
| Discount | $50,889 38 | |
| Interest | 18,490 95 | |
| Profit and loss | 460,299 23— | 529,679 56 |
| Circulating notes outstanding | | 513,909 00 |
| State bank circulation outstanding | | 6,700 00 |
| Dividends unpaid | | 5,546 02 |
| Individual deposits | $3,952,990 15 | |
| Certified checks | 1,772,817 12— | 5,725,807 27 |
| Due to national banks | | 871,806 80 |
| Due to other banks and bankers | | 35,399 50 |
| Total | | $10,088,848 15 |

I, WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier of the Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

*State of New-York, County of New-York:* Affirmed and subscribed before me, this 6th day of October, 1871.

W. Q. RIDDLE, Notary Public.

Correct. Attest:
HENRY F. SPAULDING,
HENRY E. NESMITH,
WM. L. CHAMBERLAIN. } Directors.

---

# MONEY TO LOAN

On improved real estate in New-York and Brooklyn, in sums to suit.

H. A. SPAFARD,
No. 12 Pine-st., Room No. 2.

---

## SAVINGS BANKS.

# IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now will draw interest from Oct. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

---

**PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.**
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
SIX PER CENT. ON ALL SUMS.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

FREDK. OLMSTEAD, President.
MAX ZENN, Treasurer.

---

**METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.**
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

Deposits must be made on or before the 10th of October in order to draw interest from Oct. 1.

Six per cent. allowed on all sums of $5 and upward. One dollar received on deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.

---

**ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,**
Chatham-square, and New-Bowery, New-York.

Open daily. Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received. *All deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will receive interest as from Oct. 1.*

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer. J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

---

**EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.**
NO. 374 6TH-AV., CORNER OF 23D-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 draws interest from Oct. 1.

WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

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**EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,**
No. 170 6th-av., corner 12th-st.

Open every day from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

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**UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.**
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will bear interest from Oct 1.

ASSETS, $9,874,536 40.

---

**NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK**—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Assets, $2,570,167 05. Surplus, $201,822 98.

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## BRUSHES, &C.

**BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION** at No. 335 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

---

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

**ROWLAND R. HAZARD, JR.,** Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer, No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALE AT MONTROSE STATION, ORANGE, N. J., WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11, 1871.
SIXTY-THREE COTTAGE LOTS,
IN
ORANGE VALLEY,
At Montrose Station.

A special train of new and elegant cars will leave foot of Barclay and Christopher sts., Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, (Morris and Essex Division,) at 10 o'clock A. M., day of sale, proceeding directly to the ground in about fifty minutes, (stopping at Newark only.)

Orange Valley is elevated 150 feet above the sea, and is renowned for its salubrity. Its proximity to the City, the high character of its people, and its well-earned reputation for healthfulness, combine to render Orange the most desirable suburb of New-York, and it is not extravagant to say that these lots will increase as rapidly in value as the most favored portion of New-York City. They are moderate in price—the terms of payment are easy; they are accessible, and in the midst of a large and rapidly-increasing population of the best character. The sale will commence upon the ground at 11 o'clock A. M. precisely. No better opportunity can ever present itself to secure a comfortable home at a moderate price, in a neighborhood the character of which is guaranteed by the improvements already made, and by the restrictions imposed upon all the land in the neighborhood. The streets are fifty feet wide, handsomely graded, and gas has been introduced to Montrose-av.

On the same day, and immediately thereafter,
THIRTY-THREE VILLA PLOTS,
ON
ORANGE MOUNTAIN,
OPPOSITE MONTROSE.

At an elevation of 400 to 600 feet above tide-water. This tract lies thirteen and a half miles from New-York, faces south-east, and receives the breezes of Summer from the Atlantic, while it is sheltered from the cold north and west winds of Winter by the mountain itself. It is absolutely free from miasma, and all the malarious diseases that afflict the neighborhood of New-York generally, and is as healthy as the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts. It is similar to, and one and a half miles south from Llewellyn Park, of 750 acres, widely known as the most attractive and beautiful suburban residence park in America, and near the schools, churches, and shops of Orange. Here are beautifully-wooded villa sites, varying in size from half an acre to four or six acres, charmingly diversified by fine deciduous and evergreen trees, and commanding extensive and magnificent views from the Highlands of the Hudson to the Highlands of Navesink, over the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Newark, and a hundred towns and villages, and the Bay and Harbor of New-York.

This tract is admirably adapted by nature for gentlemen's residences, and is the finest ever offered at auction near New-York, considering its accessibility, its beauty, its healthfulness, its natural plantation, and the character of its surroundings. It is positively healthy. Orange Mountain is the true sanitarium of New-York.

Should it storm, the sale will take place on the next fair day. For exact maps of neighborhood, means of reaching the estates, and descriptive maps of the cottage lots in the valley, and the villa plots on the mountain, and for free tickets by special train, apply to L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.; L. F. HASKELL, No. 7 State-st., City; ROWLAND R. HAZARD, Jr., No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine-st., City.

The area embraced in this sale exceeds 500 city lots. Eighteen trains each way daily.

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## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

IMMENSE

# TRUSTEES' SALE.

JOHNSON & MILLER will sell positively, absolutely, and without limit, at 12½ o'clock, on the premises,
THURSDAY, OCT. 12,
**500 MAGNIFICENT LOTS**
AT

# RICHMOND HILL,

LONG ISLAND.

FREE EXCURSION-TRAIN will leave South-side Railroad Depot, foot of South 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

GRAFULLA'S FAMOUS BAND WILL MAKE THE HILLS AND VALLEYS RING WITH ELOQUENT MUSIC. SPLENDID COLLATION BEFORE THE SALE. WEEKS, CATERER. THE PROPERTY TO BE SOLD IS WITHIN THREE MINUTES' WALK OF THE FINEST DEPOT ON LONG ISLAND. RICHMOND HILL, a suburb of Williamsburg, seven miles distant, with constant communication over three railroads running from early morn until late into the night, at rates of commutation averaging less than eight cents per trip, is without exception, one of the most BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN VILLAGES in the vicinity of New-York, situated between East New-York and Jamaica, on an elevated grade, with beautiful surroundings, landscape views unsurpassed, restricted against nuisances, proverbial for health, excellent roads, near by churches and schools. Purchases made at the coming sale cannot fail to be HIGHLY REMUNERATIVE. Beside the advantages already enumerated, THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE, now rapidly progressing, and the PROPOSED TUNNEL from the East River to Bushwick-av., (a work which is only a question of time,) must add greatly to the value of the property. THE TITLE TO THE ESTATE IS PERFECT. PRINTED ABSTRACTS WILL BE GIVEN TO ALL PURCHASERS. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on BOND and MORTGAGE for three years. In order to give all who wish to purchase an opportunity to examine the property, an agent will be in waiting on arrival of each train at the Richmond Hill Depot on the 9th, 10th and 11th of October, to show the premises. SHOULD THE DAY PROVE STORMY the sale will be postponed until the next fair day. FREE TICKETS AND MAPS for this great sale can be obtained of

**JOHNSON & MILLER,**
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, or,
No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

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EXECUTOR'S SALE
of
**PROPERTY ON BROADWAY,**
4th, 9th avs, West, Washington, 35th, 72d, 73d, 117th, 118th and 131st sts.
Being part of
ESTATE OF THE LATE PAUL SPOFFORD.
Also,
PROPERTY IN HARLEM, BROOKLYN, &C., &C.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 24, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building:)

THE ST. JAMES HOTEL—South-west corner Broadway and 26th-st.

BROADWAY—No. 733: granite house and lot, 27x100 feet.

WEST-ST.—Nos. 27, 28 and 29; Washington-st., Nos. 48, 50 and 52; warehouses on entire plot, 86.10 feet on West-st., 63.9 feet on Washington-st., by 179 feet deep.

WEST 35TH-ST.—No. 151; lot 16.8x98.9, adjoining State Arsenal.

9TH-AV., 72D AND 73D STS.—22 lots; frontage on 9th-av., 204.4 feet; depth on each street, 275 feet.

EAST 117TH AND 118TH STS.—7 lots, 373 ft. east of Avenue A, each 25x100.10 ft., with two-story frame house and small stable.

4TH-AV.—8 lots, entire west front between 130th and 131st sts.; 199.10 ft. front x90 ft. depth, with brick factory thereon.

131ST-ST.—12 lots south side, adjoining avenue lots, each 25x99.11 ft.

3D-AV.—No. 2,291, front and rear houses and lot; 26.6 x104 ft., east side, between 124th and 125th sts.

3D-AV.—The entire block bounded by 2d and 3d avs., 101st and 102d sts., containing 48 full lots, opposite the proposed Crystal Palace Grounds.

3D-AV.—5 lots south-east corner 107th-st.

EAST 107TH-ST.—South side, 8 lots adjoining avenue lots.

2D-AV.—2 lots east side, 50.4 ft. south of 98th-st., each 25.2x100.

1ST-AV.—5 lots south-east corner 102d-st., each 25.2x 100.

1ST-AV.—4 lots west side, 50.5 ft. south of 116th-st., each 25.2¼x100 ft.

102D-ST.—1 lot south side, between 1st-av. and Avenue A, 25x100 ft.

116TH-ST.—1 lot south side, 100 ft. west of 1st-av., 25x 100.10 ft.

116TH-ST.—4 lots north side, 300 ft. east of 2d-av., 25x 100.10 ft. each.

119TH-ST.—3 lots south side, 275 ft. east of 1st-av., 25x 100.10 ft. each.

127TH-ST.—1 lot, south side, 335 ft. west of 3d-av., 25x 99.11 ft.

PACIFIC-ST., Brooklyn—No. 887, house and lot; 16.8x 100 ft.

DIVISION-ST., Brooklyn—4 lots near Debevoise-av.; each 25x100 ft.

AMOS-ST., Brooklyn—5 lots near Debevoise-av.; each 25x100 ft.

4TH AND 5TH AVS., 16TH-ST., Brooklyn—65 lots and gores, being north half of block.

5TH-AV., Brooklyn—N. e. corner 45th-st., 12 lots.

Also, 29 lots on Kingsland-av., Debevoise-av., Richardson-st., North Henry-st., &c., &c., Brooklyn.

CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—Fulton-st., south side, part of lots 5 and 8, being 50x160 ft.; Shelton-st., n. w. corner Oak-st., lot No. 8, 50x121 ft.; Division-st., east side, between Cherry and Oak sts., lots Nos. 10, 14, 15 and 16, each 50x121 ft.; Division-st., s. e. corner Cherry-st., lot No. 16; Shelton-st., east side, between Elm and Maple sts., lots Nos. 10, 11, 15 and 16, each 50x125 ft.

Terms of sale on improved property—Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on Bond and Mortgage for three years, and two-thirds may remain on unimproved property.

Books and maps can be had on application at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

BELOW—Bark Argonaut, (N. G.,) Steengrafe, from Bremen Aug. 18, with mdse. to Herm. Koop & Co.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Fashion, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Old Zack, Beebe, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

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JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

**BY ROWLAND R. HAZARD, JR.,** REAL ESTATE BROKER and AUCTIONEER, NO. 110 BROADWAY, CORNER PINE.

POSITIVE sale by order of the SUPREME COURT of south-east corner of Church and Lispenard sts., 19.2x59 feet, vacant.

One of the most valuable business locations In New-York,
ON
THURSDAY, Oct. 12, 1871,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway. For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneers.

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JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

**BY JAMES M. MILLER, OFFICE** No. 28 Pine-st.:
SATURDAY, Oct. 7,
at 12 o'clock, at the new depot, Pleasantville,
WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.

163 plots and lots in the village of Pleasantville, located on Rebecca-av. and the Harlem Railroad, Church, Tompkins, Monroe, Jackson and Vermilye sts.; also, a country-seat, with 15 acres of land; also, a dwelling-house near the depot on Church-st. and Railroad-av.

Map and particulars at the office.

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## FOREIGN HOTELS.

**GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.**
Rue de Rivoli.
General reduction of prices.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Seven hundred drawing-rooms and bedrooms,
Elegantly furnished, at from 3 francs.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Breakfasts at 3 francs 50 centimes, wine included,
From 10 A. M. till 1 P. M.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Dinners at 5 francs, wine included,
Daily, at 6 P. M.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Reduction throughout.

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## TEACHERS.

**A VERY SUCCESSFUL TEACHER OF** fine pencil drawing and highest order of landscape painting, who is an accomplished and eminent artist, recently returned from a lengthened stay in Europe, has a few hours to devote to the instruction of pupils, at their residences, if desired. He is acknowledged by all who have received instruction at his hands as the most efficient of teachers. Address E. M., Box No. 161 *Times* office.

**WANTED**—AN EDUCATED PROTESTANT German lady, experienced in teaching children the German and French languages, music and all the educational branches, for a German family in the neighborhood of this City. Address, stating age, &c., Post-office box No. 3,777.

**AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF** the Kinder-garten system, including object teaching, wishes an engagement for two hours of the morning. Address KINDER-GARTEN, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

**A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIENCE IN** teaching wishes pupils in drawing and painting in families or schools, and would also give instruction in the English branches, French and Latin. References exchanged. Address C. U., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

**A LADY OF CULTURE DESIRES A** position as companion in a refined family; can teach children French and music; references exchanged. Address CLARENDON, Up-town Advertising Office, No. 1,241 Broadway.

**MR. C. DE BEAUVOIR,** EX-PROFESSOR from the Lyceums of Rouen and Marseilles, (France,) wishes to give instruction in the French language and literature; terms moderate. Address Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

**PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH.**—Prof. A. FOIGNET, formerly Principal of a well-known school in this City, having resumed his classes and private lessons, solicits the patronage of his friends and of the public. Address Box 15 Post-office.

**AN AMERICAN LADY** EXPERIENCED in instructing in music, French, (spoken,) Latin, Italian and English, desires an engagement as resident teacher; City or country. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

**A LADY OF SUPERIOR EDUCATION** wishes to obtain a few additional pupils in German; best reference given. Address KRAM, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

**A VISITING TUTOR OF TWELVE** years' City experience in families of the highest position and culture has a few desirable hours vacant. Address TUTOR, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

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## INSTRUCTION.

# ANTHON Grammar School,

**NO. 252 MADISON-AV.,**
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

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# Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
**DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.**
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

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**MISS STEERS'**

English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, **NO. 48 WEST 17TH-ST.,** will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Boys' Class, No. 68 West 11th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

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**REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S**
MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS SEPT. 14, 1871.

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**SCHOOL OF MINES,**
COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
EAST 49TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
FACULTY:

F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy & Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
JOHN H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, M. D., LL. D., Geology and Palæontology.

The plan of this school embraces five three-year courses for the degree of Engineer of Mines or Bachelor of Philosophy, viz.: I. Mining Engineering. II. Civil Engineering. III. Metallurgy. IV. Geology and Natural History. V. Analytical and Applied Chemistry.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.—Candidates for a degree must be at least eighteen years of age, and must, unless graduates of colleges, pass a satisfactory examination in algebra, geometry and plane, analytical and spherical trigonometry, physics, and general chemistry. There is a preparatory year for those not qualified for the regular course, which may be entered at the age of seventeen years. Persons not candidates for a degree may, by special arrangement, pursue any of the branches taught in the school without previous examination.

Pecuniary aid extended to those not able to meet the expenses of the school.

The next session begins Oct. 2, 1871. The examination for admission will be held on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Sept. 29 and 30. For further information and for catalogues, apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

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**MLLE. ROSTAN'S**
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 111 East 36th-st., third door from Park-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is given to Drawing and Painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Applications can be made at the above address.

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**MISS COMSTOCK'S**
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
Fall term will commence
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.
For circulars address as above.

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**BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.**
NOS. 136, 138 AND 140 MONTAGUE-ST.

The Fall session of this English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will open Sept. 18.

For circulars apply at the Seminary, or address the subscriber at Buffalo, N. Y., till Sept. 1; after that at the Seminary. CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y. Principal.

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**MRS. GARRETSON'S**
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies and children,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.,
Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. For circulars apply as above.

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**MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH**
Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children,
Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av.,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.
Special attention to the Primary Department.

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**MRS. LEVERETT**

Will reopen her SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, on MONDAY, Sept. 25, inst., at her residence, No. 32 WEST 18TH-ST. SPECIAL CLASSES will be organized for those who desire tuition during a portion of the day.

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**MRS. WILLIAMS'**

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

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**CHARLIER INSTITUTE**
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.

This day school will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course; daily instruction and practice in French and German; class of Belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.

MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

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**MLLE. TARDIVEL'S**

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after removal carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

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**MISS MARY Y. BEAN'S**
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, at No. 110 West 42d-st., near Reservoir Park, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871.

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**MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL** for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

**JOHN MAC MULLEN'S** SCHOOL WAS reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st.; limited to forty-three boys; room for three boarders. Circulars at G. P. Putnam & Sons', and at the school.

**AMERICAN CONSERVATORY** OF MUSIC, No. 211 4th-av., Prof. Henry Schroeder, Director. The largest, oldest, and most prominent music school. For prospectus and particulars apply to L. ELTZ, Secretary.

**S. A. FARRAND'S** SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,400 Broadway, corner 39th-st., will reopen Sept. 25. Time enough is given in this school to explain the difficulties each scholar meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him HOW TO STUDY.

**CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON** River Institute for both sexes at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President.

**J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL** School for boys reopened Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at school; Thompson Bros., No. 1,107 Broadway, and Carter's Bookstore.

**RURAL HOME SCHOOL,** SHARON, Litchfield County, Conn., for fifteen boarding pupils, from seven to fourteen years of age; quiet, elevated, healthful, C. H. SHEARS, A. M., M. D.

**DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH,** Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 18, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

**THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,** (founded A. D., 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business.

**ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,** NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

**PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN,** A. M., will open his English, Classical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

**J. H. MORSE'S** ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 25, at No. 1,267 Broadway. For circulars, apply to J. H. MORSE, No. 737 7th-av.

**MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND** French school for young ladies and children removed from No. 32 East 28th-st. to No. 36 West 35th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

**IRVING INSTITUTE,** TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

**DR. BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,370** Broadway, near 38th-st., prepares for the City Colleges and Yale; fifteen years' experience; letters from the late Prof. Anthon Owen Woolsey, New-York University.

**NORWICH, CONN.**—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 56 Washington-st.

**NEW SCHOOL,** NO. 204 WEST 36TH-ST.—Music and all branches taught. French by native teacher. Primary class, $10.

**MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER** English and French School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at No. 108 East 38th-st.

**MRS. M. S. PARKS' FRENCH AND** English Boarding and Day School, 153 Madison-av. cor. 32d-st., reopens Sept. 25. Circulars on application.

**MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL** for boys will open Sept. 18, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

**MISSES SLOMAN,** PROFESSORS OF Harp, Piano and Singing. Residence No. 64 West 38th-st.

**THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH** and French School, for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., is now open.

**THE MISSES LEGGETT** REOPEN their School for Children, No. 224 10th-st., near 2d-av., Sept. 20.

**A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN** boys; ages 5 to 12. Address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

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## INSTRUCTION.

**CHARLIER PROTESTANT FRENCH INSTITUTE,**
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 126, 128, 130 East 24th-st.,
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 18.
College, Business, West Point, Navy School.
French, German, Spanish.
Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c. Circulars with names of 1,000 former pupils.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

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**GARDNER INSTITUTE.**
No. 620 Fifth-av.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

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**LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,**
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 18. Sixteenth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. A Yale graduate, he wholly instructs the College class, and means that all from this school shall have ample fitness. In five years, 22 have entered College—10 Columbia, 6 Yale, 2 Harvard, 2 Williams, 1 Princeton, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Only three were conditioned. Other classes follow yearly. Light gymnastics. Only good boys desired. This year's patrons of from three to fifteen year's connection:

John Auchincloss,
Jas. B. Adriance,
John Adriance,
Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett,
John Benjamin,
John S. Boyd,
John Brooks,
Wm. E. Bunker,
Josiah H. Burton,
Natal. W. Chater,
Robert Colby,
Benj. Curtis,
Henry Day,
Thomas Goadby,
Wm. A. Hadden,
James C. Holden,
William Jackson,
Thos. F. Jeremiah,
Edw. Kirkland,
Jos. W. Lester,
Leon'd Lockwood,
John L. Melcher,
James Moir,
Wm. Morrison,
Henry Nicoll,
Julius M. Noyes,
James W. Pryor,
Chas. M. Randall,
Samuel Sloan,
Jas. Somerville,
Homer H. Stuart,
Jas. Symington,
George P. Trigg,
Judge Van Vorst,
Albert Weber,
Ralph Wells.

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**LESPINASSE.**

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young ladies. French, language of the school,
Opens Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars of
SCHIRMER, No. 707 Broadway.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

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**MISS ARMSTRONG'S**
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

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**UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL,** No. 1 Winthrop-place, prepares BOYS for business or college. The thirty-fifth year opens Sept. 18. Circulars with testimonials from Emeritus Chancellor Ferris, Chancellor Crosby, and Faculty of New-York University, and from President Porter and Faculty of Yale College, may be obtained at Thomson Bros., No. 1,107 Broadway.

M. M. HOBBY,
G. CHASE, A. B.

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**MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S**

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 101 EAST 38TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Fall term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

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**DR. VAN NORMAN'S**

English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies and children, Nos. 24 and 29 West 51st-st., New-York. Will commence its fifteenth year Sept. 21, 1871. For full information send for catalogue.

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**SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.**

FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. $300 per year pays for board and tuition (no extras) in this well-known institution. Send for a catalogue. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

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**LABORATORY OF INSTRUCTION.**

A few students of chemistry will be received into my laboratory at No. 18 Exchange-place. Early applications solicited.

J. WALZ, Ph. D.

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**MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,**
Opposite Reservoir Park.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 59 West 42d-st., Will reopen Sept. 25. Address as above.

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**WOODBURN.**

A Family and Classical School for young boys, Asylum-av., Hartford, Conn., Rev. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Principal. The number of pupils is limited to twenty. The Winter terms begin on Nov. 1.

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**MR. CORNWALL'S**

School for boys and young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 18.

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**THE MISSES DOREMUS**

Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

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**JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,**
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

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**MISS MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL**

For young ladies, Flushing, Long Island, is now open.

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**MR. WM. W. NEWELL,** LATELY AN Instructor in Harvard University, takes a limited number of pupils to study for College. Rooms and address No. 129 East 24th-st., (opposite Charlier's French Institute.) Class began Sept. 18. REFERENCES—President Eliot, Prof. Gurney, Prof. Lowell, Cambridge; Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.; Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D.; Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., New-York. Instruction by the best masters in modern languages and drawing.

**KINGSTON (MASS.) FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.**—The 27th year of this school will commence Oct. 18. Number of pupils limited to fourteen. No day scholars admitted.

The personal attention of the Principal is given to each pupil intrusted to his care.

Good references given on application to
W. R. ELLIS, M. A., Kingston, Mass.

**MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH** and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da SILVA and Mrs. ALEX. BRADFORD. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

**MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S** Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen the first MONDAY in October. An accomplished and intelligent French lady will dine with the family, when French will be exclusively spoken, thus offering conversational advantages in addition to the usual class exercises.

**SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD,** MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

**MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING** and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, drawing, &c. Musical department under the care of Profs. F. L. Ritter and S. B. Mills.

**FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,** for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., reopens Sept. 19. E. FEZANDIE, Principal. French language, primary, commercial, classical and scientific departments. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 4.

**MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND** Miss AGNES L. JONES will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 25 East 31st-st., Sept. 21. Mrs. Jonson will also continue her private classes as formerly.

**"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL" FOR** Children, and PRIVATE RECITATION-ROOMS for LADIES, reopen Sept. 21. Object: The physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to ladies not desiring the routine of school: Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

**MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER** Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET her classes for little girls, at No. 162 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

**MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND** French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

**MISS S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL** for young ladies and children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

**THE MISSES LANE WILL OPEN A** Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 49 West 48th-st. A separate class for little boys.

**MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITT'S** French and English Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 106 West 42d-st.

**THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL** for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

**$150 A YEAR**—BOARD AND TUITION for boys and girls at the Episcopal Academy, Haddonfield, N. J. Rev. T. M. REILLY, Rector.

**MISS M'INTOSH'S HOME CLASS WILL** meet at her residence, No. 36 East 21st-st., on THURSDAY, Nov. 2, at 11½ A. M.

**$325 PER YEAR,** AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

**A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING** pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

**MISS F. S. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER** school, No. 229 East 19th-st., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

**GOLDEN HILL** SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn., Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

**WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO.** 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

**AARON RAND'S SCHOOL** FOR BOYS, No. 1,267 Broadway, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 18.

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## LAW SCHOOLS.

**COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.**—The Fourteenth Annual Term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, 1871, and will continue until May 15, 1872. The full course of instruction is completed in two terms, or in about twenty months. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Address, for catalogues or other information, at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

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## GROCERIES, &C.

**BUT FEW CAN SAY THIS.**—I WILL sell City-cured Hams, 14c.; Shoulders, 10c.; warranted; the best white wheat Flour, $8 50 per barrel; white Sugar, 12c.; best black and mixed Tea, 80c. per pound; good, 60c.; best pure Coffee, 30c.; splendid Butter, 30c.; all kinds of groceries, 20c. on the dollar less than usually sold. From either of my stores, No. 54 Vesey-st. and No. 328 10th-av., corner 29th-st. Goods shipped without extra charge.